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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 13th December 1919.

No. 83-C. A.—THE following draft rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the power conferred by sections 3 and 6 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the Indian Airships Rules, 1913, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 525, dated the 1st May, 1913, are published as required by section 13 of the same Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 3rd January 1920. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** These rules may be called the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919.

Definitions and interpretation. **2.** (*1*) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"aerodrome" means any definite ground or water area intended to be used and capable of being used for the landing or departure of aircraft, and includes all buildings, sheds, vessels, piers and other structures thereon or appertaining thereto;

"airship" means an aircraft lighter than air;

"approved aerodrome" means an aerodrome the proprietor of which has received a certificate of approval in respect thereof from an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council in that behalf, but does not include a Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome;

"Chief Customs-authority," "Chief Customs-officer" and "Customs-collector" mean respectively a person appointed to be a Chief Customs-authority, a Chief Customs-officer and a Customs-collector under rule 53;

"customs-aerodrome" means an aerodrome notified as a customs-aerodrome under rule 53;

"examination station" means a space in a customs-aerodrome set apart under the orders of the Chief Customs-authority for the examination of goods;

"export" means the taking by aircraft out of British India;

"flying machine" means an aeroplane, seaplane, flying boat or other aircraft heavier than air;

"foreign aircraft" means an aircraft which has not been registered in the manner provided by these rules, and is not ordinarily kept, in British India;

"Government aerodrome" means any aerodrome which is maintained by, or on behalf of, Government;

"import" means the bringing by aircraft into British India;

"passenger aircraft" and "goods aircraft" mean aircraft which carry, or are intended to carry, for hire or reward passengers and goods (including mails) respectively;

"personnel" in relation to any aircraft means the commander, pilot, navigator, engineer and all other members of the crew;

the "proprietor" of an aerodrome includes any person responsible for the management thereof;

"visible" as applied to lights means visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere;

the expression "under way" applies to any aircraft when it is not made fast to the ground or to any object on land or water.

X of 1897. (2) The General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council.

PART II.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF FLYING.

Prohibitions of use save in accordance with conditions.

3. No person shall use, or assist in using, an aircraft save in accordance with the provisions of this Part in so far as they are applicable in the case of each such person, and compliance therewith to such extent shall be deemed to be a condition of every licence granted under these rules.

Registration and nationality and registration marks.

4. No person shall fly, or assist in flying, any aircraft which—

(a) has not been registered in the manner provided in Part III, and

(b) does not bear the nationality and registration marks assigned to it in the certificate of registration granted under that Part, affixed thereon in such manner as is provided in Part VI:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to aircraft flown only for the purpose of experiment or test within three miles of an aerodrome or aircraft factory.

Licensing of personnel.

5. The pilot of every aircraft and the entire personnel of every passenger and goods aircraft shall be licensed in the manner provided in Part IV:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply within a distance of one mile from an aerodrome in the case of personnel under instruction, and personnel under instruction beyond that distance may be exempted from the requirements of this rule by or under the orders of an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council by order in writing in that behalf.

Certificates and licences to be carried in aircraft.

6. No person in charge of any aircraft shall allow such aircraft to be flown unless its certificate of registration and the licence of each member of the personnel who is under these rules required to be licensed is carried therein.

Explosives, etc.

7. No person shall carry in any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow to be carried therein, any explosives, arms or ammunition.

Mails and wireless apparatus.

8. No person shall carry in any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow to be carried therein, any mails or wireless telegraphic apparatus without the consent in writing of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Use of aerodrome.

9. No pilot or person in charge of any aircraft shall use any place as a regular place of landing or departure other than an approved aerodrome:

Provided that any aircraft may use any Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome which may be appointed for this purpose by or under the orders of the Governor General in Council

or the Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force in India, as the case may be, subject to such conditions and directions as may be laid down in the case of each such aerodrome.

General safety conditions.

10. (*1*) No pilot shall fly any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow it to be flown, over any city or town except at such altitude as will enable the aircraft to land outside the city or town in the event of the means of propulsion failing through mechanical breakdown or other cause:

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply within a distance of one mile from an approved aerodrome or a Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome.

(*2*) No person in any aircraft shall—

(*a*) carry out any trick flying or exhibition flying over any city, town area or village site; or

(*b*) carry out any trick flying or exhibition flying over any regatta, race meeting or meeting for public games or sports or other public assembly, except where a request in writing for such flying has been received by such person from the promoters of any such assembly; or

(*c*) carry out any flying which, by reason of low altitude or proximity to persons or dwellings, is dangerous to public safety; or

(*d*) drop or cause or permit to be dropped from the aircraft any article except—

(*i*) ballast the dropping of which is not prohibited by the provisions of sub-rule (*13*) of rule 49,

(*ii*) mails as may be authorised by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, and

(*iii*) any other article the dropping of which may be permitted by general or special order of the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf:

Provided that separate sheets of paper containing printed matter only may be dropped in any place if the written permission of the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, of the Commissioner of Police be first obtained in each case.

Rules of the air.

11. Every pilot and navigator shall observe, and every person in charge of an aircraft shall cause to be observed, all the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Further conditions for passenger and goods aircraft.

12. (*1*) No pilot of any passenger aircraft carrying passengers shall fly the same unless it has, in accordance with the provisions of Part V,—

(*a*) been certified as airworthy,

(*b*) undergone a periodical inspection and overhaul, and

(*c*) undergone examination on the day of flight,

and unless all the certificates referred to in that Part and relating to such aircraft are carried in the aircraft.

(*2*) No pilot or person in charge of any passenger aircraft shall use as a regular place of landing or departure any approved aerodrome which has not been appointed for the use of passenger aircraft by an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council by order in writing in that behalf.

(*3*) No person in charge of any passenger or goods aircraft shall allow the same to be flown unless there are carried in the aircraft log books in accordance with the provisions of Part VII.

Aircraft arriving in or departing from British India.

13. Every person arriving in, or departing from, British India in an aircraft shall comply with the provisions of Part IX in so far as they may be applicable to him.

Production of licences, etc.

14. Any Magistrate, any Police-officer above the rank of constable, any Customs-officer, any commissioned officer of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or of His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine, any non-commissioned officer of the Royal Air Force, or any other officer of Government authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may, for the purposes of inspection, demand the production by any member of the personnel of an aircraft of his licence or the production by the owner or person in charge of any aircraft of any certificate or log book relating thereto granted or maintained under these rules, and every such person shall be bound to comply with such demand.

PART III.

REGISTRATION.

Certificates of registration.

15. A certificate of registration for an aircraft may be granted by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf, on the application by, or on behalf of, the owner of such aircraft:

Provided that no such certificate shall be granted in respect of any aircraft owned by a person who is not a British subject or a firm or company having its principal place of business in His Majesty's dominions, save under a general or special order of the Governor General in Council.

Nature of application.

16. Every such application shall be made in Form A set out in Schedule VI, and shall be accompanied—

(*a*) by a fee of twenty rupees which shall be returned if the application is not granted;

(*b*) by a certificate of the nationality and suitability of the owner in Form B set out in Schedule VI granted and signed by a District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, by a Commissioner of Police within sixty days before the date on which the application is made; and

(*c*) in the case of passenger aircraft, by a certificate of airworthiness in respect of the aircraft issued under rule 27 or rule 28.

Grant of application.

17. If the application is granted, there shall be delivered to the applicant a certificate of registration in Form C set out in Schedule VI.

Change of ownership.

18. Upon any change of ownership of an aircraft registered under these rules, the certificate of registration of such aircraft shall be deemed to be cancelled.

PART IV.

LICENSING OF PERSONNEL.

Grant of licences.

19. The licences referred to in rule 5 may be granted by the Governor General in Council or by an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf:

Provided that no such licence shall be granted to any person who is not a British subject save under a general or special order of the Governor General in Council.

Mode of application.

20. Application for the grant of such licences shall be made as nearly as may be in Form D set out in Schedule VI, and shall be accompanied—

(*a*) by a fee of five rupees which shall be returned if the application is not granted;

(*b*) by a certificate of the nationality and suitability of the person applying to be licensed, granted in the manner provided in clause (*b*) of rule 16; and

(*c*) by two unmounted copies of a photograph of the person applying to be licensed.

Pilots.

21. (*1*) A person applying for a pilot's licence to fly aircraft other than passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

(*a*) to produce a medical certificate in Form E set out in Schedule VI granted by an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps or the Indian Medical Service or a medical officer of the Royal Air Force, stating to what extent the applicant fulfils the requirements of mental and physical fitness specified in Schedule I;

(*b*) unless he is qualified as a Royal Air Force pilot, to produce an "A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines in Form F set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule II for the case of such applicants;

and may be required to submit proof of recent reasonable flying experience, or failing such proof, undergo practical tests.

(*2*) A person applying for a pilot's licence to fly passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

(*a*) to produce a medical certificate in Form E set out in Schedule VI granted by a medical officer of the Royal Air Force stating to what extent the applicant fulfils the requirements of mental and physical fitness specified in Schedule I;

(*b*) unless he is qualified as a Royal Air Force pilot, to produce a "B" certificate of flying competency for pilots of passenger and goods aircraft as nearly as may be in Form F set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule II for the case of such applicants;

and may be required to submit proof of recent reasonable flying experience on the class of aircraft for which the licence is required.

Navigators.

22. A person applying for a licence to navigate a passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

(*a*) to produce a medical certificate granted in the manner provided in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (*1*) of rule 21; and

(*b*) to produce a certificate of technical competency in Form G set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule III for the case of navigators.

Engineers.

23. A person applying for a licence to be engaged as engineer on passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

(*a*) to produce a medical certificate granted in the manner provided in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (*1*) of rule 21 ;

(*b*) to produce a certificate of technical competency in Form G set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule III for the case of engineers ;

and may be required to undergo practical and theoretical tests.

Other personnel.

24. A person applying for a licence as a member of the personnel of a passenger or goods aircraft in any other capacity than that of a pilot, navigator or engineer will be required to produce a certificate in Form H set out in Schedule VI granted by a person approved in that behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19, to the effect that he possesses a good general knowledge of the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Issue, renewal and cancellation of licences.

25. (*1*) Every licence under this Part shall be issued in Form I set out in Schedule VI, and shall, save as otherwise hereinafter provided, remain valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

(*2*) Any licence issued under this Part may be renewed by the officer authorised under rule 19 to grant the same, for such further period as he may think fit, and such officer may before renewing the licence require the person applying for renewal to undergo practical or theoretical tests.

(*3*) A fee of five rupees shall be payable in respect of each licence renewed under sub-rule (*2*).

(*4*) In the event of any applicant for a licence, or for renewal of a licence, being required to undergo any practical test, a further fee of twenty rupees shall be payable.

(*5*) It shall be deemed to be a condition of every licence issued under this Part that it is subject to cancellation or suspension at the pleasure of the Governor General in Council or of the officer authorised under rule 19.

Further medical examination.

26. Any pilot, navigator or engineer to whom a licence has been granted under this Part may be required, from time to time, to undergo further medical examination as may be directed by the officer authorised under rule 19.

PART V.

CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS, PERIODICAL OVERHAUL AND EXAMINATION OF PASSENGER AIRCRAFT.

Type aircraft.

27. (*1*) In the case of passenger aircraft, a certificate of airworthiness in Form J set out in Schedule VI in respect of one aircraft of any particular type (hereinafter referred to as a "type aircraft") may be issued by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf in such manner and subject to such conditions as are specified in Schedule IV.

(*2*) For each such certificate a fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable.

Subsequent aircraft.

28. (*1*) After the issue of a certificate of airworthiness to a type aircraft, a certificate of airworthiness in Form J set out in Schedule VI may be issued in respect of any further aircraft of that type by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf in such manner and subject to such conditions as are specified in Schedule IV.

(*2*) For each such certificate a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable.

Periodical inspection and overhaul.

29. (*1*) Every passenger aircraft and each engine of every such aircraft must be periodically inspected and overhauled by a person approved, or by persons respectively approved, for the purpose of inspection and overhaul of aircraft and engines under this rule by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf.

(*2*) If an aircraft or engine is on such inspection and overhaul found to be fit for flight or in good order, as the case may be, the person making the inspection in each case shall grant a certificate in duplicate to that effect in Form K set out in Schedule VI.

(*3*) No passenger aircraft shall be flown,

(*a*) which has been flown for two hundred hours without having been certified under this rule during the period covered by such flights as fit for flight, or

(*b*) of which any engine has been run for one hundred hours, without having been so certified during the period covered by such running as being in order.

Official inspection.

30. Any person authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may at any time inspect any passenger aircraft, and the certificate of airworthiness of any aircraft deemed as a result of such inspection to be unsafe may be cancelled or suspended by the authority by which such certificate was issued.

31. (*1*) No passenger aircraft shall on any day proceed on any journey carrying passengers unless it has previously been examined on that day by a person other than the pilot of such aircraft.

Examination before each flight.

(*2*) Such examination shall be made of both the aircraft and the engine or engines by a person approved, or by persons respectively approved, for the purpose of examination of aircraft and engines under this rule, by such officer as may be authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in that behalf.

(*3*) If on such examination the aircraft and each engine thereof are found to be in every way fit for the flight or flights proposed, the examiner in each case shall sign a certificate in duplicate to that effect in Form L set out in Schedule VI, which certificates shall state the date on which and the hour at which they were signed and shall be countersigned by a person (who may be the pilot of the aircraft) in the employment of the owner.

32. One copy of each of the certificates prescribed in rules 29 and 31 shall be retained by the owner of the aircraft, and the other shall be carried in the aircraft.

Use of certificates.

33. The pilot of every passenger aircraft shall, before commencing any flight, satisfy himself that the aircraft does not carry more than the load specified in the certificate of airworthiness, and that the aircraft is fit in every way for the proposed journey, and shall sign a certificate to that effect in Form M set out in Schedule VI, which certificate shall be carried in the aircraft.

Pilot to record certificate of load.

PART VI.

NATIONALITY AND REGISTRATION MARKS.

34. (*1*) The nationality and registration marks shall be affixed in black on a white ground in the following manner, and underlined with a black line :—

Marks how to be affixed.

(*a*) In the case of flying machines, the marks shall be painted once on the lower surface of the lower main planes, and once on the upper surface of the top main planes, the top of the letters towards the leading edge. They shall also be painted along each side of the fuselage between the main planes and the tail planes. In cases where the machine is not provided with a fuselage, the marks shall be painted on the nacelle.

(*b*) In the case of airships, the marks shall be painted near the maximum cross section on both sides and on the upper surface equidistant from the marks on the sides.

(*2*) The nationality mark in the case of flying machines and airships shall also be painted on the port and starboard sides of the lower surface of the lowest tail planes or elevators and also on the upper surface of the top tail planes or elevators, whichever are the larger. It shall also be painted on both sides of the rudder, or on the outer sides of the outer rudders if more than one rudder is fitted.

(*3*) (*a*) In the case of flying machines the height of marks on the main planes and tail planes respectively shall be equal to four-fifths of the chord, and the marks on the rudder shall be as large as possible. The height of the marks on the fuselage or nacelle shall be equal to four-fifths of the depth of the narrowest part of that portion of the fuselage or nacelle on which the marks are painted.

(*b*) In the case of airships the nationality mark painted on the tail plane shall be equal in height to four-fifths of the chord of the tail plane and on the rudder shall be as large as possible. The height of the other marks shall be equal to at least one-twelfth of the circumference at the maximum transverse cross-section of the airship.

(*c*) In no case need the numbers or letters of the nationality and registration marks exceed eight feet in height.

(*4*) (*a*) The width of the numbers or letters shall be two-thirds of their height, and the thickness shall be one-sixth of their height. The numbers or letters shall be painted in plain block type and shall be uniform in shape and size. A space equal to half the width of the numbers or letters shall be left between each number or letter.

(*b*) The thickness of the line underlining the marks shall be equal to the thickness of the numbers or letters, and the space between the bottom of the marks and the line shall be equal to the thickness of the line.

(*5*) Where the nationality and registration marks appear together, a hyphen of a length equal to that of one of the numbers or letters shall be painted between the nationality mark and the registration mark.

(*6*) The nationality and registration marks shall be displayed to the best possible advantage in view of the constructional features of the aircraft. The marks shall be kept clean and visible.

PART VII.

LOG BOOKS.

35. (*1*) The log books required to be maintained in the case of each passenger or goods aircraft are—

Log books.

(*a*) a journey log book ;

(*b*) an aircraft log book;

(*c*) an engine log book for each engine; and

(*d*) a signal log book.

(*2*) Each log book shall be a separate book, but all log books shall be kept together in the aircraft in a waterproof bag.

(*3*) Log books shall be maintained in the manner, and shall contain the particulars, required in the case of each by the provisions of Schedule V, and aircraft log books and engine log books shall be maintained in Forms N and O, respectively, set out in Schedule VI.

PART VIII.

RULES OF THE AIR.

Lights and Signals.

Obligation to carry the required lights.

36. The rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise, and during such time no other lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited. The said lights shall not be dazzling.

Lights to be carried.

37. (*1*) A flying machine when in the air or manœuvring on land or water under its own power shall carry the following lights, namely:—

(*a*) forward, a white light, visible in a dihedral angle of two hundred and twenty degrees bisected by a vertical plane through the line of flight, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least five miles;

(*b*) on the starboard side, a green light, so constructed and fixed as to show an unbroken light between two vertical planes, whose dihedral angle is one hundred and ten degrees when measured to the right from dead ahead, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least three miles;

(*c*) on the port side, a red light, so constructed and fixed as to show an unbroken light between two vertical planes whose dihedral angle is one hundred and ten degrees when measured to the left from dead ahead, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least three miles; and

(*d*) at the rear, and as far aft as possible, a white light shining rearwards, and visible in a dihedral angle of one hundred and forty degrees bisected by a vertical plane through the line of flight.

(*2*) The green and red sidelights shall be fitted so that the green light shall not be seen from the port side, nor the red light from the starboard side.

(*3*) Where, in order to fulfil the conditions of visibility laid down in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of sub-rule (*1*), a single light has to be replaced by several lights, the field of visibility of each of these lights should be so limited that in no case can more than one be seen at a time.

Explanation.—The angular limits referred to in this rule shall be determined when the aircraft is in its normal position for flying on a rectilinear horizontal course.

Airships.

38. (*1*) The foregoing rules as to the lighting of flying machines shall apply to airships, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(*a*) All lights shall be doubled, the forward and aft lights vertically, and the side lights horizontally;

(*b*) Both lights of each pair forward and aft shall be visible at the same time;

(*c*) The distance between lights comprising a pair shall not be less than six feet.

(*2*) An airship when being towed shall carry the lights required by sub-rule (*1*), and in addition those specified in rule 40 for airships not under control.

Flying machine not under control.

39. A flying machine, when on the surface of the water and when not under control, that is to say, not able to manœuvre as required by the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, shall carry two red lights not less than six feet apart in a vertical line one over the other, and of such a character as to be visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least two miles. In addition, the side lights must be shown if the flying machine is under way.

Airship not under control, etc.

40. (*1*) An airship, which from any cause is not under control, or which has voluntarily stopped its engines, shall, in addition to the other prescribed lights, display conspicuously two red lights, one over the other approximately in a vertical line, not less than six feet apart and constructed to show a light in all directions and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

(*2*) By day an airship, when being towed, or which from any cause is not under control, shall display conspicuously two black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter, placed one over the other and approximately in a vertical line.

(*3*) By day an airship moored or under way, but having voluntarily stopped its engines shall display conspicuously a black ball or shape two feet in diameter, and shall be treated by other aircraft as being not under control.

41. (*1*) An airship, when moored near the ground, shall carry the lights required by sub-rule (*1*) of rule 38.

Moored airship.

(*2*) In addition, if moored but not near the ground, the airship shall carry below the car at a distance of not less than twenty feet, three lights in a vertical line one over the other not less than six feet apart. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red, and the middle light shall be white, and they shall be of such a character as to be visible in all directions at a distance of at least two miles.

(*3*) In addition, the mooring cable shall have attached to it at intervals of one thousand feet, measured from the airship, groups of three lights similar to those mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In addition, the object to which the airship is moored on the ground, shall have a similar group of lights to mark its position.

(*4*) By day the mooring cable shall carry in the same positions as the groups of lights specified in the preceding paragraph, and in lieu thereof, tubular streamers, not less than eight inches in diameter and six feet in length, marked with alternate bands of white and red eighteen inches in width.

42. A flying machine stationary on land or water, but not moored or anchored, shall carry lights as prescribed in rule 37.

Stationary flying machine.

43. In order to prevent collisions with surface craft, the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

Prevention of collisions.

(*a*) A flying machine when at anchor or moored on the water shall carry forward where it can best be seen a white light so constructed as to show an unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

(*b*) A flying machine of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in length, when at anchor or moored on the water, shall in the forward part carry one such light, and at or near the stern, and, at such a height that it shall be not less than fifteen feet lower than the forward light, another such light.

Explanation.—The length of a flying machine shall be deemed to be the overall length.

(*c*) A flying machine of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in span, when at anchor or moored in the water, shall carry in addition at each lower wing tip one such light as is specified in clause (*a*).

Explanation.—The span of a flying machine shall be deemed to be the maximum lateral dimension.

44. In the event of the failure of any of the lights prescribed in this Part, the aircraft shall land at the first reasonably safe opportunity.

Failure of lights.

45. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any State with respect to the additional station and signal lights for two or more aircraft or for aircraft in formation, or with the exhibition of recognition signals adopted by owners of aircraft which have been authorised by their respective Governments and duly registered and published.

Savings.

46. (*1*) Aircraft proposing to land at night on aerodromes having a ground control shall before landing fire a green Very's light or flash a green lamp, and in addition shall make by international Morse code the letter group forming its call sign.

Landing at night.

(*2*) Permission to land will be given by the repetition of the same call sign from the ground followed by a green Very's light or the flashing of a green lamp.

(*3*) The firing of a red Very's light or the display of a red flare from the ground shall be taken as an instruction that aircraft are not to land.

(*4*) An aircraft compelled to land at night shall, before landing, fire a red Very's light, or make a series of short flashes with the navigation lights.

47. When an aircraft is in distress and requires assistance, the following signals shall be used or displayed, either together or separately, namely :—

Aircraft in distress.

(1) the international signal, S.O.S., by means of visual or wireless signals ;
(2) the international code flag signal of distress, indicated by NC ;
(3) the distant signal consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball or anything resembling a ball ;
(4) a continuous sounding with any sound apparatus ;
(5) a signal consisting of a succession of white Very's lights, fired at short intervals.

48. In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rainstorm, whether by day or night, an aircraft on the water shall make the following sound signals with any sound apparatus, namely :—

Sound signals.

(*a*) if not anchored or moored, a sound at intervals of not more than two minutes, consisting of two blasts of about five seconds' duration, with an interval of about one second between them ;

(*b*) if at anchor or moored, a sound at intervals of not more than one minute, consisting of one blast of about five seconds' duration.

Air traffic.

General rules.

49. (*1*) Flying machines shall always give way to airships, and flying machine and airships shall always give way to balloons, whether fixed or free.

(*2*) A motor-driven aircraft must always manœuvre according to these rules as soon as it is apparent that, if it pursued its course, it would pass at a distance of less than two hundred yards from any part of another aircraft.

(*3*) When two motor-driven aircraft are meeting end on, or nearly end on, each shall alter its course to starboard.

(*4*) When two motor-driven aircraft are on courses which cross, the aircraft which has the other on its own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(*5*) An aircraft overtaking any other shall keep out of the way of the overtaken aircraft by altering its own course to starboard, and shall not pass by diving.

(*6*) Every aircraft coming up with another aircraft from any direction more than one hundred and ten degrees from ahead, that is to say, in such a position with reference to the aircraft which it is overtaking that at night it would be unable to see either of that aircraft's sidelights, shall be deemed to be an overtaking aircraft; and no subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two aircraft shall make the overtaking aircraft a crossing aircraft within the meaning of this rule, or relieve it of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken aircraft until it is finally past and clear.

Explanation.—As by day the overtaking aircraft cannot always know with certainty whether it is forward of or abaft this direction from the other aircraft, it should, if in doubt, assume that it is an overtaking aircraft and keep out of the way.

(*7*) Where under this rule one of two aircraft is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep its course and speed. When in consequence of thick weather or other causes, such other aircraft finds itself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action alone of the aircraft giving way, it shall take such action as will best serve to avert collision.

(*8*) Every aircraft which is required by these rules to keep out of the way of another aircraft shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other.

(*9*) In following an officially recognised aerial route, every aircraft, when it is safe and practicable, shall keep to the right side of such route.

(*10*) Aircraft on land or water about to ascend shall not attempt to take off until there is no risk of collision with alighting aircraft.

(*11*) Every aircraft in a cloud, fog, mist or other conditions of bad visibility, shall proceed with caution, careful regard being had to the existing circumstances and conditions.

(*12*) In obeying and construing the provisions of this rule, due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision and to any special circumstances which may render necessary a departure from the said provisions in order to avoid immediate danger.

(*13*) The dropping of ballast other than fine sand or water from aircraft in the air is prohibited.

Rules to be observed in the vicinity of approved aerodromes.

50. (*1*) (*a*) At every approved aerodrome a flag hoisted in a prominent position shall be taken as an indication that, if an aircraft about to land finds it necessary to make a circuit or partial circuit, such circuit shall be left-handed (anti-clockwise) or right-handed (clockwise) according to the colour of the flag. A blue flag shall indicate a right-handed circuit, that is to say, that the flag is kept to the starboard side or side which carries the green light of the aircraft, and a red flag shall indicate a left-handed circuit, that is to say, that the red flag is kept to the port side or side which carries the red light of the aircraft.

(*b*) Similarly, aircraft leaving an approved aerodrome shall conform to the circuit as indicated by the flag.

(*2*) When an aircraft starts from an approved aerodrome, it shall not turn until five hundred yards distant from the nearest point of the aerodrome, and the turning then made shall conform with the circuit indication.

(*3*) An aircraft flying between five hundred and one thousand yards distance from the nearest point of an approved aerodrome shall conform to the circuit indication, unless such aircraft is flying at a greater height than six thousand five hundred feet.

(*4*) Side slip and trick landings are prohibited at approved aerodromes, and trick flying is prohibited within a distance in any direction of at least two thousand yards from the nearest point of any such aerodrome.

(*5*) An aircraft, when taking off from or alighting on an approved aerodrome, shall do so up-wind, except when the natural conditions of the aerodrome do not permit.

(*6*) In the case of two or more aircraft approaching an approved aerodrome for the purpose of landing, the aircraft flying at the greater height shall be responsible for avoiding the aircraft at the lower height, and shall, as regards landing, comply with the provisions of sub-rule (*5*) of rule 49.

(7) Aircraft showing signals of distress shall be given free way in attempting to make a landing on an approved aerodrome.

(8) Every approved aerodrone shall be considered to consist of three zones when looking up-wind. The right-hand zone shall be the taking-off zone, and the left hand shall be the landing zone. Between these two there shall be a neutral zone. An aircraft when landing should attempt to land as near as possible to the neutral zone, but on the left of any aircraft which have already landed. After slowing up or coming to a stop at the end of its landing run, an aircraft will immediately move into the neutral zone. Similarly, an aircraft when taking-off shall keep as far as possible towards the right of the taking-off zone, but shall keep clear to the left of any aircraft which are taking off or are about to take-off.

(9) No aircraft shall commence to take off until a preceding aircraft is clear of the aerodrome.

(10) The above rules shall apply equally to night landings on approved aerodromes, when the signals, if exhibited, shall be as follows, namely :—

(a) A red light shall indicate a left-handed circuit, and a green light shall indicate a right-handed circuit. The right-hand zone will be marked by white lights placed in the position of an " L, " and the left-hand zone will be similarly marked. The " L's " shall be back to back, that is to say, the long arms of the " L's " will indicate the borders of the neutral zone. The direction of landing shall invariably be along the long arm of the " L " and towards the short arm. The lights of the " L's " should be so placed that the lights indicating the top extremity of the long arm shall be the nearest point on the aerodrome upon which an aeroplane can safely touch ground. The lights indicating the short arm of the " L " should indicate the limit of safe landing ground for the aircraft, that is, that the aeroplane should not over-run the short arm.

(b) Where it is desired to save lights and personnel, the following system may be used :—

Two lights shall be placed on the windward side of the aerodrome to mark the limits of the neutral zone, the line joining the lights being at right angles to the direction of the wind ; two more lights shall be placed as follows, namely, one on the leeward side of the aerodrome on a line drawn parallel to the direction of the wind and passing midway between the two lights on the windward side, for showing the extent of the aerodrome and the direction of the wind ; and the other midway between the two lights marking the limits of the neutral zone.

Additional lights may be symmetrically placed along the boundary lines of the neutral zone and on the ends of the taking off and landing zones, on the line through the three lights on the windward side.

(11) No airship shall, in the vicinity of any aerodrome, be moored otherwise than near the ground without the special authorisation of the proprietor of such aerodrome.

Manœuvring on water.

51. Every aircraft manœuvring under its own power on the water shall conform to any regulation for the time being in force for preventing collisions at sea, and for the purposes of such regulations shall be deemed to be a steam-vessel, but shall carry lights as laid down in this Part, and not those specified for steam-vessels in those regulations. The sound signals specified in those regulations shall not be used by or apply to such aircraft, save as provided in rules 47 and 48.

Obligation to observe ordinary precautions.

52. Mere compliance with the provisions of this Part shall not be deemed to exonerate the owner or personnel of any aircraft from the consequences of neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of the air or by the special circumstances of any particular case.

PART IX.

RULES AS TO AIRCRAFT ARRIVING IN OR DEPARTING FROM BRITISH INDIA.

Customs-aerodromes and Customs-officers.

53. The Governor General in Council may for the purposes of this Part—

(a) by notification in the Gazette of India declare any aerodrome to be a customs-aerodrome ; and

(b) appoint persons to be Chief Customs-authorities, Chief Customs-officers and Customs-collectors, and define the areas within which each such person shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him hereunder.

Arrival and departure.

54. (1) Every person in charge of an aircraft entering British India shall cause it to be landed in British India, and the first such landing shall be made at a customs-aerodrome unless the aircraft is compelled to land before arriving at a customs-aerodrome by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause.

(2) No person in charge of an aircraft shall fly the same or allow it to be flown to a place outside British India save from a customs-aerodrome unless compelled to land after departure from a customs-aerodrome by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause.

Import and export of goods.

55. (1) No person in any aircraft entering or departing from British India shall carry or allow to be carried in the aircraft any goods of which the import or export by sea or by land is prohibited by or under any law for the time being in force.

(2) No person in any aircraft entering British India shall break or alter any seal placed upon any part of the aircraft or upon any goods therein by an officer of customs at the aerodrome at which such aircraft departed for British India.

Procedure on arrival in British India.

56. (1) The person in charge of any aircraft arriving at a customs-aerodrome from a place outside British India shall, on landing, forthwith cause the aircraft to be taken to the examination station at that aerodrome or, if, owing to circumstances over which he has no control, he is unable so to do, shall make the report required by sub-rule (2), and thereafter remove all goods carried in the aircraft to the examination station in the presence of a Customs-collector or some person duly authorised by the Customs-collector in that behalf.

(2) Within twenty-four hours after the landing at any customs-aerodrome of an aircraft from a place outside British India, the person in charge thereof shall—

(a) make a report to the Customs-collector in such form as may be approved by the Chief Customs-authority;

(b) deliver to the Customs-collector with such report his log book and a manifest, list of passengers and their baggage and declaration of the goods and stores on board the aircraft signed by the proper officer of customs at the aerodrome from which he departed for British India; and

(c) land at such aerodrome for examination all passengers and their baggage carried in such aircraft, and, after making such report, produce, and, if required to do so, land all goods in such aircraft for examination.

Procedure on departure from British India.

57. (1) The person in charge of every aircraft in which goods are to be exported shall, before any goods are taken on board, deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure a notice of departure for a foreign destination in Form P set out in Schedule VI, containing the particulars specified in that Form.

(2) Every person in charge of an aircraft exporting goods to any place outside British India shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure, together with any log books belonging to the aircraft and a list of passengers and their baggage an application in duplicate for clearance from that aerodrome in such form as may be approved by the Chief Customs-authority, and also, if the aircraft carries any goods, a manifest and declaration in a form approved in like manner declaring the goods and stores on such aircraft, and shall truly state therein the particulars required by such forms; and such forms, when signed by such Collector, shall be the clearance and authority for the aircraft to proceed to its foreign destination.

Unloading of goods on import.

58. (1) No person importing goods shall land the goods at any place in British India other than a customs-aerodrome, or shall, save as provided in sub-rule (1) of rule 56, unload the goods from any aircraft except at an examination station, or shall unload the goods except between such hours as the Chief Customs-authority by general or special order directs, or shall remove the goods from an examination station unless the same have first been duly entered in the manner provided in this rule and produced to the Customs-collector and duly passed by him.

(2) No person shall remove from any aircraft any goods imported therein until the report required by clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of rule 56 has been made, and the authority of the Customs-collector has been obtained.

(3) Any person importing goods shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of importation a bill of entry of such goods in the manner provided in section 29 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and shall truly furnish therein the several particulars required in a bill of entry under that section, and shall pay to such Collector duties thereon as if such goods were chargeable to duties under that Act. VIII of 1878.

(4) All goods imported into a customs-aerodrome shall be duly entered and unloaded within seven days from the time of the arrival of such aircraft at that aerodrome or within such further period as the Customs-collector or Chief Customs-officer may allow.

(5) All goods imported which have not been examined and passed by the Customs-collector shall be stored in a transit shed at the customs-aerodrome, and no person shall remove such goods from the transit shed before they have been examined and passed by such Collector.

Procedure on export.

59. (1) The exporter of any goods shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure a shipping bill in the manner provided in section 29 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and shall truly furnish therein the several particulars required in a shipping bill under that section, and shall pay to such Collector duties thereon as if such goods were charge- VIII of 1878.

able to duties under that Act, and such bill when signed by the Customs-collector shall be the clearance and authority for the exportation of such goods.

(2) No person shall without the consent of the Customs-collector unload from any aircraft any goods loaded thereon for export which have been cleared under sub-rule (1), or open, alter, or break any lock, mark or seal placed by any Customs-collector on any goods in any aircraft about to depart from British India.

Prohibition of signals in certain cases.

60. No person shall for the purpose of evading, or assisting the evasion of, the provisions of this Part make any signal from an aircraft entering or leaving British India.

Forced landings.

61. If any aircraft arriving from a place outside British India shall be forced to land in any place other than a customs-aerodrome, or if any aircraft is so forced after departure from a customs-aerodrome for a foreign destination, the person in charge of the aircraft shall, if the place of landing is not an aerodrome, forthwith report to a Customs-collector or Police officer, and shall on demand produce to such Collector or officer the log books belonging to the aircraft, and shall not allow any goods to be unloaded therefrom without the consent of such Customs-collector, and no passenger or member of the personnel thereof shall leave the immediate vicinity without the consent of such Collector or Police-officer. When the locality is one in which no Customs-collector or Police-officer is available, the person in charge shall not allow any goods to be unloaded without his consent, and no passenger or member of the personnel shall leave the immediate vicinity without his consent. The person in charge shall make in his log book a full statement of the action taken, and shall forthwith report the occurrence to the Customs-collector at the nearest customs aerodrome. If the place of landing is an aerodrome, such person shall forthwith report the arrival of the aircraft and the place whence it came to the proprietor of the aerodrome, and the proprietor of the aerodrome shall forthwith report the arrival of the aircraft to a Customs-collector, and shall not allow any goods to be unloaded therefrom, or any passenger thereof to leave the aerodrome, without the consent of such Collector.

Examination.

62. (1) The person in charge of any aircraft shall permit any Customs-collector at any time to board and examine the aircraft and any goods laden thereon.

(2) The importer or exporter of any goods shall produce such goods to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of importation or exportation, as the case may be, and permit him to examine such goods.

Provisions of Act VIII of 1878 to be deemed to apply to import and export.

63. All persons importing or exporting or concerned in importing or exporting goods or passengers into or from British India, and all persons in charge of aircraft arriving in or departing from British India, shall so far as may be observe, comply with and be bound by the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as if any references in such provisions to ships or vessels and the masters or captains thereof, and to the loading or unloading of goods thereon or therefrom, included references to aircraft and the persons in charge thereof, and to the loading or unloading of goods thereon or therefrom, and as if references in such provisions to a port or quay included references to a customs-aerodrome or an examination station.

VIII of 1878.

Exemption of aircraft proceeding to or from Indian States.

64. Nothing in this Part, save the provisions of rule 55, shall apply in the case of aircraft—

(a) entering British India from a State in India and not bound for a place outside India, or

(b) departing from British India for a State in India.

PART X.

GENERAL.

Inspection.

Inspection.

65. Any officer of Government authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may—

(a) at all reasonable times enter any place to which access is necessary for the purpose of exercising his powers or carrying out his duties under these rules;

(b) at all times during working hours enter that portion of any factory in which aircraft or parts of aircraft are being manufactured or assembled and inspect and examine any such factory, aircraft or parts and any drawings relating to such parts;

(c) enter, inspect and search any aircraft which he has reason to believe contains explosives, arms, ammunition, wireless telegraphic apparatus or goods which are being or have been imported or are being exported;

(d) enter and inspect any place where aircraft are kept.

Foreign Aircraft.

Exemption of foreign aircraft.

66. The provisions of these rules as to—

(*a*) registration of aircraft,
(*b*) licensing of personnel,
(*c*) airworthiness, and
(*d*) log books,

shall not apply in the case of any foreign aircraft during one month from the date of its arrival in British India :

Provided that—

(*i*) no person shall fly or land, or assist in flying or landing, any foreign naval, military or air-force aircraft over or in British India except on or with the invitation or permission in writing of the Governor General in Council, and in the case of any such aircraft landing on such invitation or with such permission the exemption provided by this rule shall apply only to such extent and on such conditions as may be specified in the invitation or permission ; and

(*ii*) where any foreign aircraft, after first landing in British India, is flown over any part thereof except in such manner as may be necessary in order to proceed to a foreign destination, all the provisions of these rules shall apply in the case of such aircraft, unless there are carried in the aircraft and produced for inspection, as and when required by any officer specified in, or authorised under, rule 14, certificates and licences issued, and log books in the form approved, by a responsible authority in the country to which the aircraft belongs, complying substantially with the requirements of these rules.

Exemptions.

General power to exempt.

67. The Governor General in Council may by general or special order in writing exempt any aircraft or class of aircraft or any person or class of persons from the operation of these rules either wholly or partially, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such order.

Penalty.

Penalty.

68. Any person contravening any of the rules contained in Part II or any other of these rules with which by any rule contained in Part II he is required to comply, shall, where no punishment is provided for such contravention in the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both. XVII of 1911

SCHEDULE I.

(*See rules 21, 22 and 23.*)

QUALIFICATIONS FOR GRANT OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

(*a*) Good personal and family history, with particular reference to nervous stability. Absence of any mental, moral or physical defect which will interfere with flying efficiency.

(*b*) The minimum age for pilots and navigators of passenger or goods aircraft shall be nineteen years.

(*c*) The applicant must neither suffer from any wound, injury or operation, nor possess any abnormality, congenital or otherwise, which will interfere with the efficient and safe handling of aircraft.

(*d*) The applicant must not suffer from any disease or disability which renders him liable suddenly to become incompetent in the management of aircraft. His heart, lungs, kidneys and nervous system must be capable of withstanding the effects of altitude and of prolonged flight.

(*e*) The applicant must possess a degree of visual acuity compatible with the efficient performance of his duties. No pilot or navigator shall have more than two dioptres of latent hypermetropia ; muscle balance must be good and commensurate with the refraction. He must have a good field of vision in each eye, and must possess normal colour perception.

(*f*) The middle ear must be healthy. The applicant must possess a degree of auditory acuity compatible with the efficient performance of his duties.

(*g*) The vestibular mechanism must be intact, and neither unduly hypersensitive nor hyposensitive.

(*h*) The applicant must possess free nasal air entry on either side, and not suffer from serious acute or chronic affections of the upper respiratory tract.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See rules 27 and 28.)

CONDITIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS MAY BE ISSUED IN RESPECT OF TYPE AIRCRAFT AND TO SUBSEQUENT AIRCRAFT OF THE SAME TYPE.

Type Aircraft.

(1) The applicant shall forward with his application a copy of any certificate of airworthiness which may have been granted in respect of such type aircraft.

The applicant shall also send general arrangement drawings of the proposed aircraft, together with such particulars of load, fuel, engines, etc., as will enable a preliminary opinion to be formed as to general safety.

(2) The applicant shall forward either with the application or subsequently such drawings and particulars of the proposed aircraft as may be necessary for the checking in detail of the safety of the aircraft. (Blue prints or rough sketches may be sufficient to enable the said checking to proceed provided they are fully dimensioned.)

(3) The applicant may proceed with the construction of any part or parts of the aircraft as and when these are approved by the officer authorised under sub-rule (*I*) of rule 27 (in this Schedule referred to as the Officer).

(4) The workmanship and materials of construction of the aircraft shall be approved by the Officer in accordance with detailed directions in clause (17) of this Schedule.

(5) On completion of the aircraft, flying trials shall be carried out by the applicant's or constructor's pilot in the presence of the Officer or of persons nominated by him (in this Schedule referred to as the representatives of the Officer).

(6) After the satisfactory completion of the check calculations, inspection, and applicant's flying trials, and after any modifications considered necessary for safety have been completed to the satisfaction of the Officer, the applicant may be instructed to deliver the aircraft for official trials to such aerodrome as the Officer may specify (in this Schedule referred to as the official aerodrome).

(7) At any time prior to the delivery of the aircraft for official trials, modifications to the aircraft may be made by the applicant, provided that full particulars and drawings of the proposed modifications are first submitted to the Officer and that such as affect the safety of the aircraft are approved by him.

(8) During official trials, which may be attended by such number of representatives of the applicant as the Officer may approve, the aircraft will be in the charge of the representatives of the Officer, but the Officer and his representatives shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused to such aircraft during official trials.

(9) If any modifications are considered by the Officer to be necessary for safety as a result of such official trials, such modifications shall be carried out by the applicant, and on completion thereof the aircraft shall be delivered, if required, for further official trials.

(10) On the completion of official trials, the applicant will be notified, and reports on calculations and tests will be supplied to him by the Officer on application. The aircraft will, as the Officer may direct, either be handed over to the applicant at the official aerodrome for removal, or be delivered by an official pilot to an aerodrome selected by the applicant and approved by the Officer.

(11) On the satisfactory completion of the official trials, and after the completion to the satisfaction of the Officer of any modifications considered necessary for safety, a certificate of airworthiness will be issued. Prior to the issue of such certificate the applicant shall deliver to the Officer a complete set of working drawings (process tracing) of the aircraft.

Subsequent Aircraft.

(12) Following the receipt by the Officer of an application form duly completed, certificates of airworthiness for subsequent aircraft which conform in all essential respects with a type aircraft for which a certificate of airworthiness has previously been issued will be granted subject to the conditions and procedure hereinafter specified.

(13) The applicant may make modifications (including change of engine type) to the aircraft and may depart from the approved complete set of working drawings (process tracings) of the type aircraft which were delivered under clause (11) of this Schedule; but full particulars and drawings of the proposed modification shall first be delivered to the Officer and such as affect the safety of the aircraft shall be subject to his approval.

(14) During the construction of the aircraft the inspection of the workmanship, construction and materials shall be as approved by the Officer in accordance with the detailed directions in clause (18) of this Schedule.

(15) In the case of an aircraft which, in the opinion of the Officer, differs considerably from the type aircraft, or in the case of an aircraft built by a constructor not familiar with the type aircraft, the Officer may on completion of the aircraft require flying trials to be carried out by the applicant's or constructor's pilot in the presence of representatives of the Officer,

and may require the aircraft to be delivered to the official aerodrome for additional trials. The procedure in this case will be in accordance with the procedure governing similar trials in the case of a type aircraft, as laid down in clauses (8), (9) and (10) of this Schedule.

(16) On the satisfactory completion of the aircraft and of any trials that may be required by the Officer, and when any modifications considered necessary for safety have been completed to the satisfaction of the Officer, a certificate of airworthiness will be issued.

Prior to the issue of such certificate, the applicant shall deliver to the Officer a complete set of working drawings (process tracing) of any modifications to or departure from the type aircraft.

Method of Approval of Workmanship and Materials.

(17) In the case of type aircraft—

(*a*) inspection of workmanship and materials will be carried out by representatives of the Officer;

(*b*) the Officer will accept wherever in his opinion possible the inspection of details, components and materials for type aircraft made by employees of the constructor under the supervision of a representative of such constructor, but each component will be finally inspected and approved by a representative of the Officer who will co-operate with the constructor's inspecting staff;

(*c*) constructors must notify the Officer seven days before commencing work on any part of the aircraft, the inspection of which is necessary prior to further work;

(*d*) the constructor must also fulfil the conditions detailed hereunder for subsequent aircraft.

(18) In the case of subsequent aircraft of a type—

(*a*) constructors must satisfy the Officer that their inspecting staff is such as to ensure that aircraft passed by them conform in all essential respects to the type design;

(*b*) constructors must purchase material to the specifications approved for the type design, and must arrange that each and every batch of material is proved to comply with those specifications by such examination, sampling and testing, as may be approved by the Officer;

(*c*) constructors must make such arrangements at their works as will preclude the use of material other than that approved as in sub-clause (*b*);

(*d*) constructors' inspecting staffs, referred to in sub-clause (*a*), must stamp, or otherwise provide means for the identification of, each and every detail in such a way that the individual responsible for such approval can subsequently be traced, selective inspection being adopted where considered possible;

(*e*) constructors must issue only details or parts in respect of which the provisions of sub-clause (*d*) have been complied with to the shops for assembly into components;

(*f*) constructors must maintain an efficient process inspection during such work of assembly and record such inspection on a process card for each component. Every component must be finally inspected by a qualified member of their inspecting staff, who will stamp the component in such a way that he may afterwards be identified, and will also sign the process card;

(*g*) constructor's methods of carrying out the following operations must be approved by the Officer or his representative, namely :—heat treatment of steel, seasoning and conversion of timber, gluing of important parts, and doping;

(*h*) constructors must ensure that all instruments and other parts affecting airworthiness purchased from sub-contractors have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions;

(*i*) constructors (of aircraft or engine as may be arranged) must ensure that all engines have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions, and further that they have satisfactorily undergone such bench tests as are required by the Officer and for this purpose that suitable test stands and accessories are provided to the satisfaction of the Officer;

(*j*) aircraft constructors must carry out an efficient inspection of the installation of all engines, instruments and parts that are fitted by them into the aircraft, such inspection to ensure that they function correctly, the individual responsible being indicated by a signature on the process card referred to in sub-clause (*f*);

(*k*) constructors must limit the power of their inspection staff to grant concessions to matters which do not affect the weight, the strength or the functioning of the part. Should any of these points be affected, the matter must be referred to the designer of the aircraft, and, if affecting the type design, to the Officer as laid down in the case of modifications to type designs.

Aircraft constructed outside British India.

(19) In the case of any type or subsequent aircraft constructed outside British India the Officer may in his discretion issue a certificate of airworthiness, although the conditions specified in this Schedule have not been fulfilled, if he is satisfied that they have been substantially fulfilled in the construction of the aircraft.

SCHEDULE V.

(See rule 35.)

Instructions for maintenance of Log Books.

(1) The constructor, or the owner if the constructor is not in a position to do so, should fill in and sign the original entries in each log book. Subsequent entries should be made and signed by the pilot or other responsible member of the personnel.

(2) A copy of the certificate of airworthiness should be kept in a pocket at the end of the aircraft log book.

(3) All entries should be in ink, except in the case of journey and signal log books, the entries for which may be made in pencil in a rough notebook, but should be entered in ink in the log book every twenty-four hours.

In the event of any official investigation the rough notebook may be called for.

(4) No erasures should be made in, nor pages torn from, any log book.

(5) A copy of this Schedule should be inserted in each log book.

(6) The various log books shall contain in each case the following particulars namely :—

(1) in the case of a journey log,—

(*a*) the type to which the aircraft belongs ; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner; the name of the constructor; the carrying capacity; and

(*b*) in addition, for each journey,

(*i*) the name, nationality and residence of each member of the personnel, and

(*ii*) the place, date and hour of departure, the route followed, and all incidents of the journey, including landings and weather conditions ;

(2) in the case of an aircraft log,—

(*a*) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner; the name of the constructor; the carrying capacity; and the capacity of the tanks;

(*b*) the type and series number of engine, and the type of propeller, showing number pitch, diameter and maker's name;

(*c*) the type of wireless apparatus fitted, if any ;

(*d*) a table showing the necessary rigging data for the information of persons in charge of the aircraft and of its maintenance; and

(*e*) a fully detailed engineering record of the life of the aircraft, including all acceptance tests, overhauls, replacements, repairs and all work of a like nature ;

(3) in the case of an engine log,—

(*a*) the type of engine, series number, maker's name, power, normal and maximum revolutions of engine, date of acceptance and date on which first put into service; petrol consumption; oil consumption;

(*b*) the registration mark and the type of aircraft in which the engine has been installed; and

(*c*) a fully detailed engineering record of the life of the engine, including all acceptance tests, hours run, overhauls, replacements, repairs and all work of a like nature;

(4) in the case of a signal log,—

(*a*) the type to which the aircraft belongs ; its nationality and registration marks ; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner ;

(*b*) the place, date and time of the transmission or reception of any signal ; and

(*c*) the name or other indication of the person or station from or to whom or which a signal is received or sent.

SCHEDULE VI.

FORM A.

(*See rule 16.*)

Form of application for aircraft registration certificate.

SIR,

I/We hereby apply for a certificate of registration and the grant of Nationality and Registration Marks for the following private / passenger and goods / goods aircraft.

Maker.
Maker's number.
Owner's full name.
Owner's residence
Station of the aircraft.
Description.

For Flying Machines.	*For Airships.*
Whether aeroplane, seaplane or flying boat.	Whether rigid, semi-rigid or non-rigid.
Number of planes, *viz.*—monoplane, biplane, etc.	Cubic capacity.
Whether tractor or pusher driven.	Overall length in feet.
Overall length in feet.	Maximum diameter in feet.
Span in feet.	Material of which envelope is made and name of maker.
Maximum height.	Gas ordinarily used.
Are wings made to fold?	Useful weight carrying capacity.
Seating or passenger capacity.	Seating or passenger capacity.

For Engines.

Number——
Rotary or Stationary——
Number of cylinders——
Horse power——
Maker's name——
Name, if any, of engines——
Total weight of machine with engines——
Useful weight carrying capacity——

* I enclose attached herewith :—

(1) Certificate of Nationality and Suitability.

(2) Certificate of Airworthiness.†

* If applicant has already received a certificate or licence substitute "my certificate of nationality and suitability was appfoved by you on the grant of certificate No.   , dated   "

† In the case of passenger aircraft only.

I hereby declare that the aircraft is owned by me / Mr.......................................of................. / the......Company carrying on business at............ / the firm of.........carrying on business at

and that the particulars given above as to such aircraft are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I agree to observe the following conditions if a certificate of registration be granted to me :—

(1) to notify either personally or by registered letter any change in station of this aircraft if such change is for a period exceeding fifteen days;

(2) to notify as above the destruction, loss or transfer, of the said aircraft and, in the case of transfer, the name and address of the transferee; and

(3) to return this certificate when the aircraft is destroyed, lost beyond recovery or transferred.

(*Signature of applicant*) ____________

Full name and address ____________

Dated

FORM B.

(*See rule 16.*)

Form of certificate of Nationality and Suitability.

Mr.____________________of____________________in the District of________________ in the Province of __________________________ { is personally known to me. / has been identified before me to my satisfaction } I am convinced that he is by nationality a { British / French, Italian, Persian, etc., } subject. The inquiry which I have made as to his character and reputation has not disclosed any reason against the grant to him of a licence to own / fly in an aircraft.

(*Signature*)__________________________.

District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.

Dated

District / *Presidency town* __________________________

FORM C.

(*See rule 17.*)

Form of certificate of registration of an aircraft.

The aircraft described below has been registered under the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919, and has been granted Nationality and Registration Marks as follows :—

Nationality mark——

Registration mark——

Description—

Nationality.

Number and date of Registration.

Type of Aircraft.

Maker.

Maker's number.

Description.

Owner's full name.

Owner's residence.

Owner's nationality.

Station of the aircraft.

The aircraft shall carry affixed to the car or to the fuselage in a prominent position a metal plate inscribed as follows :—

Aircraft registered as No.____________________India.

Marks____________________.

Owner's Name________________________.

Owner's Residence ________________________.

Station of aircraft.

(*Signature of Officer*)______________________.

Dated

FORM D.

(*See rule 20.*)

Form of application for pilot's licence for private aircraft.

SIR,

I hereby apply for the issue to me of a licence as a pilot of private $\frac{\text{Flying Machines}}{\text{Airships.}}$ I enclose attached herewith—

(1) Certificate of Nationality and Suitability.

(2) Medical Certificate.

(3) Certificate of Flying competency "A"
or
Certificate that I am qualified as a Royal Air Force Pilot. } *Strike out one or other.*

(4) Two copies of a photograph of myself, unmounted.

I send herewith per rupees five.

I am, etc.,

(*Name in full with rank, title, etc.*)____________

(*Full address.*)____________

(*Occupation.*)____________

*Dated*____________.

NOTE.—The form of application for other licences under Part IV will be similar to the above with such modification as may in each case be necessary.

FORM E.

(*See rule 21.*)

Form of Medical Certificate.

I certify that I have medically examined Mr.____________ of________ in the District of____________ who $\frac{\text{is personally known to me,}}{\text{has been identified before me to my satisfaction,}}$ with a view to ascertaining his mental and physical fitness for flying.

I have considered the medical requirements laid down in Schedule I to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919, and after due examination I am of opinion that he fulfils those requirements, with the following exceptions :—*

*Please give here sufficient detail to enable a medical officer to form an opinion as to the degree of applicant's fitness for flying.

In my opinion he is mentally and physically $\frac{\text{fit}}{\text{unfit}}$ for flying.

(*Signature of Medical Officer*)____________,

(*Designation*)____________.

*Dated*____________.

FORM F.

(*See rule 21.*)

Form of "A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of private aircraft.

We hereby certify that

____________ of________ in the District of____________ who $\frac{\text{is personally known to us}}{\text{has been identified before us to our satisfaction}}$____________ has in the presence of both of us performed to our satisfaction the following tests on a†____________ $\frac{\text{flying machine}}{\text{airship}}$ *viz.* :—

†Enter here the type of flying machine or airship.

He performed each test in the manner noted and initialled by us under each.

We are both of opinion that he is competent to fly a private $\frac{\text{flying machine}}{\text{airship}}$.

(*Signature*).‡ { . . } Examiners.

‡ Give here designation, *viz.*, R. A. F. Pilot, etc.

*Dated*____________.

NOTE.—The form for the "B" passenger and goods certificate will be similar to the above with the alteration of the later tests.

FORM G.

(See rules 22 and 23.)

Form of certificate of Technical Competency as $\frac{\textit{navigator}}{\textit{engineer}}$ of passenger or goods aircraft.

I hereby certify that Mr.____________________of________________in the District of________________who $\frac{\text{is personally known to me}}{\text{has been identified before me to my satisfaction}}$ has been examined by me as to his knowledge of the subjects specified in Schedule III of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919, for the case of $\frac{\text{navigators}}{\text{engineers}}$, and that he has shown a satisfactory knowledge of each subject.

I am of opinion that he is competent to act as $\frac{\text{navigator}}{\text{engineer}}$, of passenger or goods aircraft.

*(Signature)*________________________ *Examiner.*

*Dated*________________.

FORM H.

(See rule 24.)

Form of certificate of competency as member of the personnel (otherwise than as pilot, navigator or engineer) of passenger or goods aircraft.

I hereby certify that Mr.____________________of________________in the District of________________who $\frac{\text{is personally known to me}}{\text{has been identified before me to my satisfaction}}$ has been examined by me as to his knowledge of the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919, and that he has shown a good general knowledge thereof.

I am of opinion that he is competent to act as member of the personnel (otherwise than as pilot, navigator or engineer) of passenger or goods aircraft.

*(Signature)*________________________ *Examiner.*

*Dated*________________.

FORM I.

(See rule 25.)

Form of Licence for personnel.

No. of 191 .

*(Full Name)*____________________________

*of (address)*____

is hereby licensed to act as—

* All but the appropriate entry to be struck out.

*(*a*) pilot of a private flying machine,

*(*b*) pilot of a passenger or goods

Aeroplane
Seaplane
Flying boat
of the following types—

(1)____________________

(2)____________________

*(*c*) navigator of any passenger or goods aircraft,

*(*d*) engineer of any passenger or goods aircraft,

*(*e*) member of the crew of any passenger or goods aircraft,

for a period of one year from the ______day of__________19 , subject to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1919.

*(Signature of officer)*____________________.

*Dated*________________.

Photograph of holder.

NOTE.—The form of licence for the pilot of an airship will be similar with such modification as may be necessary.

FORM J.

(See rules 27 and 28.)

Form of certificate of airworthiness.

Number______________.

I hereby certify that aircraft—

Type______________.

Maker's name______________.

Maker's number______________.

has been examined for airworthiness as a $\frac{\text{type aircraft}}{\text{subsequent aircraft of the same type as}}$______________

______________ aircraft for which certificate of airworthiness number______________ has been granted on______________

and is hereby certified as airworthy, provided the following conditions are complied with:—

(a) the total weight including all items of load should not exceed______________lbs.

(b) the loading including the placing of passengers should be such that the centre of gravity remains within the following limits, *viz.*______________

*(Signature)*______________

*(Designation)*______________

*Place*______________

*Dated*______________

FORM K.

(See rule 29.)

Form of certificate of periodical inspection and overhaul of $\frac{\textit{an aircraft}}{\textit{the engine of an aircraft}}$

I hereby certify that $\frac{\text{aircraft}}{\text{the engines of aircraft}}$ type______________ marks______________ $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ this day been inspected and overhauled by me, and that all necessary adjustments and repairs have been made to my satisfaction and that the $\frac{\text{aircraft}}{\text{engines}}$ $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{are}}$ in good order and fit for flight.

*(Signature)*______________

*(Designation)*______________

*Place*______________.

*Dated*______________

FORM L.

(See rule 31.)

Daily Certificate of Safety of Aircraft.

Aircraft type______________ Registration mark______________

Inspection at______________ on______________ time______________

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the above aircraft and that I consider it safe in every way for flights to-day when loaded as specified in its certificate of airworthiness.

*(Signature)*______________

*(Countersignature)*______________

*Dated*______________

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the engines, engine installations and accessories of the above aircraft, and that in my opinion they are in every way safe for flights to-day.

*(Signature)*______________

*(Countersignature)*______________

*Dated*______________.

FORM M.

(*See rule 33.*)

Pilots' certificate of General Fitness of Aircraft before Flight.

Aircraft type ______________________ Registration mark ______________________
Preparatory to flight from ______________________ to ______________________

Loading.

Total weight of the aircraft including all items of load does not exceed ____________ lbs.

Loading (including placing of passengers) is such that the centre of gravity of the aircraft is within the limits specified in the certificate of airworthiness. Petrol, oil and water are sufficient for proposed journey, *viz.* ______________________

Officers and Crew.

Name.	*Duty.*	*Licence No.*

Number of passengers ______________

This aircraft is considered fit in every way for the proposed journey.

(*Signature*) ______________________

Dated ______________.

Hour ______________.

FORM N.

(*See rule 35.*)

Form of Aircraft Log.

Date.	Hour.	Commanding Officer.	Route.	Time in Air.		Petrol consumed.	Oil consumed.	Water consumed.	No. of passengers.	Repairs or replacements.	Remarks.	Signature.
				Hours.	Mins.							
			Brought forward								Time in the air since last periodical inspection and overhaul :— *hours.* *mins.* Date of last periodical inspection and overhaul.	

Carried forward ————

FORM O.

(*See rule 35.*)

Form of Engine Log.

Date.	Hour.	Engineer in charge.	Revs. per min.		Time run.	Defects found.	Particulars of overhaul or replacement.	Remarks.	Signature.
			On ground.	In air (state climbing or level).					
								Time run since last periodical inspection and overhaul :— *hours.* *mins.* Date of last periodical inspection and overhaul ;—	

FORM P.

(*See rule 57.*)

Form of notice of departure for a foreign destination.

To the Customs-collector at ______________________ customs-aerodrome.

I, ______________________ of ______________________ being the person in charge of ______________________ aircraft marked ______________________ hereby give notice that I intend on date ______________________ at time ______________________ hours to take the said aircraft out of British India by air, *viz.*, from ______________________ customs-aerodrome to ______________________.

(*Signature*) ______________________

(*Person in charge of the aircraft.*)

Permission is given for the above aircraft to depart from ______________________ customs-aerodrome at or about ______________ hours on ______________________.

(*Signature*) ______________________ *Custom-collector.*

______________________ *Customs-aerodrome.*

Dated ______________________

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 13th December 1919.

No. 724-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 7th November 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

BOARD OF TRADE,
EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 7th NOVEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d.* per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Application Form A for Licence to Export.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies

Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application.

(*a*) Full name and address of Consignor.

(*b*) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.

(*c*)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.

2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.

(*d*) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.

(*e*) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.

(*f*) Full name and address of consignee abroad.

(*k*) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.

(*l*) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.

(*t*) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

Application Form B for General Licences.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Controller, Export Licence Department,
1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Westminster, S. W.-1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May, 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June, 1917, the 13th July, 1917, the 14th August, 1917, the 28th August, 1917, the 18th October, 1917, the 27th November, 1917, the 18th December, 1917, the 22nd January, 1918, the 8th February, 1918, the 26th February, 1918, the 8th March, 1918, the 12th April, 1918, the 25th April, 1918, the 14th May, 1918, the 11th June, 1918, the 2nd July, 1918, the 30th July, 1918, the 6th August, 1918, the 27th August, 1918, the 1st October, 1918, the 15th October, 1918, the 19th November, 1918, the 29th November, 1918, the 6th December, 1918, the 13th December, 1918, the 20th December, 1918, the 24th December, 1918, the 27th December, 1918, the 3rd January, 1919, the 7th January, 1919, the 10th January, 1919, the 17th January, 1919, the 24th January, 1919, the 31st January, 1919, the 7th February, 1919, the 14th February, 1919, the 21st February, 1919, the 28th February, 1919, the 7th March, 1919, the 14th March, 1919, the 21st March, 1919, the 28th March, 1919, the 4th April, 1919, the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, the 25th April, 1919, the 2nd May, 1919, the 9th May, 1919, the 16th May, 1919, the 30th May, 1919, the 20th June, 1919, and the 8th July, 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz. :—

List A and B.—Goods marked **(A)** to All Destinations.

Goods marked **(B)** to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked **(A)** to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked **(B)** to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked **(B)** can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited; (14-8-17).
(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 37.)
(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aricraft; (20-6-19). (*See*, however, page 37).
Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia; (19-1-17) (22-1-18) (6-8-18) (24-1-19).
(A) *Animals, living, for food; (12-12-16).
(A) *Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war; (8-1-15).
Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
Bacon, *see* Meat.
Bags, *see* Nitrate.
Banknotes, *see* Notes.
(A) Barley and barley meal; (14-2-18).
(P) Barographs, suitable for aircraft; (6-12-18).
(A) Basic slag; (23-10-16).
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
(A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots; (12-12-16) (27-11-17) (*see* however Appendix No. 1).
(A) Bean flour and meal.
(A) Boats and craft; (10-5-17) (18-12-17).
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
(B) Bristles, of European origin; (26-6-16) (8-3-18) (2-7-18) (17-1-19).
(A) Buckwheat; (12-12-16).
Bullion, *see* Gold.
(A) Butter.
(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—
Calf meal;
Coconut and poonac cake;
Compound cakes and meal:
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
Hemp seed cake and meal;
Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Locust bean meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
Meat meal;
Palm nut cake and meal;
Poppy seed cake and meal;
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal;
Sesame seed cake and meal;
Soya bean cake and meal;
Sunflower seed cake and meal;
Whale cake;
Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Calfskins
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 37).
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
Cattle Hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cement for building and engineering purposes; (14-5-18) (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1).
(A) Cheese.
(A) Chicory; (30-3-17) (27-11-17).
(A) Chick peas; (12-12-16).
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal; (27-11-17).
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives; (26-7-16) (29-11-18) (20-12-18).
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations; (17-11-16).
Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Cocoa raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder; (19-2-17) (20-12-18).
(B) Cocoa butter; (20-12-18).
(A) Cocoa husks; (19-2-17).
(A) Cocoa shells; (19-2-17).
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil; (4-4-19).
(A) Coffee; (19-2-17). (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1.)
Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel; (18-12-17).
Combings, *see* Malt.
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar; (12-3-17) (14-3-19).
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
Craft, *see* Boats.
Culms, *see* Malt.
(A) Dari.
Dhol, *see* Gram.
Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and liquid extract of ergot; (10-5-17) (12-4-18) (15-10-18).
(A) Explosives; *see, however*, page 37; (19-11-18) (15-4-19).

Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
(A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses; (21-2-19).
(A) Firearms and their component parts; (8-2-18) (29-11-18) (*see, however*, page 37).
(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, and prawns; (27-12-18) (30-5-19).
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Bean; Lentil; Malt; Maize; Pea; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Beans; Cakes; Hay; Oats, etc.
(A) Forage, green.
(A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—
Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines, imported plums (South African), and imported melons; (29-9-16) (15-1-17) (19-2-17) (10-1-19).
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'; (12-12-16).
(A) Gram or dhol; (12-12-16).
(A) Green forage; (12-12-16).
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof; (10-5-17).
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano; (2-2-17) (3-1-19).
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

Hericots, *see* Beans.
(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts; (2-7-18).
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle; (28-2-19) (5-7-19).
Horses, *see* Animals.
Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Indigo, synthetic (6-8-18).
Iron (1-5-17) the following:—
Castings, *see* Armour plates.
(A) Pig.
(A) Scrap.

(A) Jute, raw and carded; (12-3-17).

(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
Latch needles, *see* Needles.
Lentil flour and meal.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Lupin seed; (12-12-16).

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize; (12-12-16).
(A) Maize germs; (12-12-16).
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings; (12-12-16).
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash; (2-1-17) (31-1-19).
(A) Margarine; (19-2-17).
Meals, *see* Barley; Bean; Cakes; Lentil; Pea; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham; (19-2-17) (7-2-19).
Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings; (22-6-17) (27-11-17).
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk condensed or preserved; (15-4-19).
Milk dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Millet; (12-12-16).
(B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.

(A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch; (23-10-16) (18-10-17) (29-11-18).
(A) Nicotine and its compounds; (6-8-18).

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(B) Nitrate bags (17-1-19).
†Notes of the Bank of France; (27-8-18).
(A) Notes, Russian rouble; (26-2-18).
Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, the following :—
Cocoanut oil;
Groundnut oil;
Palmkernel oil;
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds; (12-3-17) (27-11-17).
(A) Oleo-margarine; (19-2-17).
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.

Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
(A) Pea flour and meal.
(A) Peas; other than split peas (2-2-17) (25-4-19).
(A) Periscopes and their component parts; (10-5-17).
(A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina; (2-2-17).
(A) Pigeon peas; (12-12-16).
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances; (19-2-17) (17-1-19).
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate; (22-6-17).
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry; (4-7-16) (29-9-16) (19-2-17).
Preserves, *see* Fruit.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

(A) Quinine sulphate; (20-6-19).

(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour; (21-3-19).
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages; (2-2-17) (7-2-19).
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Scrap metal, *see* Iron; Steel.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts; (1-5-17).
Seeds, *see* Lupin; Beans, Peas and Cereals mentioned by name.
Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
(A) Semolina.
Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin; (12-4-18) (29-11-18) (30-5-19) (4-11-19).
Skins, *see* Calf; Hides.
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Steel, scrap; (1-5-17) (10-5-17).
(B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, (10-5-17) (14-3-19); *see also* Confectionery.
Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Swords and their component parts.

(A) Tea other than green tea; (28-6-16) (19-2-17) (2-7-18) (14-2-19) (28-2-19).
(A) Tomatoes, fresh; (8-7-19).
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.

(A) Uniform clothing, naval military and Air Force; (15-10-18) (7-3-19).

Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes; Tomatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels; (18-12-17).

(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone; (1-5-17).
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins; (1-5-17).
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—

(A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof; (8-9-16) (18-10-17).
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpacca and mohair.)

† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).

Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast; (8-9-16) (22-6-17) (28-2-19).

LIST C.

By Order of Council dated 1st October, 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December, 1918, the 7th January, 1919, the 7th February, 1919, the 11th February, 1919, the 28th February, 1919, the 11th April, 1919, the 29th April, 1919, and the 16th May, 1919, ALL GOODS [other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners] are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria, Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, Occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods, which may be exported without licence :—

(1) Printed matter;

(2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (*see*, however, Lists D and E, pages 31—32) :—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without licence (*see* page 33) :—

Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Lettland, Lithuania, and Poland.

LIST D.

By Order of Council dated 21st March, 1919, as amended by Order of Council of the 11th April, 1919, the 15th April, 1919, and the 9th May, 1919, the following goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, Ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian Ports), Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Arabia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
Armour plates.
Armoured motor-cars.
Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
Explosives specially prepared for use in war.
Field-glasses.
Gases for war purposes.
Guns and machine guns.
Gun mountings.
Limbers, military waggons of all descriptions.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Mines, submarines and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

Range-finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

LIST E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List E* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

All articles for use in transportation on land.

Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling stock.

Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* page 31) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.

Bird seed.

Blanc-mange powder.

Cake mixture.

Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Cement for building and engineering purposes.

Chillies.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

Coffee, the following varieties :—
- Pernambuco.
- West African.
- Liberian.
- Rio.
- Bahia.
- Victorian.

Custard powder.

Dates.

Gloy.

Horseflesh.

Koffio.

Lactol.

Lactogol.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.

Marmite.

Mincemeat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.

Paint, other than gold paint.

"Phosto" animal food.

Pudding powder.

Puddings.

Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (*see* page 31). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.,* for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.

French Possessions and Protectorates.

United States of America.

South America.

Africa.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—" Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (iii), page 38. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (iii) page 38).

See page 38.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (iii) page 38).

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Syria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

See also page 38.

Belgium.

Licenses are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E except as provided in Note (v).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia.*

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

All shipments to Czechoslovakia are subject to Import Licences issued by the Import and Export Commission in Prague. Applications have to be made by consignees.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Esthonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import license that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

An import licence is required for the importation into unoccupied Germany of all goods other than those mentioned on pages 38—39. Before goods other than those mentioned are despatched, therefore, the sender should apply to the Imperial Commissary for Export and Import Licences, Lützowufer 6-8, Berlin, W. 10, with a view to ascertaining whether the German Authorities are actually prepared to admit the goods.

For the occupied territory in the Rhineland *see* Note (ii), page 37.

See also page 38.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W. C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (iii), page 38).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia).**

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations, or other form of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition, *see* page 38.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached* viâ **Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Dept.) and except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(b) *Southern District—approached* viâ *Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission, or other forms of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

* It is understood that there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Consignment to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique is no longer necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

With regard to exports to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without consignment to H. M. Consul at St. Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1, in connection with the necessary import certificate for the re-admission of the goods into this country.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (*iii*), page 38.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

NOTES.

FOODSTUFFS.

(*i*) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(*ii*) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Cöln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Cöln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskell, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad, Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaun, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismuhle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Grefrath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Stoinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland) Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(*iii*) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on List D if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes :—

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Military waggons of all descriptions.

Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

EXPORTS TO POLAND.

As a consequence of the exemption of so many classes of goods from the necessity of obtaining import licences, the issue of licences by the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency in London has been suspended. A list of goods which do not now require Polish import licences and the new procedure to be followed with regard to exports are indicated in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 30th October, 1919 (page 545).

TRADE WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, AND ARABIA.

In view of the raising of the blockade, the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy Legislation authorising with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia in respect of pre-war transactions.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany, Austria, Hungary, or Arabia of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1. Further, Export Licences must be obtained from the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1, before goods included in Lists A and B of prohibited exports are shipped to those countries, but no licences are required in respect of goods included in List C.

The text of these General Licences is as follows :—

The Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do, hereby give and grant licence to all persons and bodies of persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary :

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in respect of any remittance of money out of the United Kingdom covered by *Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is first obtained :

Provided also that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary any sum of money which by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1915, or either of them, is required to be paid to the Custodian appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, but such sums of money must be paid to the said Custodian :

Provided further that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay or deliver any sum of money or property which is, or but for the war, would have been due or deliverable to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany-Austria-Hungary in respect of a transaction entered into before the outbreak of war.

A General Licence with regard to Arabia has been issued, dated the 19th August 1919.

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF GOODS WHICH MAY ENTER GERMANY WITHOUT IMPORT LICENCES.

1. Newspapers, periodicals and books.

2. Soaps, candles and starch of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos.

3. Foodstuffs for the personal use of the addressee with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pine-apple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters and oysters.

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* Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is now cancelled.

4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o of Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1-3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

Delhi, the 10th December 1919.

No. 3129-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10, sub-section (1) of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), as amended by the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1919 (XXI of 1919), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:—

(1) The nickel eight-anna and four-anna pieces specified in section 6 of the Act shall henceforth be coined at the Mint and issued.

(2) The eight-anna coin shall be circular, the diameter being 26 millimetres. The rim shall not be milled.

(3) It shall bear on the obverse the effigy of His Majesty King George V, and the inscription George V King-Emperor, and on the reverse the figure "8" in Roman character with the word "annas" below and the word "India" and the year of the coinage above, all encircled by a waved band enclosed within a square surrounded by the designation expressed in Urdu, Nagri, Bengali and Telugu.

(4) The four-anna coin shall be a coin with a waved edge with eight crests and eight hollows. Its greatest diameter being 25 millimetres. The rim shall not be milled.

(5) It shall bear on the obverse the effigy of His Majesty King George V, and the inscription George V King-Emperor with the year of coinage, and the word "India," and on the reverse the figure "4" in Roman character with the word "annas" below, all within a square, surrounded by the designation expressed in Urdu, Nagri, Bengali and Telugu.

The 12th December 1919.

No. 3157-F.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 of section 3 of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates at which payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the said Act:—

Class of gold.	Rate.
(1) Gold coins coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint. Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said statute as the least current weight.	Rs. 11 per sovereign.
(2) All other gold not included in entry No. 1	Re. 1 for every 10·273 grains troy of fine gold.

2. The notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 2976-F., dated the 22nd November 1919, is hereby cancelled.

(*Note 1.*—Gold shipped to India on a through bill of lading before the 12th December 1919 will be paid for at the rates hitherto in force.

Note 2.—When firms or institutions have arranged to import gold into India and wish to avoid risks from possible variations in the acquisition rate before it is delivered to the Government of India, the Controller of Currency or, in the case of gold delivered at Bombay, the Accountant General, Bombay, will be prepared to contract on behalf of the Government of India to pay for the gold on delivery at the acquisition rate prevailing at the time the gold was purchased for shipment. Firms or institutions wishing to take advantage of this arrangement must declare the fact and date of purchase to the above officers without delay and as soon as they have received intimation thereof. The officer making the contract will take such undertaking as he thinks fit from the firm or institution to ship and deliver gold with all possible expedition for payment at the rate stated.

The India Office is prepared to make a similar arrangement with firms and institutions who find it more convenient to submit in London evidence of their having engaged gold for shipment to India.)

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 10th December 1919.

No. 2146-F. E.—Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days, with effect from the 2nd December 1919.

Mr. Nathu Lal, a senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Accounts Officer, class II, in that office, with effect from the 2nd December 1919 and until further orders.

H. F. HOWARD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1919.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 19th December 1919.

No. 2177-F. E.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Indian Finance Department are notified :—

With effect from the 15th October 1919.

Mr. A. C. Badenoch, I.C.S., to officiate in class II of Accountants-General.

With effect from the 23rd October 1919.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S., to be sub. *pro tem.* in class III and to officiate in class I of Accountants-General.

Mr. A. C. Badenoch, I.C.S., to revert to officiating class III of Accountants-General.

H. F. HOWARD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

2088 PGG

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 19th December 1919.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 3501.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 11th November 1919, pages 13674 and 13679.

India Office,

11th November 1919.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following officers of the * * Indian Medical Service and Indian Army Reserve of Officers :—

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenants to be temp. Captains.

R. C. Bolster. 23rd Oct. 1917.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

THE TREASURY.

Calcutta, the 13th December 1919.

In continuation of this office Notification, dated the 10th September 1919, it is further notified that no Exchange Compensation Allowance will be admissible during the quarter commencing 1st January 1920 and that the rate of exchange at which contributions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund should be recovered during the period is 2*s.* $1\frac{3}{32}$*d.* per rupee. This rate shall also apply to the contributions to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

W. ALDER,

Offg. Controller of Currency.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1919.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 24th December 1919.

No. 2078.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the vacation of his office by the Honourable Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I. (now Lord Meston) and the Honourable Mr. William Malcolm Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E., who was acting temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the said Council, having been appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, an Ordinary Member of the said Council, it is hereby notified that the Honourable Mr. Hailey assumed the permanent office of an Ordinary Member of the said Council with effect from the 10th December 1919.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 23rd December 1919.

No. 42.—The services of Mr. H. M. Griffiths, Executive Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th December 1919.

No. 43.—Mr. A. J. R. Hope, Executive Engineer, Burma, is appointed as Superintending Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle, with effect from the 3rd December 1919.

No. 44.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 27, dated the 22nd October 1919, the period of the appointment of Mr. D. W. Aikman, C.I.E., as Superintending Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle, is extended up to, and including, the 2nd December 1919.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK,

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

Delhi, the 20th December 1919.

No. 3218-F.—In supersession of note 2 appended to the notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3157-F., dated the 12th December 1919, prescribing the rates at which payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the following note shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Note 2.*—When firms or institutions have arranged to import gold into India and wish to avoid risks from possible variations in the acquisition rate before it is delivered to the Government of India, the Controller of Currency or, in the case of gold delivered at Bombay, the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, will be prepared to contract on behalf of the Government of India to pay for the gold on delivery at the acquisition rate prevailing at the time when the contract is entered into. Firms or institutions wishing to take advantage of this arrangement must undertake to ship gold within 30 days of making the contract, but failure to ship within 30 days will not operate to make the contract void or involve other penalty, provided that it is shown to the satisfaction of Controller of Currency that the delay was due to no fault of the contracting party. Gold not ordered from India but by offices in London or New York for branches or firms in India should be contracted for with the India Office who will be prepared to make similar arrangements. In case of failure to make a contract, the gold will be paid for on the basis of the rate in force on the date of shipment."

H. F. HOWARD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 26th December 1919.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 3537.—The undermentioned appointments were made, with effect from the dates specified :—

Railway Transport Officers.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Captain.)

Lieutenant R. C. Bolster, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 23rd October 1917.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3544.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Enrolment Form No. I, Combatants, published in Army Department Notification No. 911,

dated the 3rd November 1911, as subsequently amended, the following amendment shall be made in the cases of persons to be enrolled as drivers in mule transport units of the Supply and Transport Corps, namely :—

For the set of conditions numbered (*i*) under question 14 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" When you have served for ten years from this date, of which the first six years shal be in Army Service and the remaining four years in the Reserve, you will be entitled to receive your discharge within two months from the date of applying for it, unless war is imminent or existing or, if you are in Army Service, the unit to which you belong is ten per cent. below strength ; provided that, in the event of your deserting, service between the date of desertion and that of apprehension or surrender shall not reckon as service towards discharge.

Transfer to the Reserve shall be in the lowest rank ; but if on the expiration of your Army Service you are a substantive non-commissioned officer you will be given the option of extending your period of Army Service for the whole period of this enrolment instead of being transferred to the Reserve. "

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for Sale.

List of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Persian Instructor.

A fully qualified instructor, native of Persia, is maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian. The services of this nstructor may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.

M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari	... Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal ...	... Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad ...	... Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir ...	... Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil ...	... Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi	... Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan ...	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mihruddin ...	... C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta ...	... Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

M. M. Waris Ali Khan " Waris "	... Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	.. Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das ...	... Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HISSAR.

M. M. I. Jan Bukhari ...	... C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.

JHELUM.	
M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.
JULLUNDUR.	
M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal ...	... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan, Akhgar, Durrani.	Village Bhaddam, Post Office Parjian, District Jullundur.
KASAULI.	
M. Anand Sarup ...	.. Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).
LAHORE.	
M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. M. Abdul Hamid	... C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathranwali, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
M. Muhammad Din	... Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdul Rahman Ahmedi	... C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
M. Abdul Haq	... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahamanand, Aggarwal	... Aggarwal Ashram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan	... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
LUDHIANA.	
M. Kishori Lall, Jethi ...	... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath, Yogi ...	... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.
MULTAN.	
M. M. Ghulam Haider Khan (of Nowshera).	Officers' Munshi.
M. Sultan Mohammad	... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur	... Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohammad Khan Talib	.. Officer, Cadet Unit.
MURREE HILLS	
M. S. C. Bagchi ...	Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	.. Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj ...	... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
RAWALPINDI.	
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Buksh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.
ROHTAK.	
M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Arbar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ... ... Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.

M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ... ... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

M. Abdul Latif ... ... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohame Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU.

M. Amar Nath Varma ... ... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup ... ... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman ... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari ... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed ... ... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand, Saihgal ... ... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali ... Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.
Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.
Teacher whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA : C. L. PEART, MAJOR,

The 23rd December 1919. *Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1919.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, December 29, 1919.

No. 90-R.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 47 of the Government of Indi Act, 1919, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the provisions of sections 31, 32 and 34 of the said Act together with such amendments set out in Part II of the Second Schedule of the said Act as incorporate, or are consequential on, or arise out of the said provisions shall come into operation on January 1, 1920.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

2088 PPG—730—8-1-20 SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 20th December 1919.

No. 856-D.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 13th November 1919, is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

IMPORT AND EXPORT SECTION.

ABOLITION OF LISTS "D" AND "E."

The Board of Trade announce that Lists "D" and "E" have been cancelled.

The following goods formerly included in these Lists have been replaced on List "A":—

Armoured motor cars.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war materials for use on land or sea.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or protection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids, or other destructive agents, capable of use in warlike operations, and their component parts.

RELAXATION OF EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The Board of Trade announce that, as from to-day, the following goods have been removed from List "A" of Prohibited Exports :—

Pig Iron.
Lobsters.
Malt Flour.
Castor Seed.

IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES.

The Board of Trade announce that the Export Licence Department has now removed from 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1 and has been amalgamated with the Department of Import Restrictions at 22, Carlisle Place, S. W. 1. The combined Department will be under the charge of the Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Department, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences in respect of all commodities (with the exceptions stated below) and all enquiries relating thereto, should be addressed to the Director, Imports and Exports Licensing Section, Board of Trade, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1. (T. N. 4173 Victoria).

Applications for licences for the import of Dyestuffs should be addressed as hitherto to the Secretary, Trade and Licensing Sub-Committee, Danlee Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester, for licences for the *Export* of coal to the Controller, Coal Mines Department, Holborn Viaduct Hotel (E.C.) 1.

IMPORT OF GERMAN DYESTUFFS.

The Board of Trade desire to notify Consumers of Dyestuffs that the first instalment of colours which are being obtained from Germany under the Reparation Clauses in the Peace Treaty will shortly be received and will be followed at intervals by further quantities.

It is proposed that distribution should be effected as soon as possible after the arrival of each consignment. For the purpose of making this distribution the information already supplied by the Colour Users' Association and the National Federation of Paint Colour and Varnish Manufacturers as to the probable requirements of their members for dyestuffs during the next six months, will be utilised as a basis. In order that this information may be extended so as to cover the whole of the requirements of the Colour Using Industry of the United Kingdom, it is desirable that any actual consumer of colour who is not a member of the Colour Users' Association or the National Federation of Paint Colour and Varnish Manufacturers and consequently has not submitted any return to either of those bodies should immediately forward to the Board of Trade Industries and Manufactures Department, Great George Street, S W. 1, information on the following points, namely :—

(*a*) The quantity of each particular brand of dyestuff estimated to be required during the next six months and which is not likely to be available in sufficient quantity from either British, Allied or Neutral sources of supply.

(*b*) The approximate consumption during the year 1913 of each of these colours.

NOTE.—The dyestuffs required should, as far as possible, be classified under the following headings :—

Direct cotton colours, union colours, acid wool colours, chrome and mordant colours, basic colours, sulphide colours, vat colours, oil spirit and wax colours, immediate products, and the names given should be the usual trade denominations so as to render them easily identifiable.

As it is probable that the quantities which will become available under these arrangements will not be adequate to meet the whole of the requirements of consumers, the Trade and Licensing Sub-Committee will be prepared to consider applications from actual consumers for additional quantities not coming under the Reparation arrangements it being understood that any permission granted for the import of such additional quantities will be on condition that any arrangements for the purchase and import will be made by the Central Importing Agency in accordance with the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th June, 1919.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 20th December 1919.

No. 859-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended, and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No 1176-D., dated the 28th December 1918, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January 1920, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.			
	FISH.		R A.	
1	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅖ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	...	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe.
2	FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
3	FISH, excluding salted fish (see No. 1)	...	"	7½ " "
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.			
4	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved—			
	Almonds without shell	cwt.	100 0	7½ per cent.
	" in the shell	"	30 0	7½ " "
	" (kágazi) { Persian	"	100 0	7½ " "
	" (kágazi) { European, including half-hard round almonds.	"	60 0	7½ " "
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	"	26 0	7½ " "
	Cocoanuts, Straits and Dutch East Indies	thousand	90 0	7½ " "
	" Maldives	"	36 0	7½ " "
	" other	"	60 0	7½ " "
	" kernel (khopra)	cwt.	20 0	7½ " "
	Currants	"	56 0	7½ " "
	Dates, dry, in bags	"	12 0	7½ " "
	" wet " baskets and bundles	"	8 0	7½ " "
	" " in pots, boxes, tins and crates	"	14 0	7½ " "
	Figs, Persian, dried	"	20 0	7½ " "
	Garlic	"	7 0	7½ " "
	Pistachio nuts	"	120 0	7½ " "
	Raisins, Munakka, Persian Gulf	"	21 0	7½ " "
	" other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.	...	"	7½ " "
	* GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.			
5	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (see No. 6).	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
6	FLOUR	...	"	7½ " "
	LIQUORS			R A. P.
7	ALE, Beer and Porter	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	...	0 4 6
8	CIDER and other fermented liquors	"	...	0 4 6
9	LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—			
	(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	"	...	14 10 0
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	11 4 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
10	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	...	18 12 0
11	SPIRIT, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

* Under the Government of India Notification No. 8045, dated the 4th October 1919, Grain, Pulse and Flour are exempted from the import duty from the 1st October 1919 to the 31st March 1920.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd.*		R A.	
	LIQUORS—*contd.*			R A. P.
12	All other sorts of SPIRIT	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	11 4 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
13	WINES—			R A. P.
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	...	4 6 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit. Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit."	"	...	1 12 0
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.			
14	VINEGAR, in casks	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
15	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (see No. 14)—			
	Butter	lb.	2 2	7½ per cent.
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago (whole or flour)	cwt.	18 8	7½ " "
	China preserves in syrup	box of six large or twelve small jars.	9 8	7½ " "
	" " dry, candied	lb.	0 8	7½ " "
	Cocum	cwt.	9 0	7½ " "
	Ghi	"	105 0	7½ " "
	Vinegar not in casks	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries.	...	"	7½ " "
	SPICES.			
16	SPICES, all sorts—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, also red whole from Goa.	cwt.	13 8	7½ per cent.
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, also red whole from Straits.	"	13 8	7½ " "
	Betelnuts, boiled, split or sliced	"	18 0	7½ " "
	" whole, from Ceylon	"	13 8	7½ " "
	" raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon	"	30 0	7½ " "
	" all other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Chillies, dry	cwt.	25 0	7½ " "
	Cloves	"	66 0	7½ " "
	" exhausted	"	22 0	7½ " "
	" stems and heads	"	7 0	7½ " "
	" in seeds, narlavang	"	20 0	7½ " "
	Ginger, dry	"	30 0	7½ " "
	Mace	lb.	0 14	7½ " "
	Nutmegs	"	0 8	7½ " "
	" in shell	"	0 4	7½ " "
	Pepper, black	cwt.	46 0	7½ " "
	" white	"	75 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts of spices	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	SUGAR.			
17	CONFECTIONERY	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*concld.*		R A.	
	SUGAR—*contd.*			
18	SUGAR, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No. 17)—			
	Sugar, crystallised and soft, from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above.	cwt.	18 8	10 per cent.
	" " " " from Java 16 to 22 Dutch standard.	"	16 8	10 " "
	" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch standard and under.	"	16 0	10 " "
	" " " " from Japan or Formosa.	"	20 8	10 " "
	" " " " refined in China	"	20 8	10 " "
	" " " " from Egypt	"	19 8	10 " "
	" " " " from Mauritius	"	17 0	10 " "
	" " beet	"	18 8	10 " "
	Molasses from Java	"	6 6	10 " "
	" " other countries	"	6 6	10 " "
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds.	...	*Ad valorem*	10 " "
	TEA.			
19	TEA—			
	Tea, black	lb.	0 12	7½ per cent.
	" green	"	0 14	7½ " "
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.			
20	COFFEE	cwt.	45 0	7½ per cent.
21	HOPS	...	...	Free.
22	SALT	Indian maund of 82⅞ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	...	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
23	SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.	...	...	Free.
24	ALL OTHER SORTS OF FOOD AND DRINK not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	TOBACCO.			R A.
25	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	lb.	...	1 0
26	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	...	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent.
27	All other sorts of TOBACCO, manufactured	lb.	...	R A. 1 8
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.			
	COAL, ETC.			
28	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	ton	...	0 8

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*contd.*			
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.		R A.	
29	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts—			
	Gambier, block	cwt.	27 8	7½ per cent.
	" cube	"	40 0	7½ " "
	" other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Gamboge	lb.	2 0	7½ " "
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	30 0	7½ " "
	" Arabic	"	30 0	7½ " "
	" Benjamin, ras	"	33 0	7½ " "
	" " cowrie	"	70 0	7½ " "
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	70 0	7½ " "
	" Olibanum or frankincense	"	13 0	7½ " "
	" Persian (false)	"	18 0	7½ " "
	Myrrh	"	70 0	7½ " "
	Rosin	"	28 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.			
30	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted	...	...	Free.
	METALLIC ORES, AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.			
31	IRON OR STEEL, old	cwt.	3 8	2½ per cent.
32	METALLIC ORES, all sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	OILS.			R A. P.
33	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum.	Imperial gallon.	...	0 1 6
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
34	All other sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential OILS—			
	Coconut oil	cwt.	35 0	7½ per cent.
	All other sorts of oil	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	SEEDS.			
35	OIL-SEEDS, imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.	...	...	Free.
36	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds specified in No. 35.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			R A.	
	I.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*contd.*			
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.			
37	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and WAX of all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.			
38	COTTON, raw	...	...	Free.
39	WOOL, raw	...	...	Free.
40	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following :—			
	Silk waste and raw silk including cocoons :—			
	Bokhara	lb.	7 8	7½ per cent.
	Floss	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Raw silk—Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled	lb.	6 8	7½ " "
	" from Indo-China, and places in China other than Shanghai including re-reeled.	"	8 0	7½ " "
	Mathow	"	4 12	7½ " "
	Panjam	"	3 12	7½ " "
	Persian	"	5 0	7½ " "
	Siam	"	7 0	7½ " "
	White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion	"	4 8	7½ " "
	" " other kinds including re-reeled.	"	7 8	7½ " "
	" other kinds of China, including re-reeled.	"	9 0	7½ " "
	Waste and Kachra	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	"	7½ " "
	Raw Flax, Hemp, Jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ " "
	WOOD AND TIMBER.			
41	FIREWOOD	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
42	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	...	"	7½ " "
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
43	CANES AND RATTANS	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
44	COWRIES AND SHELLS, including Tortoise-shell—			
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt.	6 0	7½ " "
	" yellow, superior quality	"	7 0	7½ " "
	" Maldive	"	10 0	7½ " "
	" Sankhli	"	115 0	7½ " "
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	"	27 0	7½ " "
	Nakhla	"	175 0	7½ " "
	Tortoise-shell	lb.	14 0	7½ " "
	" nakh	"	5 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
45	IVORY, unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	300 0	7½ per cent.
	" tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb. and over.	"	900 0	7½ " "
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb.	"	725 0	7½ " "
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres, and points).	"	400 0	7½ " "

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			R A.	
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*concld.*			
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*			
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lb.	cwt.	200 0	7½ per cent.
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lb. and under 4 lb.	"	170 0	7½ " "
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lb.	"	135 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts unmanufactured not otherwise specified	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
46	MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures :—Basic slag, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates.*	...	...	Free.
47	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset†	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
48	PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials.	...	...	Free.
49	ALL OTHER RAW MATERIALS, and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
	APPAREL.			
50	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty (No. 51) and silver thread (No. 90).	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
51	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	...	...	Free.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.			
52	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 55, ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES, that is to say,—			R A.
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles.	each	...	50 0 } or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	...	30 0
	(3) Pistols	"	...	15 0
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	...	10 0
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles.	"	...	8 0
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks	"	...	5 0
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	"	...	2 8
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms).	"	...	1 8
	(9) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	"	...	10 0
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	"	...	2 8
	Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.			

* Under the Government of India Notification No. 330-C. D., dated the 23rd December 1916, sulphate of ammonia and mineral phosphates have been exempted from payment of duty.

† Pearls unset and unset precious stones imported uncut have been exempted from payment of duty by Government of India Notifications No. 2102-W., dated the 16th March 1916, and No. 7955-213, dated the 2nd September 1916, respectively.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*contd.*			
	Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Collector of Customs for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.			
53	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	...	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent.
54	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 55 all ARTICLES, other than those specified in entry No. 52, which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 68), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of this Act.	...	"	20 " "
55	The following classes of ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES :— (*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 52 when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm ; (*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform ; (*c*) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment ; (*d*) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge ; (*e*) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's army ; (*f*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes ; (*g*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service ; (*h*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		R A.	
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*concld.*			
56	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.			
57	CARRIAGES AND CARTS including motor-cars, motor-cycles and motor-wagons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel-barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
58	ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM	...	...	Free.
59	COPPERAS, green	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
60	OPIUM and its alkaloids	Seer of 80 tolas.	...	R A. 24 0
61	QUININE and other alkaloids of cinchona . .	...	...	Free.
62	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts not otherwise specified—			
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt.	4 0	7½ per cent.
	Alum (lump)	"	12 0	7½ "
	Arsenic (China mansil)	"	36 0	7½ "
	" other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	Soda ash and crescent alkali	cwt.	6 0	7½ "
	Soda Bicarbonate	"	9 8	7½ "
	Soda Magadi	"	5 0	7½ "
	Sulphate of copper	"	30 0	7½ "
	Sulphur (brimstone), flowers	"	13 0	7½ "
	" " roll	"	13 0	7½ "
	" " rough	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
	Aloe-wood	...	"	7½ "
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	125 0	7½ "
	" coarse (hingra)	"	42 0	7½ "
	Atáry, Persian	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	Bánslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb.	0 9	7½ "
	Calumba root	cwt.	25 0	7½ "
	Camphor, refined, other than powder . . .	lb.	5 8	7½ "
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	37 0	7½ "
	China root (chobchini) rough	"	15 0	7½ "
	" " " scraped	"	28 0	7½ "
	Cubebs	"	175 0	7½ "
	Galangal, China	"	19 0	7½ "
	Salep	"	300 0	7½ "
	Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras) . . .	"	124 0	7½ "
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics .	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.			
63	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes.	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—*contd.*			
64	CLOCKS AND WATCHES, and parts thereof . . .	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
65	CUTLERY	...	"	7½ " "
66	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers.	...	...	Free.
67	ELECTROPLATED WARE	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
68	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ " "
69	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	...	...	Free.
70	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
71	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.	...	...	Free.
72	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	DYES AND COLOURS.		R A.	
73	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and PAINTS AND COLOURS and painters' materials, all sorts—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, not exceeding 40 per cent. .	lb.	4 0	7½ per cent.
	" " " over 40 per cent. but not exceeding 50 per cent.	"	4 8	7½ " "
	" " " over 50 per cent. but not exceeding 60 per cent.	"	5 0	7½ " "
	" " " over 60 per cent. but not exceeding 70 per cent.	"	5 8	7½ " "
	" " " over 70 per cent. but not exceeding 80 per cent.	"	6 0	7½ " "
	" " " over 80 per cent. . . .	"	7 8	7½ " "
	" " moist, 10 per cent.	"	0 10	7½ " "
	" " " 16 "	"	0 13	7½ " "
	" " " 20 "	"	1 0	7½ " "
	" " " exceeding 20 per cent. . .	"	2 0	7½ " "
	Aniline " moist	"	3 0	7½ " "
	" " dry	"	5 0	7½ " "
	" salts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Avar bark	cwt.	7 0	7½ " "
	Cochineal	lb.	1 2	7½ " "
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	" Persian	cwt.	50 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials .	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Lead, red, dry	cwt.	37 8	7½ " "
	" white, dry	"	40 0	7½ " "
	Ochre, other than European, all colours . . .	"	2 8	7½ " "
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	7 8	7½ " "
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles.	325 0	7½ " "

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	DYES AND COLOURS—*contd.*			
	Zinc, white, dry	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	All other sorts of paints, colours and painters' materials not otherwise specified, including glue and putty.	...	"	7½ " "
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.			
74	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE, and all manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.			
75	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered ware, earthenware, China and porcelain.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.			
76	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified. LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	MACHINERY.			
77	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery. Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. *Note.*—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under Nos. 78, 79 and 80.	...	"	2½ " "
78	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT parts thereof as defined in No. 77 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill.	...	...	Free.
79	The following ARTICLES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks.	...	...	Free.
80	DRAWING-IN-FRAMES imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		R A.	
	MACHINERY—*contd.*			
81	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL.			
82	IRON—			
	ANGLE—			
	Angle and T, Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities.	ton	400 0	2½ per cent.
	" other than Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities.	"	250 0	2½ " "
	" other than Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	"	300 0	2½ " "
	All other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ " "
	BAR, ROD AND CHANNEL, INCLUDING CHANNEL FOR CARRIAGES—			
	Bar, Best Yorkshire and similar qualities	ton	400 0	2½ " "
	" Swedish and similar qualities	"	350 0	2½ " "
	" " " " nail-rod, round-rod, and square under ½ inch in diameter.	"	360 0	2½ " "
	" Swedish and charcoal, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ " "
	" other kinds	ton	250 0	2½ " "
	" " " nail-rod, round-rod and square under ½ inch in diameter.	"	260 0	2½ " "
	" " " if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	"	300 0	2½ " "
	Channel, including channel for carriages	"	280 0	2½ " "
	All other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ " "
	PIG	...	"	2½ " "
	RICE BOWLS	...	"	2½ " "
83	IRON OR STEEL—			
	ANCHORS AND CABLES	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
	BEAMS, JOISTS, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing.	...	"	2½ " "
	BOLTS and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing.	...	"	2½ " "
	HOOPS AND STRIPS—			
	Hoops, Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities.	ton	425 0	2½ " "
	" other than Best Yorkshire or Swedish, if galvanised, tinned, or lead coated.	"	375 0	2½ " "
	" other kinds	"	350 0	2½ " "
	Strips, Best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities.	"	425 0	2½ " "
	" if galvanised, tinned, lead coated, aluminium coated, chequered or planished.	"	350 0	2½ " "
	" other kinds	"	300 0	2½ " "
	NAILS, RIVETS AND WASHERS, ALL SORTS—			
	Iron or steel nails, rose, wire and flat-headed	cwt.	20 0	2½ " "
	" " " other kinds, including galvanized, tinned or lead coated.	"	30 0	2½ " "
	Rivets and Washers, iron or steel	"	15 0	2½ " "
	PIPES AND TUBES, and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ " "

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*		R A.	
	IRON OR STEEL—*contd*			
	RAILS, CHAIRS, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 94, also lever boxes, clips, and tie-bars.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
	SHEETS AND PLATES, all sorts, excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 85.			
	Sheets and plates, Best Yorkshire and similar qualities.	ton	600 0	2½ " "
	" " Swedish and charcoal	"	500 0	2½ " "
	" " Swedish and charcoal, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	"	550 0	2½ " "
	Plates, other kinds, above ⅛ inch thick	"	325 0	2½ " "
	Sheets " " up to ⅛ " "	"	325 0	2½ " "
	Sheet and plate cuttings	"	250 0	2½ " "
	Sheets (other than corrugated), and plates, other kinds, if galvanized, tinned, lead coated, aluminium coated, chequered or planished.	"	400 0	2½ " "
	Sheets, corrugated, galvanized or black	"	350 0	2½ " "
	WIRE, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting (which is dutiable under No. 85).	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ " "
84	STEEL—			
	ANGLE—			
	Angle and T, if galvanized, tinned or lead coated	ton	300 0	2½ " "
	" " all other sorts	"	250 0	2½ " "
	BAR, ROD, AND CHANNEL, including channel for carriages—			
	Bar, Swedish and similar qualities	ton	350 0	2½ " "
	" nail-rod, round-rod, and square, other than Swedish or similar qualities, under ½ inch in diameter.	"	260 0	2½ " "
	" galvanized, tinned, lead coated, planished or polished.	"	300 0	2½ " "
	" (other than cast steel) all other sorts	"	250 0	2½ " "
	Channel including channel for carriages	"	280 0	2½ " "
	CAST including spring, blistered and tub steel	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ " "
	INGOTS, BLOOMS, BILLETS AND SLABS	...	"	2½ " "
85	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—			
	Iron or steel cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty under No. 33, namely:—			
	(1) Iron or steel cans, tinned	can	0 8	7½ " "
	(2) Iron or steel cans or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity—			
	(a) with faucet caps	can or drum	1 12	7½ " "
	(b) ordinary	"	0 4	7½ " "
	(3) Iron or steel drums of four gallons capacity—			
	(a) with faucet caps	drum	2 8	7½ " "
	(b) ordinary	"	1 0	7½ " "
	Iron or steel cans or drums when imported not containing petroleum.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Iron or steel, all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting.	...	"	7½ " "
	METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.			
86	CURRENT SILVER, NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.	...	...	Free
87	GOLD BULLION AND COIN	...	...	Free.
88	LEAD, sheets, for tea-chests	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
89	SILVER, BULLION OR COIN, not otherwise specified* (See Nos. 86 and 136).	ounce	...	R A. 0 4
90	SILVER PLATE, SILVER THREAD and wire, and SILVER MANUFACTURES, all sorts.	...	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.

*Under the Government of India Notification No. 8156, dated the 14th July 1917, all silver bullion and silver coin in respect of which an order in writing has been made under section 3 (i) of the Silver (Import) Ordinance, 1917 (Ordinance No. IV of 1917), are exempted from the import duty.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*		R A.	
91	ALL SORTS OF METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—			
	Brass, patent or yellow metal, sheets and sheathing, weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and braziers, and plates.	cwt.	90 0	7½ per cent.
	" patent or yellow metal (old)	"	45 0	7½ "
	" sheets, flat or in rolls, and sheathing, weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	" wire	...	"	7½ "
	" all other sorts	...	"	7½ "
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	...	"	7½ "
	" braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	cwt.	95 0	7½ "
	" sheets, planished	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	" nails and composition nails	...	"	7½ "
	" old	cwt.	50 0	7½ "
	" pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	"	70 0	7½ "
	" China, white, copperware	lb	4 0	7½ "
	" foil or dankpana, white, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	hundred leaves.	5 8	7½ "
	" foil or dankpana, coloured, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	"	6 8	7½ "
	" wire, including phosphor-bronze	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free.	...	"	7½ "
	German silver	...	"	7½ "
	Gold leaf	...	"	7½ "
	Lametta	...	"	7½ "
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea chests)	...	"	7½ "
	Quicksilver	lb.	3 8	7½ "
	Shot, bird	cwt.	40 0	7½ "
	Tin, block	"	160 0	7½ "
	" foil, and other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	Zinc or spelter, tiles, slabs or plates	cwt.	40 0	7½ "
	" " all other sorts, including boiler tiles	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	All other sorts of metals, and manufactures thereof	...	"	7½ "
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.			
92	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	...	...	Free.
93	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form; including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing; but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.			
94	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks and standards, wire and other materials for fencing.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK—*contd.*			
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein.			
	Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways and are, owing to their shape or other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.			
95	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD.	...	...	Free.
96	COTTON piece-goods, thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
97	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY-BAGS made of jute	...	...	Free.
98	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:—			
	Flax, twist and yarn and manufactures of flax	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	Haberdashery and Millinery	...	"	7½ "
	Hemp manufactures	...	"	7½ "
	Hosiery	...	"	7½ "
	Jute twist and yarn and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (*see* No. 97).	...	"	7½ "
	Silk yarn, noils, and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods and other manufactures of silk.	...	"	7½ "
	Woollen yarn, knitting wool and other manufactures of wool including felt.	...	"	7½ "
	All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
99	ART, the following works of :—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.	...	...	Free.
100	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 99	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
101	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.	...	...	Free.
102	BRUSHES AND BROOMS	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
103	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
104	CANDLES	...	"	7½ "
105	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE	...	"	7½ "
106	FIREWORKS	...	"	7½ "
107	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.	...	"	7½ "
108	IVORY, manufactured	...	"	7½ "

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*		R A.	
109	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including gold plate and other manufactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (*see* No. 90).	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
110	MATCHES	...	"	7½ "
111	MATS AND MATTING	...	"	7½ "
112	OILCAKES	...	"	7½ "
113	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH	...	"	7½ "
114	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in No. 77 and No. 94.	...	"	7½ "
115	PERFUMERY, excluding perfumed spirits (*see* No. 10)—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	140 0	7½ "
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	"	30 0	7½ "
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	"	22 0	7½ "
	Rose-flowers, dried	"	27 0	7½ "
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon.	5 0	7½ "
116	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
117	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS	...	"	7½ "
118	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, aluminium lithographic plates, stereoblocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 93.)	...	"	2½ "
119	PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture-cards.	...	"	7½ "
120	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...	"	2½ "
121	RUBBER tyres for motors and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for tyres, and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
122	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections.	...	"	2½ "
123	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (*see* Nos. 25 to 27.)	...	"	7½ "
124	SOAP	...	"	7½ "
125	STARCH AND FARINA	...	"	7½ "
126	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.	...	"	7½ "
127	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.	...	"	2½ "
128	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified	...	"	7½ "
129	TOYS, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.	...	"	7½ "
130	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.	...	"	7½ "

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*concld.*			
	MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*			
131	The following ARTICLES, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be INTENDED FOR USE IN THE WEAVING OF COTTON or the baling of woven cotton goods :—			
	Aniline blue, Bisulphate of soda, China clay, Chloride of magnesium, Chloride of zinc, Dressalin, Epsom salts, Farina, Farinina, Flannel taping, Glauber salts, Glutina, Glycerine substitutes, Heald varnish, Hoop iron, Hoop steel, Rivets for bales, Sewing needles, Sizing paste, Sizing wax, Soda ash, Starch, Velvet pulp.	...	...	Free.
132	ALL OTHER ARTICLES wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.			
133	ANIMALS, living, all sorts	...	...	Free.
134	CORAL	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
135	FODDER, bran and pollards	...	"	7½ "
136	SPECIMENS illustrative of natural science, including also antique coins and medals.	...	...	Free.
137	ALL OTHER ARTICLES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, including articles imported by post.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1919.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 30th December 1919.

No. 5211-I. C.—His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire and the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for services in connection with the War:—

(This list is separate from the New Year's honours list which will be published on the 1st January 1920.)

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

To be Knight Commander.

(CIVIL DIVISION.)

Diwan Bahadur Daya Kishan Kaul, C.I.E., Foreign and Financial Secretary, Patiala State, Punjab.

To be Commanders.

(CIVIL DIVISION.)

Montagu Sherard Dawes Butler, Esquire, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab.

Geoffrey Fitz Hervey deMontmorency, Esquire, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab.

Colonel Kaikhushroo Manekshah, Mistri, lately Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

To be Officers.

(CIVIL DIVISION.)

Lala Ratan Chand, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, Punjab.

Hattie, Lady Kemball, Red Cross Representative, Murree Hills.

Alma Latifi, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab.

Charles Huntingford Malan, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dal Singh, Ludhiana District, Punjab.

Rai Bahadur Kunj Behari Thapar, M.B.E., Lahore, Punjab.

(MILITARY DIVISION.)

Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Neville Baxter, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Assistant Director of Railway Transport, Lahore.

Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander William Daldy, Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.

Major George Nottidge, Royal Engineers, in charge of Central Mechanical Transport Stores, Rawal Pindi.

Second-Lieutenant Rao Bahadur Rao Balbir Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Rewari, Gurgaon District, Punjab.

Brigadier-General Sardar Bahadur Chanda Singh, late Commandant, 2nd Patiala Lancers, Punjab.

To be Members.

(CIVIL DIVISION.)

Khan Bahadur Mir Diwan Ali, Civil Surgeon, Multan, Punjab.

Shaikh Amir-ud-din, District Assistant Recruiting Officer, Jullundur, Punjab.

Dorothy Kate, Mrs. Barne, Sanawar, Punjab.

Arthur Stuart Brookes, Esquire, Superintendent-in-charge, Central Telegraph Office, Lahore, Punjab.

Lala Ram Chandra, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Attock, Punjab.

Seth Prabh Dayal, Banker, Mill-owner and Pleader, Multan City, Punjab.

Lala Ram Gopal, Accountant-General, Jind State, Punjab.

Khair-ud-din, Esquire, Inspector of Railway Accounts, North-Western Railway Punjab.

Pandit Bishan Narayan, Jullundur, Punjab.

Bertha, Mrs. Parsons, Ladies' Work Party, Simla and Delhi.

Elizabeth, Mrs. Zobel, Rawalpindi, Punjab.

(MILITARY DIVISION.)

Captain Sardar Kamal Singh, Excise Commissioner, Patiala State, Punjab.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1920.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

No. 1-I.E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be Companions.

The Honourable Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia, Amritsar, Punjab.

The Honourable Mr. James Alexander Richey, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

The Honourable Mr. Frank Waverling Woods, Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch).

Matthew Alfred Thompson, Esquire, Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic, Punjab.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

No. 3-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to :—

Doctor Margaret Ida Balfour, Joint Secretary to the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

Reverend Mother Simon, Superior of the Franciscan Sisters, Punjab Lunatic Asylum, Lahore, Punjab.

No. 4-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

Miss Jessie Phandora Simpson, in charge of the American Mission, Jhelum, Punjab.

Miss Annie Caroline Smith, in charge of the Zenana Hospital of the Church of Scotland Mission, Gujrat, Punjab.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

No. 12-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Sardar Sundar Singh, Zaildar of Baharwal, Jullundur District, Punjab.

Gopal Singh, Colonel, Commanding, 3rd Patiala Infantry, Patiala, Punjab.

Sardar Kishen Singh, Pakho, Mohtamim Mal, Major in the Patiala State Forces, Punjab.

No. 13-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Khan Sahib Mian Muhammad Hayat, Koreshi, Honorary Magistrate, Shahpur District, Punjab.

Shaikh Abdur Rahman, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

Khan Sahib Chaudhri Nawab Ali Khan, Inspector of Police (retired), Punjab.

No. 14-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Rai Sahib Lala Sri Ram, Poplai, B.A., Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Mr. Bhagwati Prasad, Varma, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

Pensioned Subedar Ladhu, late of the 29th Punjabis, Kashmir.

Rai Sahib Lala Makhan Lal, Divisional Engineer, Irrigation Division, Jammu Province, Kashmir State.

Rai Sahib Dhanpat Rai, Contractor, Military Works Services, Jhelum, Punjab.

No. 16-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. Sher Singh, B.A., Honorary Magistrate, Jhelum, Punjab.

Bhai Buta Singh, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, Punjab.

Sardar Sundar Singh, Karora, Qila Mubarik, Jind State, Punjab.

No. 17-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Chaudhri Jahan Khan, Zaildar of Budha Guraya, Sialkot District, and Honorary Sub-Inspector of Co-operative Credit Societies, Punjab.

Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, Professor of Persian, Forman Christian College, Lahore, Punjab.

Ghulam Bhikh Khan, Brigadier-General in the Jind State Forces, Punjab.

Munshi Muhammad Azim Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Punjab.

Dr. Khwaja Abdur Rahman, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H., Additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

Sheik Pir Muhammad, Managing Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Gulam Qadir and Company, Sialkot Cantonment, Punjab.

M. Mahomed Shafi, Head Clerk, Bank of Bengal, Simla, Punjab.

Mian Noor Din, Indian Munitions Board (Munitions Manufacture Office, Lahore, Punjab).

No. 18-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Mian Budhi Singh, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

Malik Jes Mal, Tahsildar (retired), Punjab.

Lala Hari Chand, Mehra, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Lala Bishen Das, of Banga, Jullundur District, Punjab.

Pandit Brahma Nand, Senior Secretary, Council Wazarat, Jind State, Punjab.

Pandit Chandar Bhan, Inspector of Police, Punjab.

Mr. Brij Bihari Lal, Beisya, Barrister-at-Law and Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Rohtak, Punjab.

Mr. Joseph E. Thakur Das, Superintendent, Punjab Publicity Committee, Punjab.

Mr. Puran Chand, Kapur, Stenographer to the Senior Member, Railway Board, Government of India.

Jiya Lal, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, L. Division, and Deputy Assistant Director of Postal Services, Field Army, India.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

(POLICE.)

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

No. 5.—His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishments:—

PUNJAB.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
25 William Alexander Marshall, Inspector of Police.	On the 10th April 1919, Mr. Marshall was on duty at the Police Lines level crossing at Amritsar with an armed reserve of 25 constables. Hearing that the Normal Girls Mission School had been attacked and set on fire, Inspector Marshall left half his reserve to guard the crossing, and with the other half went to the rescue. He drove off the mob, extinguished the fire and saved four Mission ladies who were hiding from the mob in the Mission buildings.
26 Aziz-ud-Din Ahmad, Inspector of Police.	On the 12th April 1919, information having been received that a mob was collecting to loot the Treasury at Tarn Taran, Inspector Aziz-ud-Din Ahmad first made preparations for the defence of the Treasury which contained over 3 lakhs. He then went with a small party of Police and dispersed the mob arresting two men. Later on he investigated the case with great intelligence and energy and put up 97 men for trial, of whom 82 were convicted. His courage and initiative have been highly commended by Mr. Rudkin, O.B.E., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Amritsar, who tried the case, Mr. Rudkin remarked in his judgment "that the accused did not succeed in their object was due almost solely to the courage and initiative shown by Inspector Aziz-ud-Din Ahmad. If he had not had the courage and decision to move out against them, I think there is every likelihood that the small Police force would have overwhelmed. His conduct in warding off the attack and in the subsequent investigation is worthy of very high praise indeed, and I think that his services deserve tangible recognition by the authorities. The Inspector's conduct deserves the more credit in that he had to act in defence of the Treasury without any assistance from the Magistrate on the spot, the Tahsildar.
27 Reginald Charles Albert Plomer, Deputy Superintendent of Police.	On the 10th April 1919, when the mob from the Amritsar city attempted to make its way into Civil Lines by the foot bridge over the Railway, Mr. Plomer at the head of a small body of police succeeded in forcing the crowd back and holding them in check until the arrival of the Military picquets, thereby undoubtedly saving Civil Lines. During the investigation into the crimes committed by the mob, Mr. Plomer's unrivalled knowledge of the city of Amritsar and its inhabitants has been of the very greatest value.
28 Rai Sahib Dwarka Nath, Deputy Superintendent of Police.	On the evening of the 10th April 1919 this officer became aware of the fact that the peace of Lahore was threatened. He wisely went to see the Secretariat guard and to look round in the direction of the National Bank to see that all was quiet.

PUNJAB—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	On his arrival at Police Station, Anarkali, about 7 P.M., he found Sub-Inspector Gopal Das, who had just finished distributing ammunition and muskets and despatching all available men to the Mall, to hold back the mob. Without a moment's hesitation he took Sub-Inspector Gopal Das into his trap, and drove to the Mall as fast as he could The Mall road was blocked by the crowd, but these two officers drove on to the tan-ride, and hurried on until they were level with the forefront of the crowd. Then hastily dismounting from the trap they came in front of the crowd, and joined the small Police force, which had arrived from Police Station, Anarkali, in their gallant efforts to stop a crowd of several thousands. Both officers were almost submerged in the crowd, which streamed round them and sometimes past them; but with admirable grit and pluck they stuck to their task of stemming the tide and preventing the mob snatching any of the Police muskets. Both officers were in mufti, and, when the firing began both narrowly escaped being shot; but throughout they displayed great personal courage and a fine disregard of danger. The Rai Sahib has throughout the subsequent arduous strain of investigation and other varied work shown himself a most capable and reliable officer, devoted, cool and of sound judgment.
29 Maratab Ali, officiating Sub-Inspector of Police.	This officer was the first on the scene on the Mall on the 10th April 1919, when a huge crowd issuing from Anarkali had found its way past the Telegraph Office and some distance up the Mall. With about a dozen rank and file he came at the double from the Police Station, Anarkali. They got ahead of the crowd, which by that time was roughly abreast of the Lawrence Statue, and opposing the crowd with their thin line made a most plucky and gallant effort to stem the tide of humanity. They were gradually forced back by the sheer impetus of the surging mob; but with great pluck and tenacity they stuck to their work, and shortly after received the order to fire from the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, who most opportunely arrived. It is not too much to say that the situation was in a large measure saved by the tenacity and grit of Sub-Inspector Maratab Ali and his handful of men. Other Indian officers also arrived within a very few minutes to his assistance; but to this officer must be given the credit of having been the first to arrive on the scene and of having thrown himself and his little band of Police unhesitatingly into the breach in spite of being hopelessly out-numbered.
30 Nasir Shah, Sub-Inspector of Police.	On the evening of the 10th April 1919, at Lahore, this officer accompanied Khan Shaib Abdul Ghani of the Police Station City Kotwali with a small Police force, where both these officers pluckily held up and delayed a huge mob near the Mochi Gate. Equally with the Inspector this officer showed great personal courage. Throughout the subsequent trying period, when the authorities were faced with the possibility of fresh disturbances and the pressure of work was enormous this officer was distinguished for devotion to duty as well as his capacity for work and cheerful endurance of discomfort, when he was in charge of a standing picquet inside the city. He thus set an excellent example to his subordinates at a critical time.

PUNJAB—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
31 Agha Gama Khan, Inspector o Police.	For showing courage and resolution at Leiah, Muzaffargarh District, on 21st June 1918, in dispersing by the use of fire-arms a large and menacing mob which had conspired for the purpose of overawing officials engaged in recruiting and inviting subscriptions to the War Loan. The crowd was not to be turned from its purpose by pacific measures and repeated orders to disperse, and advanced to attack when Inspector Agha Gama Khan, acting on the orders of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, fired upon the rioters, of whom 4 were killed and 10 were wounded.
32 Bawa Kharak Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police.	For conspicuous services, personal courage and fine leadership in holding back the mob at the Kasur Tahsil, when a large unruly crowd made an effort to plunder the Tahsil and Treasury. This officer was in command of the small party of Police who defended the Tahsil so successfully and held command until the arrival of the Deputy Superintendent Police, Khan Sahib Ahmad Khan. In a critical and dangerous situation he maintained a bold front and set a fine example to his men. His services in the subsequent investigations were particularly valuable.
33 Tola Ram, Foot Constable, No. 473, Lahore District.	On the 15th April 1919, a constable was wanted to accompany Mr. Donald, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, on a dangerous journey by road to Gujranwala at a time when rebels had cut the railway communication and Gujranwala Station and public buildings were in flames. Mr. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Police, asked a group of men if any of them were willing to risk their lives for the Sirkar. He did not explain to them what duty they were required to perform. This Foot Constable immediately stepped forward and said that he was willing to volunteer for any duty and accordingly accompanied Mr. Donald. His personal courage was shown in his readiness to volunteer without any knowledge of the risk which he might be incurring and was a splended example to others.
34 Tanwir Ahmad, Sub-Inspector of Police.	This officer in 1915, displayed conspicuous gallantry and risked his life in effecting the arrest of a notorious character.
35 Sub-Inspector Gopal Dass, Head Clerk, Lahore District.	On the afternoon of the 10th April 1919, this officer was in the Police office. He was of the utmost assistance in enabling the Senior Superintendent of Police to expedite the issue of his special orders for the expected emergency. While the orders were being typed, he telephoned them to all concerned to avoid delay. About 6 P.M. as soon as he was free from office, he went round to Anarkali Police Station to see what progress had been made. Setting to work at once he rendered invaluable assistance to Inspector Gopal Singh in quickly distributing arms and ammunitions to the men. While these two officers were still distributing ammunition, intending to have every possible man under arms, news came that a mob was surging through Anarkali. Sub-Inspector Maratab Ali and a small force were despatched immediately at the double while the Inspector and Sub-Inspector Gopal Das continued personally handing out arms and ammunition to the men, until the Inspector himself, having sent off all available men, followed Sub-Inspector Maratab Ali, a few moments later. Almost immediately Rai Sahib

PUNJAB—*concld.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	Dwarka Nath, Deputy Superintendent of Police, reached the Thana, and Sub-Inspector Gopal Das told him hurriedly what had happened. The Sub-Inspector having now finished his work of arming and despatching men from the Police Station jumped into the Deputy Superintendent of Police's trap and drove off with that officer to the Mall. By this time the mob had passed the Lawrence Statue. The two officers in the trap drove rapidly along the tan-ride until they were level with the forefront of the crowd, then hastily dismounted and joined the small force of police from Police Station, Anarkali, endeavouring to stop the mob. The mob surged round them and sometimes past them; but with admirable pluck and tenacity these officers stuck to their difficult task of trying to stem the tide and prevent the mob seizing any police muskets, as they attempted to do. Both were in mufti, and when the firing started were nearly shot by their own men. Sub-Inspector Gopal Das showed admirable pluck, coolness and ability to tackle a serious and sudden emergency.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 2nd January 1920.

No. 5.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo., 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor-General is pleased to nominate Mr. Herbert Alexander Casson, C.S.I., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

H. M. SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY. DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 2nd January 1920.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 25.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

James Stanislaus Thompson. Dated 28th August 1919.

PART B.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 36.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 17347.

Delhi, the 30th December 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Army Department. Introduction of "*Royal Air Force Instructions* (*India*)" and "*Royal Air Force Orders* (*India*)."

In Army Department Resolution No. 2228, dated the 21st December 1917, the Government of India approved of the introduction of Army Instructions (India), as the medium for conveying the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, or the Governor-General in Council, on matters affecting the Army in India.

2. Hitherto, orders relating to matters affecting the Royal Air Force in India, which require the sanction of the Government of India, have been conveyed either by means of Government letters, or, if the subject has been of general interest and of a non-confidential nature, through the medium of Army Instructions (India).

3. Following the practice adopted in the United Kingdom whereby all orders regarding the Rayal Air Force are issued separately from those concerning the Army, and in view of the expansion of the Royal Air Force in India, the Government of India have decided that the procedure detailed below shall be adopted, with effect from the 1st January 1920, for the promulgation of decisions of Government and the orders affecting the Royal Air Force in India issued by the Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force, acting under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

(*i*) Army Department letters conveying the sanction of the Government of India on subjects relating to the Royal Air Force will, in future, be restricted to cases of individual or special application, and to matters of a confidential nature.

(*ii*) Decisions not within the powers of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and which convey the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India or the Governor-General in Council, on matters of a non-confidential nature affecting the Royal Air Force in India as a whole, will, in future, be issued simultaneously to all authorities concerned, in a form of communication to be designated "*Royal Air Force Instructions* (*India*)."

(*iii*) Orders of general importance issued by the Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force, acting under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, which do not require the sanction of the Government of India, will, in future, be promulgated as "*Royal Air Force Orders* (*India*)." Air Ministry Orders, etc., which are deemed applicable to the Royal Air Force in India and do not involve expenditure, will be republished for general information in "Royal Air Force Orders (India)." Nothing, however, relating to the regulation of civil aviation in India should be published in these Orders. Nor should any matter affecting any portion of the Land Forces serving under the Government of India be published in these Orders without the previous concurrence of the Head of the Branch of Army Headquarters concerned.

(*iv*) The Royal Air Force Instructions (India) will be printed over the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, and will appear on separate sheets numbered consecutively. They will be issued from time to time as may be necessary from the Government Press to all authorities, civil and military concerned, in accordance with a distribution list of requirements. The first issues of these Instructions will contain a reprint of all the orders special to the Royal Air Force which have appeared in Army Instructions (India) since the 1st January 1918. A bound copy of these Instructions will be issued quarterly with an Index.

(*v*) The Royal Air Force Orders (India) will be printed over the signature of the Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force in India, and will be issued from the Government Press regularly once a week to all concerned in accordance with a distribution list of requirements.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*; ordered also that it should be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, the Financial Adviser, Military Finance; all Local Governments and Administrations; Heads of Branches of Army Headquarters, the Director, Royal Indian Marine, and all Controllers of Military Accounts.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for Sale.

LIST of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in Oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Persian Instructor.

A fully qualified instructor, native of Persia, is maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian. The services of this Instructor may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.

M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari	... Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal ...	... Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad ...	... Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir ...	... Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil ...	... Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi	... Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan ...	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mihruddin ...	... C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta ...	... Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

M. M. Waris Ali Khan "Waris"	... Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	.. Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das ...	... Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HISSAR.

M. M. I. Jan Bukhari ...	... C/o Booking Clerk Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal ...	... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan, Akhgar, Durrani.	Village Bhaddam, Post Office Parjian, District Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE.

M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. M. Abdul Hamid	... C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathranwali, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
M. Muhammad Din	... Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdul Rahman Ahmedi	... C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
M. Abdul Haq	... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahamanand, Aggarwal	... Aggarwal Ashram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan	... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.

LUDHIANA.

M. Kishori Lall, Jethi ...	... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath, Yogi ...	... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

M. M. Ghulam Haider Khan (of Nowshera).	Officers' Munshi.
M. Sultan Mohammad	... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur	... Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohammad Khan Talib	... Officer, Cadet Unit.

MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bageai ...	... Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj ...	... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Buksh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROHTAK.

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Arbar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

M. Abdul Latif ...	... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU.

M. Amar Nath Varma ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand, Saihgal ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali	... Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA :

The 23rd December 1919.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

No. 1514-C. S. R.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

Simla, the 30th December 1919.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE LEAVE RULES OF OFFICERS SUBJECT TO THE EUROPEAN AND INDIAN SERVICE LEAVE RULES.

RESOLUTION.

HAVING considered the recommendations in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India for the improvement of the leave rules of officers subject to the European and the Indian service leave rules, the Government of India are pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to sanction the following rules :—

(1) Gazetted officers subject to the European service or the Indian service leave rules may in future accumulate privilege leave up to a total of four months.

(2) Officers who take furlough under the European service leave rules may be granted by the authority sanctioning the furlough full average salary as defined in Article 16 of the Civil Service Regulations, subject to the following conditions :—

(a) Average salary will be granted during furlough for a total period not exceeding one year in an officer's whole service.

(b) When an officer has taken furlough on average salary, he will be treated for all purposes as having taken furlough on half average salary for twice the period actually taken on average salary ; provided that, for the purposes of Article 408 of the Civil Service Regulations, the actual period of furlough during which he has drawn average salary will count as service.

(c) The maximum period of furlough on average salary in each separate period of leave in eight months.

(d) The period during which an officer may draw during furlough average salary in lieu of the allowances ordinarily admissible should be so regulated that at the termination of the period he will still have six months' furlough due to him : but this condition is not absolute and may be relaxed at its discretion by the authority granting the furlough.

(e) The officer's average salary, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, will be converted into sterling at the same rate of exchange as ordinary furlough allowances, subject to the condition that it must not exceed the maximum limit of £ 2,400 a year. Orders as to a maximum rupee limit of allowances when drawn in India will be issued later.

(f) Privilege leave to the extent due may be prefixed to furlough on average salary, subject to a maximum of eight months for the two kinds of leave combined, on each occasion of such combination.

(g) Furlough on half average salary may be granted in continuation of furlough on average salary or of combined privilege leave and furlough on average salary.

(3) Article 264 and note 2 to Article 826 of the Civil Service Regulations will be cancelled, and all officers will be permitted to take privilege leave or furlough on average salary or both combined preparatory to retirement. Similarly, officers who have passed the age of superannuation will be allowed to take privilege leave preparatory to retirement.

2. These orders will take effect from November 18th, 1919, the date of issue of the Secretary of State's sanction, and officers who were on furlough or combined leave on that date may be permitted to commute into furlough on average salary the furlough portion of the leave which they were then enjoying.

3. The concession sanctioned for officers subject to the European service leave rules in clause (2) of paragraph 1 above will be extended to gazetted officers who come under the Indian service leave rules on conditions which will be announced as soon as possible.

4. The necessary additions and corrections to the Civil Service Regulations will be issued in due course.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

2123 PGG—730—15-1-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3 AND 10, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 3rd January 1920.

No. 1022-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 21st November 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
22, CARLISLE PLACE,
WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 21st NOVEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d*. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Application Form A for Licence to Export.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application.

(a) Full name and address of Consignor.

(b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.

(c)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.

2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.

(d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.

(e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.

(f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.

(k) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.

(l) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.

(t) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P. S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

Application Form B for General Licences.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Secretary, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
22, Carlisle Place,
Westminster, S. W.-1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**A**) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**B**) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (**B**) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 82).

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 82).

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) *Animals, living, for food; (12-12-16).

(A) *Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war.

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.

Bags, *see* Nitrate.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.

(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

(A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots. (*See*, however. Appendix No. 1).

(A) Bean flour and meal.

(A) Boats and craft.

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.

(B) Bristles, of European origin.

(A) Buckwheat.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

* Application for licence to export live stock should be made on Application Form "L" copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

(A) Cakes and meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
Calf meal;
Coconut and poonac cake;
Compound cakes and meal;
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
Hemp seed cake and meal;
Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Locust bean meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
Meat meal;
Palm nut cake and meal;
Poppy seed cake and meal;
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal;
Sesame seed cake and meal;
Soya bean cake and meal;
Sunflower seed cake and meal;
Whale cake;
Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 82.)
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cement for building and engineering purposes. (*See*, however, Appendix No. 1).
(A) Cheese.
(A) Chicory.
(A) Chick peas.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder.
(B) Cocoa butter.
(A) Cocoa husks.
(A) Cocoa shells.
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
(A) Coffee (*see*, however, Appendix No. 1.)
Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
(A) Coke, and manufactured fuel.
Combings, *see* Malt.
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
Craft, *see* Boats.
Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.
Dhol, *see* Gram.
Distiller's grain, *see* Grains, &c.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives; *see, however*, page 82.
Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
(A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses.
(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See, however*, page 82).
(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Barley; Bean; Lentil; Maize; Pea; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Beans; Cakes; Hay, Oats, &c.
(A) Forage, green.
(A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—
Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, nectarines, imported plums (South African), and imported melons.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

*The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Gold coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
(A) Gram or dhol.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

Haricots, *see* Beans.
(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts.
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Horses, *see* Animals.
Hosiery needles, *see* Needles.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Iron the following :—
Castings, *see* Armour plates.
(A) Scrap.

(A) Jute, raw and carded.

(A) Lard ; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
Latch needles, *see* Needles.
Lentil flour and meal.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
Locust bean meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Lupin seed.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
(A) Margarine.
Meals, *see* Barley; Bean; Cakes; Lentil; Pea; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.
Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved.
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Millet.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.

(A) Needles, hosiery, machine, latch.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
(B) Nitrate bags.
†Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.
Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, the following :—
Cocoanut oil ;
Groundnut oil ;
Palmkernel oil.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds except castor seed.
(A) Oleo-margarine.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon ; Carriages.

Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
(A) Pea flour and meal.
(A) Peas ; other than split peas.
(A) Periscopes and their component parts.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites ; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
(A) Pigeon peas.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

†Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Quinine sulphate.

(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Scrap metal, *see* Iron ; Steel.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts.
Seeds, *see* Lupin ; Beans, Peas and Cereals mentioned by name.
Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
(A) Semolina.
Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calf ; Hides.
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Steel, scrap.
(B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
Sunflower seed-cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Swords and their component parts.

(A) Tea other than green tea.
(A) Tomatoes, fresh.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.

(A) Uniform clothing, naval military and Air Force.

Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes; Tomatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels.

(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone.
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods :—
(A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof. (*See also* Appendix No 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on list C (above) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Coffee, the following varieties :—
Pernambuco.
West African.
Liberian.
Rio.
Bahia.
Victorian.
Custard powder.

Dates.

Gloy.

Horseflesh.

Koffio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango Chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (*see page* 81). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, &c., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.

French Possessions and Protectorates.

United States of America.

South America.

Africa.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

All shipments to Czechoslovakia are subject to Import Licences issued by the Import and Export Commission in Prague. Applications have to be made by consignees.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Esthonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W. C.-2.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Germany, Austria, Hungary and Arabia.

In view of the raising of the blockade the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy legislation authorising, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Arabia in respect of pre-war transactions.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany, Austria, Hungary, or Arabia of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, 22, Carlisle Place, S. W.-1.

Exports to unoccupied Germany.

A licence is required for the importation into unoccupied Germany of goods other than those mentioned below. Before goods other than those enumerated are despatched, therefore, the sender should apply to the Imperial Commissary for Export and Import Licences, Luetzowufer 6-8, Berlin, W.-10, with a view to ascertaining whether the German Authorities are actually prepared to admit the parcel.

1. Newspapers, periodicals and books.

2. Soaps, candles and starch of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos (5½ lbs.).

3. Foodstuffs for the personal use of the addressee with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pine-apple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters and oysters.

4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo (35 ozs.).

A further list of goods which may now enter Germany without import licence appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 30th October last, and any further relaxations will be announced in that Journal from time to time.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W. C.-2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia**).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

As a consequence of the exemption of so many classes of goods from the necessity of obtaining import licences, the issue of licences by the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency in London has been suspended. A list of goods which do not now require Polish import licences and the new procedure to be followed with regard to exports are indicated in the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 30th October, 1919 (page 545).

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached* viâ **Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Dept.) and except "foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(b) *Southern District—approached* viâ *Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

NOTES.

FOODSTUFFS.

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch, Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Cöln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Cöln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen,

* It is understood that there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskell, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.— (In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaun, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Groszgran, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rheim), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismuhle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Grefrath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Licence Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Quinine sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.
Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 3rd January 1920.

No. 1028-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the list of officers, empowered to search for opium, *ganja* or *bhang*, noted in the margin of this Department Notification No. 771-D., dated the 1st February 1919, the following amendments shall be made :—

For items 1, 4 and 5 substitute the following :—

1. The Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster, Pondicherry.
4. The Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster, Dhanushkodi.
5. The Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster, Nagapatam.

INDUSTRIES.

The 3rd January 1920.

No. 5-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, to appoint Mr. H. L. Pinches, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Sir Fairless Barber.

No. 1005-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. R. Langford James of Messrs. James Finlay and Company, Limited, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. R. Graham.

POST OFFICE.

The 3rd January 1920.

No. 4-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8(*d*) and 10(1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. The Note to rule 1 of the said rules shall be numbered Note 2 and before the said Note the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"NOTE 1.—For a postal article intended for transmission by Air service between Karachi and Bombay, a fee of eight annas shall be chargeable for every two and a half tolas or part of that weight, in addition to the ordinary postage."

2. The Note to rule 3 of the said rules shall be numbered Note 2 and before the said Note the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"NOTE 1.—For a postal article for or from the United Kingdom intended for transmission by Air service between Karachi and Bombay, the following fees shall be chargeable in addition to the ordinary postage :—

Eight annas for every ounce or part of an ounce for an article posted in India.

One shilling for every ounce or part of an ounce for an article posted in the United Kingdom".

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 29th/30th December 1919.

No. 2212-F. E.—The Honourable Mr. H. F. Howard, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, has been granted combined leave for 10 months with effect from the 24th December 1919.

The Honourable Mr. E. M. Cook, C.I.E., I.C.S., officer on special duty, has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 24th December 1919 and until further orders.

H. G. HAIG,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi, the 27th December 1919.

No. 204-Accts.—Major A. G. Murray, I.A., Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, Military Accounts Department, reverted to the grade of Military Accountant, 4th class, with effect from the 26th August 1919.

REVERSIONS.

The 27th December 1919.

No. 203-Accts.—Major R. H. S. Whitchurch, I.A., Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, Military Accounts Department, reverted to the grade of Military Accountant, 4th class, with effect from the 23rd September 1919.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

INCOME-TAX.

The 27th December 1919.

No. 3269-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Indian Income-tax Act 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall not apply to the gratuities specified in the second and third columns of the schedule hereto annexed when paid to the persons mentioned in the corresponding entries in the first column thereof.

The Schedule.

Number.	Classes for whom the gratuity has been sanctioned.	Nature and amount of gratuity.	Authority
1	Officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Air Force.	Under circumstances and at rates detailed in the enclosures to the orders quoted in the next column.	Army Department endorsement No. 13187, dated the 26th September 1919.
2	Members of the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve and Territorial Force Nursing Service.	As authorised in Army Order No. 194, dated the 9th May 1919, (reproduced in Appendix 124 to the orders quoted in the next column).	Army Instruction (India), No. 853 of 1919.
3	Members of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service of India.	As admissible under the orders quoted in the next column.	Army Instruction (India), No. 1035 of 1919.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 10th January 1920.

No. 110-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 5th December 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
22, CARLISLE PLACE,
WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 5th DECEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d.* per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Application Form A for Licence to Export.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application.

(*a*) Full name and address of Consignor.

(*b*) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.

(*c*)—1. Proposed date of despatch of goods.

2. Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.

(*d*) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.

(*e*) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.

(*f*) Full name and address of consignee abroad.

(*k*) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, &c.

(*l*) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.

(*t*) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

Application Form B for General Licences.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
22, Carlisle Place,
Westminster, S. W.-1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked **(A)** to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked **(B)** to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked **(B)** can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited.
(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 95.)
(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft (*See*, however, page 95).
Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).
Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Armoured motor-cars.
(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
Bacon, *see* Meat.
Banknotes, *see* Notes.
(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.
(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.
(A) Basic slag.
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
(A) Boats and craft.
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
(A) Buckwheat.
Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
(A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
Calf meal;
Coconut and poonac cake;
Compound cakes and meal;
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
Hemp seed cake and meal;
Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
Meat meal;
Palm nut cake and meal;
Poppy seed cake and meal;
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal;
Sesame seed cake and meal;
Soya bean cake and meal including Soya bean cake, meal and flour;
Sunflower seed cake and meal;
Whale cake;

Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 95.)
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
Cattle Hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cheese.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
Coconut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Cocoa raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder.
(B) Cocoa butter
(A) Cocoa husks.
(A) Cocoa shells.
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
Combings, *see* Malt.
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
Craft, *see* Boats.
Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.
Dhol, *see* Gram.
Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
Dried fruit, *see* fruit.
(A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives. (*See*, however, page 95.)

Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
(A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses.
(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 95.)
(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, and prawns and lobsters.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Barley; Maize; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Cakes; Hay; Oats, etc.
(A) Forage, green.
(A) Fruit dried, and preserves.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Game.
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
(A) Gram or dhol.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts.
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.

(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A). Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.
Meat meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved.
Milk dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Millet.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.

(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
†Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.
Nuts, *see* Ground Nut, Oleaginous.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, the following :—
Cocoanut oil;
Groundnut oil;
Palmkernel oil;
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds and products of all kinds, except castor, sunflower, poppy seeds and rhea, illife and babassa nuts.

(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
Palmnut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
(A) Periscopes and their component parts.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

(A) Quinine sulphate.

(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed, or colza seed cake and meal, *see* Cakes.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name
Seeds, oleaginous, *see* Oleaginous.
(A) Semolina.
Sesame seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calf; Hides.
Soya bean cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(B) Submarine sound signalling appatatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.

† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

Sunflower seed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Swords and their component parts.

(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.

(A) Uniform clothing, naval military and Air Force.

Vegetables, *see* Onions ; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels.

(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone.

Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods :—

(A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof. (*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* above) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.

Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.

Gloy.

Horseflesh.

Koffio.

Lactol.
Lactogol

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.

Restorine.

Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (*see* above). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is

desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.

French Possessions and Protectorates.

United States of America.

South America.

Africa.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—" Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.-2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viá* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viá* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *viá* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence if containing the following goods only :—

1. Newspapers, periodicals and books.

2. Soaps, candles and starch, of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos (5½ lbs).

3. Foodstuffs for the personal use of the addressee, with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pine-apple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters and oysters.

4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo (35 ozs).

5. Wearing apparel for the personal use of the addressee.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia).**

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland *(including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland).*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(*a*) *Northern District—approached* viâ *Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on List A and B.

(*b*) *Southern District—approached* viâ *Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(*c*) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

NOTES.

FOODSTUFFS.

(*i*) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(*ii*) The principal towns in Allied occupation are.—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Cöln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dollendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemünd, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bz. Cöln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Montjoie, Mülheim (Rhein), Münstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen, Rötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schönberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

American Zone.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Bleialf, Cochem, Conz, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternacherbrück, Ehrang, Eller, Gerolstein, Hermeskell, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jünkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Moselkern, Neuerburg, Neawied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prüm, Remagen, Rheinbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Bz. Trier), Schillingen, Siershahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Winningen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine.)—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad, Dürkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaun, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemünden (Hunsrück), Germersheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastätten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rüdesheim (Rhein), Saarbrücken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsrück), Türkismuhle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrücken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimünster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dülken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Carzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hünshoven, Geldern, Goch, Grefrath (b. Crefeld), Grevenbroich Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hülchrath, Jülich Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mörs, München-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland) Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, care of Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1-3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W.-1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S.-90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1920.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 3rd January 1920.

No. 1.—Mr. Ram Das, Sub-Engineer, Punjab, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and is posted to the Punjab.

The 8th January 1920.

No. 3.—Mr. L. M. Baines, Temporary Engineer, Punjab, is appointed as Executive Engineer, Imperial Construction Division, Simla, with effect from the 27th November 1919, and until further orders.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 7th January 1920.

No. 11-F. E.—In Notification No. 2177-F. E., dated 19th December 1919, published on pages 2410 and 2411 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated 20th December 1919, *substitute* the following :—

(1) "A. C. Badenoch" *for* "A. C. Badenock" and "R. Waterfield" *for* "B. Waterfield" in the portion headed "with effect from the 15th October 1919."

(2) "A. C. Badenoch" *for* "A. C. Badenock" in the portion headed "with effect from the 23rd October 1919."

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for Sale.

LIST of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in Oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

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A fully qualified instructor, native of Persia, is maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian. The services of this Instructor may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

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M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari	... Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal ...	... Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad ...	... Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir ...	... Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.

M. Mohomed Khalil ...	... Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi ...	Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan ...	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mihruddin ...	... C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hal Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta ...	... Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

M. M. Waris Ali Khan "Waris"	... Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	... Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das ...	... Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HISSAR.

M. M. I. Jan Bukhari ...	... C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal ...	... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan, Akhgar, Durrani.	Village Bhaddam, Post Office Parjian, District Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only)

LAHORE.

M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. M. Abdul Hamid	... C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader Haveli Pathranwali, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
M. Muhammad Din	... Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdul Rahman Ahmedi	... C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
M. Abdul Haq	... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahamanand, Aggarwal	... Aggarwal Ashram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan	... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.

LUDHIANA.

M. Kishori Lall, Jethi ...	... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath, Yogi ...	... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

M. M. Ghulam Haider Khan (of Nowshera).	Officers' Munshi.
M. Sultan Mohammad	... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur	... Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohammad Khan Talib	... Officer, Cadet Unit.

MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj ...	... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Masey Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Buksh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROHTAK.

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

M. Abdul Latif ...	... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU.

M. Amar Nath Varma ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand, Saihgal ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali	... Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA: C. L. PEART, MAJOR,

The 23rd December 1919. *Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 16th January 1920.

No. 165.—The following addition to the rules regarding the submission of petitions to the Government of India is published for general information, in continuation of the Home Department notification No. 534, dated the 30th June 1916.

Rule 11 (17).

When the petition refers to matters in which the petitioner has not a direct personal interest, unless it is a petition of the kind described in the note to clause (7).

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

2249 PGG

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Delhi, the 16th January 1920.

No. 83-89.—In pursuance of clause (*a*) of section 2 of the Live-stock Impprtation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specify the disease known as bovine tuberculosis as an infectious or contagious disorder.

No. 84-89.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased with effect from 16th January 1921 to prohibit the bringing or taking by sea into British India of kine (except from another Indian port) at any port other than Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Rangoon.

FORESTS.

The 14th January 1920.

No. 57-D.-236.—Mr. C. G. Trevor, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests in charge of the temporary Working Plans and Sylvicultural Research Circle, United Provinces, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st December 1919.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMNET.

Delhi, the 16th January 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 133.—The services of the Reverend J. J. Wright, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his civil duties.

A. H. BINGLEY, MAJOR-GENL.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, DATED DELHI, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

PURCHASE SCHEMES.

Delhi, the 19th January 1920.

No. 366-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the entry "(A) Rice" in the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended, shall be amended to read "(A) Rice and rice flour."

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1920.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 19th January 1920.

No. 4.—Captain C. E. Fieldsend, Assistant Engineer, Bengal, is transferred to the Punjab with effect from the forenoon of the 4th December 1919, and is posted to the Irrigation Branch.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal ... ... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan, Akhgar, Durrani. Village Bhaddam, Post Office Parjian, District Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE.

M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. M. Abdul Hamid ... C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathranwali, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
M. Muhammad Din ... Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdul Rahman Ahmedi ... C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
M. Abdul Haq ... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahamanand, Aggarwal ... Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan ... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.

LUDHIANA.

M. Kishori Lall, Jethi ... ... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nâth, Yogi ... ... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

M. M. Ghulam Haider Khan (of Nowshera). Officers' Munshi.
M Sultan Mohammad ... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ... ... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur ... Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohammad Khan Talib ... Officer, Cadet Unit.

MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ... ... Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj ... ... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ... ... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ... ... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj ... ... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi ... ... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ... ... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Buksh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages. Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROHTAK.

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

M. Abdul Latif ...	... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU.

M. Amar Nath Varma ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand, Saihgal ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali	... Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA : C. L. PEART, MAJOR,

The 23rd December 1919. *Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT LAHORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 17th January 1920.

No. 20-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that Guru Nanak's birthday, which falls on the 26th of November 1920, will be observed as a general holiday by the various Civil Courts in the Province of Delhi subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Lahore.

By order, etc.,
J. A. FERGUSON,
Registrar.

2249 PGG—780—30-1-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1920

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

Nil.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17 AND 24 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 17th January 1920.

No. 296-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the book in German entitled "Indiens Elend", and of its translation into English with the title "The True Verdict of India", issued by the Indian Nationalist Committee (European Centre) and published by Ferdinand Wyss, Berne.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 17th January 1920.

No. 254-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended :—

Add as a new entry—

(*a*) Russian rouble notes.

MINES REGULATIONS.

The 17th January 1920.

No. 219-D.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the rules regarding Mines Managers and their certificates published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2968-82 (G and M.),

dated the 21st April 1906, as subsequently amended, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(1) For rule 29 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"29. Certificates of competency under these rules shall be granted by the Board of Examiners and their decision regarding the grant of such certificates shall be final. Certificates granted by the Board shall hold good throughout British India, and shall be of two classes, namely, first and second class".

(2) Rules 38, 39 and 40 of the said rules are hereby cancelled.

2. The amendments shall take effect from the 30th June 1920.

INSURANCE.

The 17th January 1920.

No. 275-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 27 and 39 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5555-97, No. 2184-6 and No. 2298, dated, respectively, the 19th July 1913, the 1st April 1914 and the 6th March 1915, and of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Rules, 1913, published therewith, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Life Assurance Companies Rules, 1919.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "the Act" means the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912;

(b) "Company" means a Life Assurance Company to which the Act applies;

(c) "dividing insurance business" means any form of insurance business under which the policy money payable on the happening of the contingency insured against is not fixed, but depends either partly or wholly on the results of the division of any portion of the premium income or funds amongst the policies which have become due for payment in proportion to the premiums received under each class in any specified period

Qualifications of Actuaries under the Act.

3. Any person who, as an Actuary, investigates the financial condition of a Company, signs valuation returns of a Company, or reports on any proposed amalgamation or transfer in conformity with clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 20 of the Act, shall be either—

(a) a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland; or

(b) where application is made by a Company and where, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, special circumstances exist :—

(i) an Associate of such Institute of Actuaries or of such Faculty of Actuaries; or

(ii) such other person having actuarial knowledge as the Governor General in Council may authorize to be employed to perform the duties of an Actuary;

(c) every application by a Company for permission to employ as an Actuary any person other than a Fellow of the Institute or Faculty of Actuaries shall state the work for the performance of which such person is required, and the Governor General in Council, if he grants the application, shall cause a certificate to be issued to the Company permitting, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, the employment of the person mentioned in the application.

Qualifications of Auditors under the Act.

4. Any person who, as an Auditor, audits the accounts of a company shall be either—

(a) a member of any of the following Institutes and Societies, namely :—

(i) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales;
(ii) The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh;
(iii) The Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow;
(iv) The Society of Accountants in Aberdeen;
(v) The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland;
(vi) The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors;

or

(b) the holder of a certificate granted by any Local Government under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, entitling him to act as an Auditor of companies under the said Act, subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be contained in the said certificate.

Accuracy of particulars.

5. An Actuary, when investigating the financial condition of a Company, shall either satisfy himself as to the accuracy of the particulars extracted from the books or require a certificate of their accuracy from the manager and one other responsible officer of the Company.

Particulars to be given by Actuary.

6. An Actuary, after investigating the financial condition of a Company, shall, along with the statement required by the Fourth Schedule to the Act, furnish a statement regarding the following matters, namely :—

(a) whether the calculations are correct and made on the principles which are contained in the statement furnished under the Fourth Schedule to the Act;

(b) whether these principles have his approval;

(c) whether he has obtained all the information and explanations that he has required;

(d) what adjustment was used in the valuation to allow for unequal incidence of the premium income, and for premiums payable more often than once a year;

(e) the method by which both the ages at entry and the ages at valuation were arrived at;

(f) the rate at each age of the mortality assumed and of the annuity values used in the valuation where the tables employed are not published;

(g) whether all negative values were eliminated from the valuation; and

(h) the reserve values which the methods of valuation adopted would show as held against policies effected at ages 20, 30, 40 and 50 and which have been in force for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years, respectively, in respect of—

(i) Whole Life Assurances with premiums payable throughout life;
(ii) Whole Life Assurances with premiums payable for 20 years;
(iii) Endowment Assurances payable at age 60 or previous death.

Further particulars in case of Company not in a position to distribute surplus.

7. In the event of the Actuary finding that the financial condition of the Company is such that, in his opinion, no payment should be made either of bonus to policy-holders or of dividend to shareholders he shall, along with the statement required by the Fourth Schedule to

the Act, state whether or not he finds the Company to be solvent. If he finds it to be insolvent—

(a) he shall state whether he considers that the Company could be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of its subscribed capital (whether paid or unpaid) to make good the deficiency in the life assurance fund. If so, he shall state what in his opinion is the amount so required, and whether or not any alteration should be made in the rates of premium for future entrants;

(b) if he considers that the Company cannot be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of the whole of the subscribed capital to the credit of the life assurance fund, he shall state what proportion of the sum assured the Company would, in his opinion, be able to meet under such contracts if all subscribed capital were fully paid up and transferred to such fund and (1) if all the premiums thereunder were reduced proportionately with the sum assured and (2) if the premiums were not reduced.

Preliminary expenses, etc.

8. (a) Any sum for which credit is taken in the balance sheet as an asset and which represents either the adverse balance of any profit and loss or revenue account or such bad debts and preliminary or organisation expenses as may not have been included in the profit and loss or revenue account either as loss or outgo must be considered as a deduction from the capital for the purpose of transfer under clause (a) of rule 7.

(b) No sum shall be treated as divisible surplus which includes either the paid up capital or any sum by which the assets referred to in sub-rule (a) exceed the paid up capital.

(c) Particulars of the assets referred to in sub-rule (a) shall be drawn up each year in Form I set out in the schedule to these rules and submitted and published with the balance sheet. The statement shall be signed by the persons who signed the balance sheet.

Audit of accounts of Companies not registered under the Indian Companies Act.

9. The accounts of every Company not subject to audit in accordance with the provisions of any law for the time being in force in British India regarding the registration of companies shall be audited in accordance with that law.

Audit necessary at time of valuation.

10. No actuarial investigation of a Company's financial condition as at a date other than the close of the Company's financial year shall be made public or used as a basis for the distribution of profits unless the accounts up to the date as at which such investigation is made have been audited and dealt with in the manner prescribed for the accounts up to the close of a financial year.

Particulars to be stated in Auditor's report.

11. Every Auditor auditing under the Act the accounts of a Company shall, in his report to the members, state the following particulars along with those specified in sub-section (2) of section 145 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, namely :—

(a) whether the provisions of these rules, so far as they affect the accounts, have been complied with;

(b) whether or not he has personally verified the whole of the investments with the securities and other vouchers and is satisfied as to their correctness;

(c) whether, in the certificate given in conformity with Note 2 to Form (A) and Note 4 to Form (B) of the Third Schedule to the Act, stock exchange securities have, in his opinion, been assumed to have a value which, after due allowance is made for any relative investment reserve fund, is not in excess of the market value at the close of the valuation period less an allowance for accrued interest in cases where it is included in the market price and taken credit for in the balance sheet; and

(*d*) any other matters that he considers should be brought to the notice of the shareholders or policyholders of the Company.

Alterations permissible in the form of accounts.

12. Companies transacting life assurance business only may include in the life assurance revenue account the paid up capital and all the other funds of the Company, such as investment reserve fund, dividend reserve fund, sinking fund, etc., stated separately both at the beginning and at the end of a year, so as to show any increase or diminution in such individual funds during the year.

Separate revenue accounts for business other than ordinary life assurance.

13. Every Company which has any policies remaining in force under either life assurance business on the dividing insurance principle or any other form of insurance business besides that of life assurance shall submit a separate revenue account for each different class of insurance business which it transacts, and if under any class of dividing insurance business which it transacts the sum assured or benefit receivable in the event of the happening of the contingency insured against in the period immediately after issue of the policy be less than might be receivable after it is qualified for maximum benefits, both the premium income and the amount of benefit or sum assured payable under that class shall be shown in the accounts separately for each period in which a different method obtains for the determination of the benefits or sum assured.

Hypothecation of assets.

14. Every Company shall, in a footnote to the balance-sheet required by section 7 of the Act, state whether or not there is any mortgage or charge on any of its assets. If any such mortgage or charge exists, the Company shall state which of the assets has been so dealt with, the amount of the mortgage or charge and the name of the mortgagee or person in whose favour the charge is created.

Outstanding premiums.

15. If, in the preparation of the accounts required by section 7 of the Act, credit is being taken for any premiums or instalments of premiums which have not actually become due for payment, or in respect of which the periods during which payment may be made without penalty have expired before the close of the financial year, such premiums or instalments of premiums shall be stated separately both from the other premium income in the revenue account and from the other outstanding premiums in the balance sheet and shall be described in each of these accounts as nearly as may be as follows :—

"Outstanding premiums and instalments of premiums which have not actually fallen due for payment or in respect of which the periods during which payment may be made without penalty have expired."

Statement of new policies issued.

16. Every Company shall, along with the particulars specified in Form D to the First Schedule to the Act, submit a statement of the number of policies issued under each different class of policy.

Additional information required from all Companies in respect of the financial year to which the accounts relate.

17. Every Company shall, in depositing with the Governor General in Council, as required by section 11 of the Act, the annual accounts referred to in section 7 thereof, deposit four copies of a statement showing:—

(*a*) the stock exchange securities set forth in the balance sheets of the Company with particulars regarding (1) the par value of each different security, (2) the value placed on each in the balance sheets after allowing for any relative investment reserve fund, and (3) the market value of each at the close of the financial year, less an allowance for accrued interest in cases where it is included in the market price and taken credit for in the balance sheets. The information relating to market values must be given in respect of each financial year at the end of which an actuarial investigation falls to be made in compliance with

section 8 of the Act, but it may also be given in respect of the other financial years if the Company so desires ;

(b) in Form II set out in the schedule to these rules, the additions to and the deductions from the number of policies and the sums assured thereunder, for each class of life assurance or dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted ;

(c) in Form III set out in the schedule to these rules, particulars of the policies forfeited or lapsed under each class of life assurance or dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted ; and

(d) the method of apportioning the interest and other income and the expenses between each class of business for which a separate revenue account is submitted.

Additional information required from Companies transacting dividing insurance business.

18. Every Company which has any policies remaining in force under dividing insurance business shall, in depositing with the Governor General in Council, as required by section 11 of the Act, the annual accounts referred to in section 7 thereof, deposit four copies of a statement showing :—

(a) the provision, if any, made by its rules as to the proportion of premiums under each different class of dividing insurance business which may be applied to expenses of management and commission ;

(b) the total amount of outgo due to expenses in respect of each year since the passing of the Act under each different class of dividing insurance business, the expenditure due to (i) new business charges, (ii) renewal commission, and (iii) management and other expenses being, if the Company so desires, shown separately ;

(c) the ratio of total expenses to premium income in each year since the passing of the Act under each different class of dividing insurance business ;

(d) particulars in Form IV set out in the schedule to these rules of the relationship existing between the lives assured and those effecting dividing insurance policies in the last financial year under review insuring sums payable at death ;

(e) particulars in Form V set out in the schedule to these rules of the numbers of dividing insurance policies effected at different ages in the last financial year under review insuring sums payable at death ;

(f) particulars in Form VI set out in the schedule to these rules showing, for the last financial year under review, the number of dividing insurance policies of each different class which became claims by the happening of the contingency insured against, and the total sum assured or benefit paid under such claim policies, arranged according to the duration of the policies ;—

(g) the total amount of the sum assured or benefit paid in the last financial year under review under policies of each different class of dividing insurance business which became claims, and the amount by which it exceeded the corresponding minimum amount guaranteed by the Company ;

(h) particulars in Form VII set out in the schedule to these rules showing the number of dividing insurance policies of each different class which were effected in each year since the formation of the Company, the number of these policies which still remain in force, and the number which have gone off the books for various reasons ;

(i) particulars, as nearly as may be, in Form VIII set out in the schedule to these rules of the exact method adopted in past years for determining the sums payable on the happening of each of the

contingencies insured against under dividing insurance policies of each different class ;

(*j*) particulars in Form IX set out in the schedule to these rules giving examples of the sums assured or benefit paid in past years on the happening of each different class of contingency insured against under dividing insurance business ;

(*k*) particulars of such surrender value, advance or loan as may be guaranteed after payment of premiums for a stated number of years under each class of dividing insurance business ; and

(*l*) particulars of any method adopted, such as ballot or the relative order either of the occurrence of the contingency insured against or of the date on which intimation of the claim to the sum assured was received or admitted, which might secure a larger payment to the legal holder of one policy than of another of the same class of insurance business under which the same amount had been paid as premiums and under which the claim arose in the same distribution period.

Deposit of copies of documents.

19. Copies of the reports mentioned in section 12 of the Act and of the documents mentioned in section 14 of the Act shall be deposited at the head office and the principal branch office in each Province in which the Company transacts business, for the inspection of any shareholder or policy-holder of the Company.

Fees.

20. Copies of all documents deposited with the Governor General in Council under the Act, except reports on the affairs of the Company submitted to the share-holders or policy-holders, shall be kept by the Registrar of the Province in which the head office in British India of the Company is situated, and shall be open to inspection on payment of a fee of one rupee ; and any person may procure a copy of any such document or any part thereof on payment of a fee of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

Form of notice under section 19.

21. Notice under section 19 of the Act of any alteration in—

(*a*) the charter, statute, or memorandum and articles or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of a Company constituted outside British India, or

(*b*) the list of directors of such Company, or

(*c*) the names and addresses of persons resident in British India authorised to accept on behalf of such Company service of process and other notices required to be served by the Act

shall, within three months from the date upon which such alteration was effected, be filed with the Registrar of the Province in which the head office in British India is situated in Form X set out in the schedule to these rules. The notice shall be signed by the person or persons authorised under clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Act, or of some other duly authorised agent of the company in British India, and, with regard to any alteration specified in sub-clause (*a*) of this rule, must be accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution, order, deed or instrument effecting the alteration.

Translation of documents.

22. If any portion of any document required to be deposited under the Act is not in the English language, a translation thereof, certified by a responsible officer of the Company to be correct, shall be furnished along with each copy deposited with the Governor General in Council.

THE SCHEDULE.

Form I.

(See rule 8.)

Statement regarding preliminary expenses, etc., submitted by the Company *for the year ending* 19 .

	Rs.
Balance at beginning of year either of the adverse balance of any profit and loss or revenue account or such bad debts and preliminary and other expenses as may not have been included in the profit and loss or revenue account either as loss or outgo but for which credit is taken in the balance sheet as assets .	
Addition thereto during the year not shown as loss or outgo in either the profit and loss or revenue account	
Less amount written-off during the year as per profit and loss or revenue account	
Balance at the end of year still shown as assets in the balance sheet	
Total Rs. .	

Form II.

(See rule 17.)

Submitted by the Company for the year ending 19 .

—	Ordinary life assurance policies insuring money to be paid on death or survivance.			Annuities.		Dividing insurance policies insuring money to be paid on death.		Dividing insurance policies insuring money to be paid on marriage.		And so on for each other class of dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted.
	No.	Sum assured.	Reversionary Bonus additions.	No.	Annuity per annum.	No.	*Minimum sum assured guaranteed.	No.	*Minimum sum assured guaranteed.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
(1) Policies at beginning of year.										
(2) New policies issued as per Form D of the First Schedule to the Act.										
(3) Old policies revived .										
(4) Old policies changed and increased.										
(5) Bonus additions allotted.										
Total .										
Discontinued during year.										
(6) By death . .										
(7) By survivance or the happening of the contingencies insured against other than death.										
(8) By expiry of term under temporary insurances.										
(9) By surrender of policy .										
(10) By surrender of bonus .										
(11) By forfeiture or lapse .										
(12) By change and decrease										
(13) By being not taken up										
Total discontinued .										
Total existing at end of year .										

* If there be no minimum amount guaranteed to be paid on the happening of the contingency insured against, the column may remain blank.

Form III.

(See rule 17.)

Submitted by the Company for the year ending 19 .

Particulars of the policies forfeited or lapsed in the last financial year under review, less those revived and reinstated for full benefits, classified according to the year in which they were issued :—

Financial year in which the policies were issued.	Number of policies forfeited or lapsed.	Sum assured under policies forfeited or lapsed.
		Rs.
Year ending 19 , being the year under review ;	...	...
Year ending 19 , being the year previous to that under review ;	...	...

And so on, the number of and sum assured under policies forfeited or lapsed in the last financial year under review being stated after classification according to each of the preceding years in which they were issued.

A separate statement must be given in respect of each class of life assurance or dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted.

Form IV.

(See rule 18.)

Submitted by the Company for the year ending 19

—	Number of dividing insurance policies effected in the year under review insuring sums payable at death.		
	Under table No. 1.	Under table No. 2.	And so on for each other table of dividing insurance business insuring sums payable at death.
(1) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on the death of a male life—			
effected during the year by the life assured			
„ „ his wife			
„ „ „ son			
„ „ „ daughter . . .			
„ „ „ father			
„ „ „ mother			
„ „ „ brother			
„ „ „ sister			
„ „ any person other than the above relations.			
(2) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on the death of a female life—			
effected during the year by the life assured . . .			
„ „ her husband			
„ „ „ son			
„ „ „ daughter . . .			
„ „ „ father			
„ „ „ mother			
„ „ „ brother			
„ „ „ sister			
„ „ any person other than the above relations.			
Total number of Policies (assuring money to be paid on death) effected in the year under each different class.			

If the different tables be not distinguished from one another by numbers, as assumed in the above Form the headings to the Form may be altered accordingly.

Form V.

(See rule 18.)

Submitted by the Company for the year ending 19 .

Age of life on the death of whom the policy monies become payable.	Number of dividing insurance policies effected in the year under review insuring sums payable at death.			
	Under table No. 1.	Under table No. 2.	Under table No. 3.	And so on for each other table of dividing insurance business insuring sums payable at death.
Under 5 years				
Over 5 and under 10				
,, 10 ,, 15				
,, 15 ,, 20				
,, 20 ,, 25				
,, 25 ,, 30				
,, 30 ,, 35				
,, 35 ,, 40				
,, 40 ,, 45				
,, 45 ,, 50				
,, 50 ,, 55				
,, 55 ,, 60				
,, 60 ,, 65				
,, 65 ,, 70				
,, 70 ,, ...				
Total number effected under each of the life assurance tables.	(These totals should agree with the totals in Form IV.)			

If the different tables be not distinguished from one another by numbers, as assumed in the above Form, the headings to the Form may be altered accordingly.

Form VI.

(See rule 18.)

Statement submitted by the Company of claims by death in the year ending 19 .

Number and amount of claims by death under dividing insurance business—

After payment of premium.	Number.	Amount.	Method by which sum assured under the claim policies in each different period stated in column (1) was determined.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	
for less than one year			
,, one year but less than two years			
,, two years ,, three ,,			
,, three ,, ,, four ,, and so on.			

If the amount of the sum payable in event of death in the first few months be ascertained by a different rule than for deaths occurring later, the first column should be altered accordingly, so that the deaths may be ascertained during each period for which a different method of calculation applies. For instance, in the case of a company paying nothing in event of death before six months' premiums have been paid and returning the premiums paid in the case of claims when six but less than nine months' premiums have been paid, the first column would be shown as follows :—

For less than six months ;
,, six months but less than nine months ;
,, nine months but less than twelve months ;
,, one year but less than two years ;
and so on.

A similar statement must be given of claims payable on marriage, on birth or under any other class of dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted, and a reconcilement shown between the figures in such statements and the amounts shown in the revenue account.

Form VII.

(*See rule 18.*)

Submitted by the Company up to the close of the year ending 19 .

Showing the number of dividing insurance policies of each different class which were effected in each year since the formation of the company, the number of these policies which still remain in force and the number which have gone off the books for various reasons such as by the happening of the contingencies insured against, by surrender, by forfeiture, etc.

Financial year when policy effected.	Number of dividing insurance policies effected in each financial year.	Number remaining in force at end of financial year under review.	The difference between the figures of columns (2) and (3) being made up of the following.				
			Claims by death.	Claims by maturity of policy other than by death.	Surrenders.	Forfeitures or lapses.	Other causes, if any, to be stated.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1st year up to 19 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd year up to 19 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd year up to 19 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And so on up to and including the last financial year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A statement in similar form must be given for each different table under which the Company has at any time issued dividing insurance policies.

Form VIII.

(*See rule 18.*)

Statement submitted by the Company up to the close of the year ending 19 , giving particulars of the terms of the dividing insurance policy contracts in force in past years and of the rate of distribution which was adopted on the happening of the contingency insured against.

Class of insurance________________(*a*)

Age at entry________________(*b*)

Amount of premium payable each month Rs.________________

Terms in force and result of division of premium income in each year since policies of this class were first issued.

Year.	Number of months after date of entry during which the Company pays nothing in the event of a claim occurring.	Number of months thereafter during which the Company pays a sum (in event of claim) which is either fixed in amount or which bears to the amount of the premiums received a ratio which is fixed before issue of policy.	Ratio referred to in column (2) which the sum paid bears to the premiums received under the policy.	Minimum guaranteed amount payable by the Company in event of claim after policy is fully qualified.	Ratio which the total amount of claim actually paid under fully qualified policies bears to the total amount of premiums received under such claim policies.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(*a*) State here "death," "marriage," "birth" or whatever may be the contingency on the happening of which the policy money is payable.

(*b*) If the particulars required by the form of statement vary for different ages at entry, particulars must be given separately for age at entry 40 as well as for the youngest and for the oldest ages at entry for which policies have been obtainable according to the rules of the Company.

If the period of division be other than one year the form of statement will be adjusted accordingly.

Form IX.

(*See rule 18.*)

Statement submitted by the ______________________ Company ______________ up to the close of the year ending ____________ 19 , ________ ______________ relating to claims by Death under each class of its dividing insurance business.

Statement showing what, according to the rate actually adopted in each year since the formation of the Company, would have been the total sum paid under a policy if it had become a claim by death immediately after payment of premiums for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 full years respectively.

TOTAL SUM WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN PAID AT DEATH UNDER A SINGLE POLICY IN RETURN FOR PREMIUMS OF Rs............... RECEIVED IN EACH YEAR

if death had occurred in each of the under-noted financial year.	and if premiums had been paid for the under-noted number of years.				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19 (this being 1st year of company) .	...				
19 . . .	...	...			
19	...	...	...		
19 . .	...	...	...	...	
19 . . .	...	...	...	...	...
19 . . .	...	...	...	...	...
19 . . .	...	...	...	...	...
19 . . .	...	...	...	...	...
and so on up to and including the last financial year.					

If the particulars required by the above table vary for different ages at entry, particulars must be given separately for age at entry 40 as well as for the youngest and for the oldest ages at entry for which such policies have been obtainable according to the rules of the company.

If the period of division be other than one year the form of statement will be adjusted accordingly.

A similar statement must be given of claims by marriage, by birth and under each other class of dividing insurance policy issued by the company

Form X.

(*See rule 21.*)

In pursuance of section 19 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, notice is hereby given by the ______________________ Company constituted in ______________ which has established a place of business / has appointed an agent to obtain life assurance business at ______________________ in British India of the following alterations in the ______________.

Dated ______________ 19 .

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 19th January 1920.

No. 142.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. Chevis, I.C.S., Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 3rd January 1920.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd January 1920.

No. 65.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hasell Wright, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Coorg, is granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days with effect from the 20th December 1919.

No. 66.—Mr. Dinshaw Framjee, Acting Apothecary, Virajpet, and Officiating Assistant Surgeon, Mercara, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Civil Surgeon, Coorg, in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hasell Wright, I.M.S., with effect from the 20th December 1919.

POLICE.

The 22nd January 1920.

No. 140.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(1) to remit all fees payable under Schedule II of the said Act upon applications for the grant or renewal of licences or duplicates under the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, in respect of which a fee is payable under those Rules, and

(2) to reduce to one anna all fees exceeding one anna payable under this said Scheduld upon other applications relating to licences or duplicates granted or renewe under the said Rules.

The 23rd January 1920.

No. 155.—The services of Captain F. C. A. Troup, Royal Artillery, 32nd Mountain Battery, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment with the Burma Military Police with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

H. D. CRAIK,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 22nd January 1920.

No. 133.—The following rules, approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the appointment of Natives of India and Burma to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by Open Competitive Examination, are published for general information.

Recruitment in India. **J. & P. 6406/19.**

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Appointments (in India) otherwise than by Open Competitive Examination.

The Secretary of State for India in Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by section 1 of the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V., c. 87), hereby makes with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners the following rules for the appointment during the year 1919 to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by the annual Open Competition (which will still continue to be held) of Natives of India and Burma. It will rest with the Government of India to determine whether candidates are qualified in respect of nationality, age, character, and education, as defined in the following regulations:—

1.—(*a*) Every candidate must be either a British subject or a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96 (*a*) of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916.

(*b*) If the candidate (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominion and allegiance, the father must at the time of the candidate's birth have been a British subject or the subject of a State in India and still be (or have continued to be until his death) a British subject or a subject of such State.

2. Every candidate must have been born on or after the 2nd August 1894, and on or before the 1st August 1898.

3. Every candidate must be of good moral character and sound physique.

4. Every candidate must produce satisfactory evidence that he possesses a degree in Arts or Science of an Indian or British University, or has passed the examination for the higher diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer, or the diploma of the Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore.

5 Any person who possesses the qualifications prescribed in the foregoing rules is eligible to apply for nomination, whether he be already in Government service or not.

6. Every candidate, being a British subject, must submit to the local Government of the Province in which he resides an application in the form annexed to these rules, together with the fee prescribed in that form.

7. Every candidate, being a ruler or subject of a State in India who is qualified under rule 1, must submit his application through the Durbar of the State to the local Government of the Province in which he wishes to serve.

8. Candidates will be nominated by the Government of India on the recommendation of the local Government.

9. Candidates nominated by the Government of India will be accepted by the Secretary of State for India in Council as selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, subject to any further enquiries that he may find it necessary to institute, and will be required to undergo a period of probation for two years at a College or University in the United Kingdom approved by the Secretary of State. Selected candidates will be entitled to free passages to and from the United Kingdom and will be paid an allowance at the rate of £200 sterling per annum during the period of probation, subject to good conduct. At the end of this period of probation they will be tested by the Civil Service Commissioners, or by an authority in India specially empowered in this behalf, in Indian Law and Languages, and in any other subjects which may be prescribed, and in riding. They will not be appointed to the Indian Civil Service until they have been certified to have fulfilled these tests.

10. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons who are not themselves acquainted with the candidate's work at School, or at the University, or otherwise, will be disregarded.

INDIA OFFICE,

Approved 16th December 191 .

Write your usual signature here ____________________

Application Form for the Indian Civil Service.

Before filling up this Form you should consult the accompanying Regulations, in which are laid down the conditions of eligibility for appointment to the above Service.

To be filled up and returned to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province concerned. If the space provided here for any answer is insufficient, a separate sheet should be used.

If a Candidate who fills up and returns this Application Form does not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time, he should inform the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province concerned.

Should any of the particulars furnished be found to be false within the knowledge of the Candidate, he will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly punished.

	ANSWER.
1. Name in full, surname first.	
2. Postal address *in full*. (Any change of address should at once be communicated to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province concerned.)	
3. Affix here postage stamps of the value of Rs. 7-8. *No part of this fee will be returnable to any applicant, whatever the result of his application. Applications unaccompanied by the fee will be ignored.*	
4. Exact date of birth, and age last birthday.	
5. Place of birth.	
6. Your nationality at birth.	
7. Your father's place of birth and nationality at birth.	
8. His postal address and profession (if dead give last address).	
9. Your mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.	
10. **Schools.** Name your schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving. State any position of authority you held, any distinction you attained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any University scholarship you won.	

	ANSWER.
11. **University.** Name your University with dates of entering and leaving. State degree and any other distinctions. Name your College and College Tutor.	
12. **Service in Naval, Military and Air Forces.** Give the record of your service (if any) during the war from start to finish, with dates, including any decorations or distinctions. State your rank, regiment, and (if not commissioned) your regimental number, or similar complete means of identification. Give the name and address of your superior officer or other suitable referee as to your services.	
13. Name any Government Office in which you have served, with dates of service, and the name and official address of your superior officer.	
14. Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.	
15. Have you on any former occasion been examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in London? If so, when and for what appointment?	
16. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments?	
17. Give the names, postal addresses and professions of two referees, who should be responsible persons, well acquainted with you in private life, but not relatives, and unconnected with your School or University.	
18. Name any subject or subjects in which you can supply proof of special proficiency.	
19. Give particulars of any physical impairment which you have suffered through the war (if any war service has been rendered).	
20. Signature and date.	

No. 143.—Mr. E. Lister, C.I.E., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 5th November 1919.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 24th January 1920.

No. 430-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 19th December 1919 (as corrected up to 25th December 1919), on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,

BOARD OF TRADE,

22, CARLISLE PLACE,

WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 19th DECEMBER 1919, AS CORRECTED UP TO 25th DECEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d.* per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,

Board of Trade,

22, Carlisle Place,

Westminster, S. W.-1.

List A. and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Pro lamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**A**) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**B**) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (**B**) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited.
(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 131.)
(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 131.)
Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses.)
Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Armoured motor-cars.
(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.
Banknotes, *see* Notes.
(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.
(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.
(A) Basic slag.
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
(A) Boats and craft.
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, *see* grains.
(A) Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
(A) Butter.
(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
Calf meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifles and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 131.)
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cheese.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
(A) Cocoa raw.
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
Combings, *see* Malt.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
(A) Copra.
Corn offals, *see* Offals
(A) Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
Craft, *see* Boats.
Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.
Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, &c.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) Dried figs.
(A) †Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

Earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives. (*See*, however, page 131.)

Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
(A) Figs, dried.
(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 131.)

*Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

†The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes, Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(A) Fish except the following :—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flax seed, sowing fibre.
Flour, *see* Barley ; Maize ; Rice ; Rye ; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Cakes ; Hay, Oats, &c.
(A) Forage, green.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
(A) Fruit preserved and dried fruit, the following :—
Figs.
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Sultanas.

(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers.'
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Ground nuts.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.

(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.

(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.

Jam, *see* Fruit preserved.

(A) Lard ; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Linseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley ; Cakes ; Rye ; Wheat.

(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved.
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, *see* Feeding Stuffs.

(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
*Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, the following :—
Cocoanut oil ;
Groundnut oil ;
Palmkernel oil.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon ; Carriages.

(A) Palm Kernels.
(A) Periscopes and their component parts.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites ; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

(A) Quinine sulphate.

(A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calf ; Hides.
(A) Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Sultanas.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
(A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force.
Vegetables, *see* Onions ; Potatoes.
Vension,, see Game.
(A) Vessels.
(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone, raw.
(A) Whale fins.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods :—

(A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof. (*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.
Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on list C (*see* above) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Bird Seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.
Gloy.
Horseflesh.
Koffio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (*see page* 131). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, &c., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department : -

British Possessions and Protectorates.
French Possessions and Protectorates.
United States of America.
South America.
Africa.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 4 Queen

Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Voralberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia, and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licenses are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licenses are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence if containing the following goods only:—

1. Newspapers, periodicals, and books.
2. Soaps, candles and starch, of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos (5½ lbs.).
3. Food-stuffs for the personal use of the addressee, with the exception of butter, meat bacon, flour, sugar, pineapple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare sea-crawfish, lobsters, and oysters.
4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc, sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo (35 ozs.).
5. Wearing apparel for the personal use of the addressee.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port--Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia).**

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached* viâ *Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(b) *Southern District—approached* viâ *the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made on the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case, in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant, the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (½) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
Butter and cheese.
Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Food-stuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).
Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dye-stuffs.
Ergot.
Quinine sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.
Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 24th January 1920.

No. 414-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in rule 66 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137, dated the 16th September 1909, as subsequently amended, namely:—

(1) Below the value "1 anna" the value "1¼ annas" shall be added; and

(2) After the word and letters "On H. M. S." the words "*or Service*" shall be inserted.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920, AND EXTRAORDINARY, FEBRUARY 2 AND 4, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 29th January, 1920.

No. 21.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919.

(9 & 10 Geo. 5, Ch. 101.)

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

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Local Governments.

Section.

1. Classification of central and provincial subjects.
2. Borrowing powers of local governments.
3. Revised system of local government in certain provinces.
4. Appointment of ministers and council secretaries.
5. Qualification of members of local executive councils.
6. Business of governor in council and governor with ministers.
7. Composition of governors' legislative councils.
8. Sessions and duration of governors' legislative councils.

SECTION.

9. Presidents of governors' legislative councils.
10. Powers of local legislatures.
11. Business and procedure in governors' legislative councils.
12. Return and reservation of Bills.
13. Provision for case of failure to pass legislation in governors' legislative councils.
14. Vacation of seats in local legislative councils.
15. Constitution of new provinces, etc.; and provision as to backward tracts.
16. Saving.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

17. Indian legislature.
18. Council of State.
19. Legislative Assembly.
20. President of Legislative Assembly.
21. Duration and sessions of Legislative Assembly and Council of State.
22. Membership of both chambers.
23. Supplementary provisions as to composition of Legislative Assembly and Council of State.
24. Business and proceedings in Indian legislature.
25. Indian budget.
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28. Composition of Governor-General's executive council.
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SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

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47. Short title, commencement, interpretation and transitory provisions.

SCHEDULES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919.

(9 & 10 GEO. 5, CH. 101.)

An Act to make further provision with respect to the government of India.

[*23rd December, 1919.*]

WHEREAS it is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration, and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the empire:

And whereas progress in giving effect to this policy can only be achieved by successive stages, and it is expedient that substantial steps in this direction should now be taken:

And whereas the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament, upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples:

And whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility:

And whereas concurrently with the gradual development of self-governing institutions in the Provinces of India it is expedient to give to those Provinces in provincial matters the largest measure of independence of the Government of India, which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

1.—(*1*) Provision may be made by rules under the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916 (which Act, as so amended, is in this Act referred to as "the principal Act")— Classification of central and provincial subjects.

(*a*) for the classification of subjects, in relation to the functions of government, as central and provincial subjects, for the purpose of distinguishing the functions of local governments and local legislature from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian legislature;

(*b*) for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, and for the allocation of revenues or other moneys to those governments;

(*c*) for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects, in so far as such agency may be found convenient, and for determining the financial conditions of such agency; and

(*d*) for the transfer from among the provincial subjects of subjects (in this Act referred to as "transferred subjects") to the administration of the governor acting with ministers appointed under this Act, and for the allocation of revenues or moneys for the purpose of such administration.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, rules made for the above-mentioned purposes may—

(i) regulate the extent and conditions of such devolution, allocation, and transfer;

(ii) provide for fixing the contributions payable by local governments to the Governor-General in Council, and making such contributions a first charge on allocated revenues or moneys;

(iii) provide for constituting a finance department in any province, and regulating the functions of that department;

(iv) provide for regulating the exercise of the authority vested in the local government of a province over members of the public services therein;

(v) provide for the settlement of doubts arising as to whether any matter does or does not relate to a provincial subject or a transferred subject, and for the treatment of matters which affect both a transferred subject and a subject which is not transferred; and

(vi) make such consequential and supplemental provisions as appear necessary or expedient:

Provided that, without prejudice to any general power of revoking or altering rules under the principal Act, the rules shall not authorise the revocation or suspension of the transfer of any subject except with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

(3) The powers of superintendence, direction, and control over local governments vested in the Governor-General in Council under the principal Act shall, in relation to transferred subjects, be exercised only for such purposes as may be specified in rules made under that Act, but the Governor-General in Council shall be the sole judge as to whether the purpose of the exercise of such powers in any particular case comes within the purposes so specified.

(4) The expressions "central subjects" and "provincial subjects" as used in this Act mean subjects so classified under the rules.

Provincial subjects, other than transferred subjects, are in this Act referred to as "reserved subjects."

Borrowing powers of local governments.

2.—(1) The provision in sub-section (1) of section thirty of the principal Act, which gives power to local governments to raise money on real or personal estate within the limits of their respective governments by way of mortgage or otherwise, shall have effect as though that provision conferred a power on local governments to raise money on the security of their allocated revenues, and to make proper assurances for that purpose.

(2) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to the conditions under which the power to raise loans on the security of allocated revenues shall be exercised.

(3) The provision in sub-section (1) of section thirty of the principal Act, which enables the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India to prescribe provisions or conditions limiting the power to raise money, shall cease to have effect as regards the power to raise money on the security of allocated revenues.

Revised system of local government in certain provinces.

3.—(1) The presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, and the provinces known as the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Assam, shall each be governed, in relation to reserved subjects, by a governor in council, and in relation to transferred subjects (save as otherwise provided by this Act) by the governor acting with ministers appointed under this Act.

The said presidencies and provinces are in this Act referred to as "governor's provinces" and the two first-named presidencies are in this Act referred to as the presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

(2) The provisions of section forty-six to fifty-one of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, shall apply to the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar

and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Assam, as they apply to the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay: Provided that the governors of the said provinces shall be appointed after consultation with the Governor-General.

Appointment of ministers and council secretaries.

4.—(*1*) The governor of a governor's province may, by notification, appoint ministers, not being members of his executive council or other officials, to administer transferred subjects, and any ministers so appointed shall hold office during his pleasure.

There may be paid to any minister so appointed in any province the same salary as is payable to a member of the executive council in that province, unless a smaller salary is provided by vote of the legislative council of the province.

(*2*) No minister shall hold office for a longer period than six months, unless he is or becomes an elected member of the local legislature.

(*3*) In relation to transferred subjects, the governor shall be guided by the advice of his ministers, unless he sees sufficient cause to dissent from their opinion, in which case he may require action to be taken otherwise than in accordance with that advice: Provided that rules may be made under the principal Act for the temporary administration of a transferred subject where, in cases of emergency, owing to a vacancy, there is no minister in charge of the subject, by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules.

(*4*) The governor of a governor's province may at his discretion appoint from among the non-official members of the local legislature council secretaries, who shall hold office during his pleasure, and discharge such duties in assisting members of the executive council and ministers, as he may assign to them.

There shall be paid to council secretaries so appointed such salary as may be provided by vote of the legislative council.

A council secretary shall cease to hold office if he ceases for more than six months to be a member of the legislative council.

Qualification of members of local executive councils.

5.—(*1*) The provision in section forty-seven of the principal Act, that two of the members of the executive council of the governor of a province must have been for at least twelve years in the service of the Crown in India, shall have effect as though "one" were substituted for "two," and the provision in that section that the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India, if resident at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, shall, during his continuance there, be a member of the governor's council, shall cease to have effect.

(*2*) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of members of the executive council of the governor of a province in any case where such provision is not made by section forty-seven of the principal Act as amended by this section.

Business of governor in council and governor with ministers.

6.—(*1*) All orders and other proceedings of the government of a governor's province shall be expressed to be made by the government of the province, and shall be authenticated as the governor may by rule direct, so, however, that provision shall be made by rule for distinguishing orders and other proceedings relating to transferred subjects from other orders and proceedings.

Orders and proceedings authenticated as aforesaid shall not be called into question in any legal proceeding on the ground that they were not duly made by the government of the province.

(*2*) The governor may make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in his executive council and with his ministers, and every order made or act done in accordance with those rules and orders shall be treated as being the order or the act of the government of the province.

The governor may also make rules and orders for regulating the relations between his executive council and his ministers for the purpose of the transaction of the business of the local government:

Provided that any rules or orders made for the purposes specified in this section which are repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under the principal Act as amended by this Act shall, to the extent of that repugnancy, but not otherwise, be void.

Composition of governors' legislative councils.

7.—(*1*) There shall be a legislative council in every governor's province, which shall consist of the members of the executive council and of the members nominated or elected as provided by this Act.

The governor shall not be a member of the legislative council, but shall have the right of addressing the council, and may for that purpose require the attendance of its members.

(*2*) The number of members of the governors' legislative councils shall be in accordance with the table set out in the First Schedule to this Act; and of the members of each council not more than twenty per cent. shall be official members, and at least seventy per cent. shall be elected members:

Provided that—

(*a*) subject to the maintenance of the above proportions, rules under the principal Act may provide for increasing the number of members of any council, as specified in that schedule; and

(*b*) the governor may, for the purposes of any Bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in his legislative council, nominate, in the case of Assam one person, and in the case of other provinces not more than two persons, having special knowledge or experience of the subject-matter of the Bill, and those persons shall, in relation to the Bill, have for the period for which they are nominated all the rights of members of the council, and shall be in addition to the numbers above referred to; and

(*c*) members nominated to the legislative council of the Central Provinces by the governor as the result of elections held in the Assigned Districts of Berar shall be deemed to be elected members of the legislative council of the Central Provinces.

(*3*) The powers of a governor's legislative council may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in the council.

(*4*) Subject as aforesaid, provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to—

(*a*) the term of office of nominated members of governors' legislative councils, and the manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence of members from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office, resignation duly accepted, or otherwise; and

(*b*) the conditions under which and manner in which persons may be nominated as members of governors' legislative councils; and

(*c*) the qualification of electors, the constitution of constituencies, and the method of election for governors' legislative councils, including the number of members to be elected by communal and other electorates, and any matters incidental or ancillary thereto; and

(*d*) the qualifications for being and for being nominated or elected a member of any such council; and

(*e*) the final decision of doubts or disputes as to the validity of any election; and

(*f*) the manner in which the rules are to be carried into effect:

Provided that rules as to any such matters as aforesaid may provide for delegating to the local government such power as may be specified in the rules of making subsidiary regulations affecting the same matters.

(*5*) Subject to any such rules any person who is a ruler or subject of any State in India may be nominated as a member of a governor's legislative council.

8.—(*1*) Every governor's legislative council shall continue for three years from its first meeting: Sessions and duration of governors' legislative councils.

Provided that—

(*a*) the council may be sooner dissolved by the governor; and

(*b*) the said period may be extended by the governor for a period not exceeding one year, by notification in the official gazette of the province, if in special circumstances (to be specified in the notification) he so think fit; and

(*c*) after the dissolution of the council the governor shall appoint a date not more than six months or, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, not more than nine months from the date of dissolution for the next session of the council.

(*2*) A governor may appoint such times and places for holding the sessions of his legislative council as he thinks fit, and may also, by notification or otherwise, prorogue the council.

(*3*) Any meeting of a governor's legislative council may be adjourned by the person presiding.

(*4*) All questions in a governor's legislative council shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present other than the person presiding, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

9.—(*1*) There shall be a president of a governor's legislative council, who shall, until the expiration of a period of four years from the first meeting of the council as constituted under this Act, be a person appointed by the governor, and shall thereafter be a member of the council elected by the council and approved by the governor: Presidents of governors' legislative councils.

Provided that if at the expiration of such period of four years the council is in session, the president then in office shall continue in office until the end of the current session, and the first election of a president shall take place at the commencement of the next ensuing session.

(*2*) There shall be a deputy-president of a governor's legislative council who shall preside at meetings of the council in the absence of the president, and who shall be a member of the council elected by the council and approved by the governor.

(*3*) The appointed president of a council shall hold office until the date of the first election of a president by the council under this section, but he may resign office by writing under his hand addressed to the governor, or may be removed from office by order of the governor, and any vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term of office of an appointed president shall be filled by a similar appointment for the remainder of such term.

(*4*) An elected president and a deputy-president shall cease to hold office on ceasing to be members of the council. They may resign office by writing under their hands addressed to the governor, and may be removed from office by a vote of the council with the concurrence of the governor.

(*5*) The president and the deputy-president shall receive such salaries as may be determined, in the case of an appointed president, by the governor, and in the case of an elected president or deputy-president, by an Act of the local legislature.

10.—(*1*) The local legislature of any province has power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to make laws for the peace and good government of the territories for the time being constituting that province. Powers of local legislatures.

(*2*) The local legislature of any province may, subject to the provisions of the sub-section next following, repeal or alter as to that province any law made either before or after the commencement of this Act by any authority in British India other than that local legislature.

(3) The local legislature of any province may not, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, make or take into consideration any law—

(a) imposing or authorising the imposition of any new tax unless the tax is a tax scheduled as exempted from this provision by rules made under the principal Act; or

(b) affecting the public debt of India, or the customs duties, or any other tax or duty for the time being in force and imposed by the authority of the Governor-General in Council for the general purposes of the government of India, provided that the imposition or alteration of a tax scheduled as aforesaid shall not be deemed to affect any such tax or duty; or

(c) affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of His Majesty's naval, military, or air forces; or

(d) affecting the relations of the government with foreign princes or states; or

(e) regulating any central subject; or

(f) regulating any provincial subject which has been declared by rules under the principal Act to be, either in whole or in part, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, in respect of any matter to which such declaration applies; or

(g) affecting any power expressly reserved to the Governor-General in Council by any law for the time being in force; or

(h) altering or repealing the provisions of any law which, having been made before the commencement of this Act by any authority in British India other than that local legislature, is declared by rules under the principal Act to be a law which cannot be repealed or altered by the local legislature without previous sanction; or

(i) altering or repealing any provision of an Act of the Indian legislature made after the commencement of this Act, which by the provisions of that Act may not be repealed or altered by the local legislature without previous sanction:

Provided that an Act or a provision of an Act made by a local legislature, and subsequently assented to by the Governor-General in pursuance of this Act, shall not be deemed invalid by reason only of its requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General under this Act.

(4) The local legislature of any province has not power to make any law affecting any Act of Parliament.

Business and procedure in governors' legislative councils.

11.—(1) Sub sections (1) and (3) of section eighty of the principal Act (which relate to the classes of business which may be transacted at meetings of local legislative councils) shall cease to apply to a governor's legislative council, but the business and procedure in any such council shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the council in each year, and the proposals of the local government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the council in the form of demands for grants. The council may assent, or refuse its assent, to a demand, or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed:

Provided that—

(a) the local government shall have power, in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, if the demand relates to a reserved subject, and the governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject; and

(*b*) the governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province, or for the carrying on of any department; and

(*c*) no proposal for the appropriation of any such revenues or other moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the governor, communicated to the council.

(*3*) Nothing in the foregoing sub-section shall require proposals to be submitted to the council relating to the following heads of expenditure:

(*i*) contributions payable by the local government to the Governor-General in Council; and

(*ii*) interest and sinking fund charges on loans; and

(*iii*) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law; and

(*iv*) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council; and

(*v*) salaries of judges of the High Court of the province and of the Advocate-General.

If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of moneys does or does not relate to the above heads of expenditure, the decision of the governor shall be final.

(*4*) Where any Bill has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved or proposed to be moved, the governor may certify that the Bill or any clause of it or the amendment affects the safety or tranquillity of his province or any part of it or of another province, and may direct that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken by the council in relation to the Bill, clause or amendment, and effect shall be given to any such direction.

(*5*) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of this section and for regulating the course of business in the council, and as to the persons to preside over meetings thereof in the absence of the president and deputy-president, and the preservation of order at meetings; and the rules may provide for the number of members required to constitute a quorum, and for prohibiting or regulating the asking of questions on and the discussion of any subject specified in the rules.

(*6*) Standing orders may be made providing for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in the council, in so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under the principal Act. The first standing orders shall be made by the governor in council, but may, subject to the assent of the governor, be altered by the local legislatures. Any standing order made as aforesaid which is repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under the principal Act, shall, to the extent of that repugnancy but not otherwise, be void.

(*7*) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the council, there shall be freedom of speech in the governors' legislative councils. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in any such council, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of any such council.

Return and reservation of Bills

12.—(*1*) Where a Bill has been passed by a local legislative council, the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner may, instead of declaring that he assents to or withholds his assent from the Bill, return the Bill to the council for reconsideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which he may recommend, or, in cases prescribed by rules under the principal Act may, and if the rules so require shall, reserve the Bill for the consideration of the Governor-General.

(2) Where a Bill is reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General, the following provisions shall apply :—

(a) The governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner may, at any time within six months from the date of the reservation of the Bill, with the consent of the Governor-General, return the Bill for further consideration by the council with a recommendation that the council shall consider amendments thereto :

(b) After any Bill so returned has been further considered by the council, together with any recommendations made by the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner relating thereto, the Bill, if re-affirmed with or without amendment, may be again presented to the governor, lieutenant-governor, or chief commissioner :

(c) Any Bill reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General shall, if assented to by the Governor-General within a period of six months from the date of such reservation, become law on due publication of such assent, in the same way as a Bill assented to by the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner but, if not assented to by the Governor-General within such period of six months, shall lapse and be of no effect unless before the expiration of that period either—

(i) the Bill has been returned by the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, for further consideration by the council; or

(ii) in the case of the council not being in session, a notification has been published of an intention so to return the Bill at the commencement of the next session.

(3) The Governor-General may (except where the Bill has been reserved for his consideration), instead of assenting to or withholding his assent from any Act passed by a local legislature, declare that he reserves the Act for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and in such case the Act shall not have validity until His Majesty in Council has signified his assent and his assent has been notified by the Governor-General.

Provision for case of failure to pass legislation in governors' legislative councils.

13.—(1) Where a governor's legislative council has refused leave to introduce, or has failed to pass in a form recommended by the governor, any Bill relating to a reserved subject the governor may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the subject, and thereupon the Bill shall, notwithstanding that the council have not consented thereto, be deemed to have passed, and shall, on signature by the governor, become an Act of the local legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the council or (as the case may be) in the form recommended to the council by the governor.

(2) Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the governor, and the governor shall forthwith send an authentic copy thereof to the Governor-General, who shall reserve the Act for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council, and the notification thereof by the Governor-General, the Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act passed by the local legislature and duly assented to:

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Governor-General a state of emergency exists which justifies such action, he may, instead of reserving such Act, signify his assent thereto, and thereupon the Act shall have such force and effect as aforesaid, subject however to disallowance by His Majesty in Council.

(3) An Act made under this section shall, as soon as practicable after being made, be laid before each House of Parliament, and an Act which is required to be presented for His Majesty's assent shall not be so presented until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for not less than eight days on which that House has sat.

14. An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of a local legislative council, and if any non-official member of a local legislative council, whether elected or nominated, accepts any office in the service of the Crown in India, his seat on the council shall become vacant : Vacation of seats in local legislative councils.

Provided that for the purposes of this provision, a minister shall not be deemed to be an official and a person shall not be deemed to accept office on appointment as a minister.

15.—(*1*) The Governor-General in Council may, after obtaining an expression of opinion from the local government and the local legislature affected by notification, with the sanction of His Majesty previously signified by the Secretary of State in Council, constitute a new governor's province, or place part of a governor's province under the administration of a deputy-governor to be appointed by the Governor-General, and may in any such case apply, with such modifications as appear necessary or desirable, all or any of the provisions of the principal Act or this Act relating to governors' provinces, or provinces under a lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, to any such new province or part of a province. Constitution of new provinces, etc., and provision as to backward tracts.

(*2*) The Governor-General in Council may declare any territory in British India to be a "backward tract," and may, by notification, with such sanction as aforesaid, direct that the principal Act and this Act shall apply to that territory subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be prescribed in the notification. Where the Governor-General in Council has, by notification, directed as aforesaid, he may, by the same or subsequent notification, direct that any Act of the Indian legislature shall not apply to the territory in question or any part thereof, or shall apply to the territory or any part thereof subject to such exceptions or modifications as the Governor-General thinks fit, or may authorise the governor in council to give similar directions as respects any Act of the local legislature.

16.—(*1*) The validity of any order made or action taken after the commencement of this Act by the Governor-General in Council or by a local government which would have been within the powers of the Governor-General in Council or of such local government if this Act had not been passed, shall not be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that by reason of any provision of this Act or of any rule made by virtue of any such provision such order or action has ceased to be within the powers of the Governor-General in Council or of the government concerned. Saving.

(*2*) Nothing in this Act, or in any rule made thereunder, shall be construed as diminishing in any respect the powers of the Indian legislature as laid down in section sixty-five of the principal Act, and the validity of any Act of the Indian legislature or any local legislature shall not be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that the Act affects a provincial subject or a central subject, as the case may be, and the validity of any Act made by the governor of a province shall not be so open to question on the ground that it does not relate to a reserved subject.

(*3*) The validity of any order made or action taken by a governor in council, or by a governor acting with his ministers, shall not be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that such order or action relates or does not relate to a transferred subject, or relates to a transferred subject of which the minister is not in charge.

PART II.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

17. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Indian legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two chambers, namely, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. Indian legislature.

Except as otherwise provided by or under this Act, a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Indian legislature unless it has been agreed to by both chambers, either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed to by both chambers.

Council of State.

18.—(*1*) The Council of State shall consist of not more than sixty members nominated or elected in accordance with rules made under the principal Act, of whom not more than twenty shall be official members.

(*2*) The Governor-General shall have power to appoint, from among the members of the Council of State, a president and other persons to preside in such circumstances as he may direct.

(*3*) The Governor-General shall have the right of addressing the Council of State, and may for that purpose require the attendance of its members.

Legislative Assembly.

19.—(*1*) The Legislative Assembly shall consist of members nominated or elected in accordance with rules made under the principal Act.

(*2*) The total number of members of the Legislative Assembly shall be one hundred and forty. The number of non-elected members shall be forty, of whom twenty-six shall be official members. The number of elected members shall be one hundred:

Provided that rules made under the principal Act may provide for increasing the number of members of the Legislative Assembly as fixed by this section, and may vary the proportion which the classes of members bear one to another, so, however, that at least five-sevenths of the members of the Legislative Assembly shall be elected members, and at least one-third of the other members shall be non-official members.

(*3*) The Governor-General shall have the right of addressing the Legislative Assembly, and may for that purpose require the attendance of its members.

President of Legislative Assembly.

20.—(*1*) There shall be a president of the Legislative Assembly, who shall, until the expiration of four years from the first meeting thereof, be a person appointed by the Governor-General, and shall thereafter be a member of the Assembly elected by the Assembly and approved by the Governor-General:

Provided that, if at the expiration of such period of four years the Assembly is in session, the president then in office shall continue in office until the end of the current session, and the first election of a president shall take place at the commencement of the ensuing session.

(*2*) There shall be a deputy-president of the Legislative Assembly, who shall preside at meetings of the Assembly in the absence of the president, and who shall be a member of the Assembly elected by the Assembly and approved by the Governor-General.

(*3*) The appointed president shall hold office until the date of the election of a president under this section, but he may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor-General, or may be removed from office by order of the Governor-General, and any vacancy occurring before the expiration of his term of office shall be filled by a similar appointment for the remainder of such term.

(*4*) An elected president and a deputy-president shall cease to hold office if they cease to be members of the Assembly. They may resign office by writing under their hands addressed to the Governor-General, and may be removed from office by a vote of the Assembly with the concurrence of the Governor-General.

(*5*) A president and deputy-president shall receive such salaries as may be determined, in the case of an appointed president by the Governor-General, and in the case of an elected president and a deputy-president by Act of the Indian legislature.

Duration and sessions of Legislative Assembly and Council of State.

21.—(*1*) Every Council of State shall continue for five years, and every Legislative Assembly for three years, from its first meeting:

Provided that—

(*a*) either chamber of the legislature may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General; and

(b) any such period may be extended by the Governor-General if in special circumstances he so thinks fit; and

(c) after the dissolution of either chamber the Governor-General shall appoint a date not more than six months, or, with the sanction of the Secretary of State not more than nine months after the date of dissolution for the next session of that chamber.

(2) The Governor-General may appoint such times and places for holding the sessions of either chamber of the Indian legislature as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by notification or otherwise, prorogue such sessions.

(3) Any meeting of either chamber of the Indian legislature may be adjourned by the person presiding.

(4) All questions in either chamber shall be determined by a majority of votes of members present other than the presiding member, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(5) The powers of either chamber of the Indian legislature may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in the chamber.

Membership of both chambers.

22.—(1) An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of either chamber of the Indian legislature, and, if any non-official member of either chamber accepts office in the service of the Crown in India, his seat in that chamber shall become vacant.

(2) If an elected member of either chamber of the Indian legislature becomes a member of the other chamber, his seat in such first-mentioned chamber shall thereupon become vacant.

(3) If any person is elected a member of both chambers of the Indian legislature, he shall, before he takes his seat in either chamber, signify in writing the chamber of which he desires to be a member, and thereupon his seat in the other chamber shall become vacant.

(4) Every member of the Governor-General's Executive Council shall be nominated as a member of one chamber of the Indian legislature, and shall have the right of attending in and addressing the other chamber, but shall not be a member of both chambers.

Supplementary provisions as to composition of Legislative Assembly and Council of State.

23.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to—

(a) the term of office of nominated members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, and the manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence of members from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office, or resignation duly accepted, or otherwise; and

(b) the conditions under which and the manner in which persons may be nominated as members of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly; and

(c) the qualification of electors, the constitution of constituencies, and the method of election for the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (including the number of members to be elected by communal and other electorates) and any matters incidental or ancillary thereto; and

(d) the qualifications for being or for being nominated or elected as members of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly; and

(e) the final decision of doubts or disputes as to the validity of an election; and

(f) the manner in which the rules are to be carried into effect.

(2) Subject to any such rules, any person who is a ruler or subject of any State in India may be nominated as a member of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly.

Business and proceedings in Indian legislature.

24.—(*1*) Sub-sections (*1*) and (*3*) of section sixty-seven of the principal Act (which relate to the classes of business which may be transacted by the Indian legislative council) shall cease to have effect.

(*2*) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act for regulating the course of business and the preservation of order in the chambers of the Indian legislature, and as to the persons to preside at the meetings of the Legislative Assembly in the absence of the president and the deputy-president; and the rules may provide for the number of members required to constitute a quorum, and for prohibiting or regulating the asking of questions on, and the discussion of, any subject specified in the rules.

(*3*) If any Bill which has been passed by one chamber is not, within six months after the passage of the Bill by that chamber, passed by the other chamber either without amendments or with such amendments as may be agreed to by the two chambers, the Governor-General may in his discretion refer the matter for decision to a joint sitting of both chambers: Provided that standing orders made under this section may provide for meetings of members of both chambers appointed for the purpose, in order to discuss any difference of opinion which has arisen between the two chambers.

(*4*) Without prejudice to the powers of the Governor-General under section sixty-eight of the principal Act, the Governor-General may, where a Bill has been passed by both chambers of the Indian legislature, return the Bill for reconsideration by either chamber.

(*5*) Rules made for the purpose of this section may contain such general and supplemental provisions as appear necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to this section.

(*6*) Standing orders may be made providing for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in either chamber of the Indian legislature in so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under the principal Act. The first standing orders shall be made by the Governor-General in Council, but may, with the consent of the Governor-General, be altered by the chamber to which they relate.

Any standing order made as aforesaid which is repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under the principal Act shall, to the extent of that repugnancy but not otherwise, be void.

(*7*) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the chamber, there shall be freedom of speech in both chambers of the Indian legislature. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in either chamber, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of either chamber.

Indian budget.

25.—(*1*) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor-General in Council shall be laid in the form of a statement before both chambers of the Indian legislature in each year.

(*2*) No proposal for the appropriation of any revenue or moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor-General.

(*3*) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to the following heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly, nor shall they be open to discussion by either chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration, unless the Governor-General otherwise directs—

(*i*) interest and sinking fund charges on loans; and

(*ii*) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law; and

(*iii*) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council; and

(*iv*) salaries of chief commissioners and judicial commissioners; and

(*v*) expenditure classified by the order of the Governor-General in Council as—

(*a*) ecclesiastical;

(*b*) political;

(*c*) defence.

(*4*) If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenue or moneys does or does not relate to the above heads, the decision of the Governor-General on the question shall be final.

(*5*) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to heads of expenditure not specified in the above heads shall be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly in the form of demands for grants.

(*6*) The legislative assembly may assent or refuse its assent to any demand or may reduce the amount referred to in any demand by a reduction of the whole grant.

(*7*) The demands as voted by the legislative assembly shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, who shall, if he declares that he is satisfied that any demand which has been refused by the legislative assembly is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, by the legislative assembly.

(*8*) Notwithstanding anything in this section the Governor-General shall have power, in cases of emergency, to authorise such expenditure as may, in his opinion, be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of British India or any part thereof.

Provision for [...] of failure to pa[...] legislation.

26.—(*1*) Where either chamber of the Indian legislature refuses leave to introduce, or fails to pass in a form recommended by the Governor-General, any Bill, the Governor-General may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India or any part thereof, and thereupon—

(*a*) if the Bill has already been passed by the other chamber, the Bill shall, on signature by the Governor-General, notwithstanding that it has not been consented to by both chambers, forthwith become an Act of the Indian legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Indian legislature, or (as the case may be) in the form recommended by the Governor-General; and

(*b*) if the Bill has not already been so passed, the Bill shall be laid before the other chamber, and, if consented to by that chamber in the form recommended by the Governor-General, shall become an Act as aforesaid on the signification of the Governor-General's assent, or, if not so consented to, shall, on signature by the Governor-General, become an Act as aforesaid.

(*2*) Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the Governor-General, and shall, as soon as practicable after being made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall not have effect until it has received His Majesty's assent, and shall not be presented for His Majesty's assent until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for not less than eight days on which that House has sat; and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council, and the notification thereof by the Governor-General, the Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act passed by the Indian legislature and duly assented to:

Provided that, where in the opinion of the Governor-General a state of emergency exists which justifies such action, the Governor-General may direct that any such Act shall come into operation forthwith, and thereupon the Act shall have such force and effect as aforesaid, subject, however, to disallowance by His Majesty in Council.

Supplemental provisions as to powers of Indian legislature.

27.—(*1*) In addition to the measures referred to in sub-section (*2*) of section sixty-seven of the principal Act, as requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General, it shall not be lawful without such previous sanction to introduce at any meeting of either chamber of the Indian legislature any measure—

(*a*) regulating any provincial subject, or any part of a provincial subject, which has not been declared by rules under the principal Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature;

(*b*) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature;

(*c*) repealing or amending any Act or ordinance made by the Governor-General.

(*2*) Where in either chamber of the Indian legislature any Bill has been introduced, or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved, or proposed to be moved, the Governor-General may certify that the Bill, or any clause of it, or the amendment, affects the safety or tranquillity of British India, or any part thereof, and may direct that no proceedings, or that no further proceedings, shall be taken by the chamber in relation to the Bill, clause, or amendment, and effect shall be given to such direction.

Composition of Governor General's executive council.

28.—(*1*) The provision in section thirty-six of the principal Act, imposing a limit on the number of members of the Governor-General's executive council, shall cease to have effect.

(*2*) The provision in section thirty-six of the principal Act as to the qualification of members of the council shall have effect as though the words "at the time of their appointment" were omitted, and as though after the word "Scotland" there were inserted the words "or a pleader of the High Court" and as though "ten years" were substituted for "five years."

(*3*) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of members of the Governor-General's executive council, in any case where such provision is not made by section thirty-six of the principal Act as amended by this section.

(*4*) Sub-section (*2*) of section thirty-seven of the principal Act (which provides that when and so long as the Governor-General's executive council assembles in a province having a governor, the governor shall be an extraordinary member of the council) shall cease to have effect.

Appointment of council secretaries.

29.—(*1*) The Governor-General may at his discretion appoint, from among the members of the Legislative Assembly, council secretaries who shall hold office during his pleasure and discharge such duties in assisting the members of his executive council as he may assign to them.

(*2*) There shall be paid to council secretaries so appointed such salary as may be provided by the Indian legislature.

(*3*) A council secretary shall cease to hold office if he ceases for more than six months to be a member of the Legislative Assembly.

PART III.

SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

Payment of salary of Secretary of State, etc., out of moneys provided by Parliament.

30. The salary of the Secretary of State, the salaries of his under-secretaries, and any other expenses of his department may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, instead of being paid out of the revenues of India, be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and the salary of the Secretary of State shall be so paid.

Council of India.

31. The following amendments shall be made in section three of the principal Act in relation to the composition of the Council of India, the qualification, term of office, and remuneration of its members:—

(*1*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall have effect as though "eight" and "twelve" were substituted for "ten" and "fourteen"

respectively, as the minimum and maximum number of members, provided that the council as constituted at the time of the passing of this Act shall not be affected by this provision, but no fresh appointment or re-appointment thereto shall be made in excess of the maximum prescribed by this provision.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (3) shall have effect as if "one-half" were substituted for "nine" and "India" were substituted for "British India."

(3) In sub-section (4) "five years" shall be substituted for "seven years" as the term of office of members of the council, provided that the tenure of office of any person who is a member of the council at the time of the passing of this Act shall not be affected by this provision.

(4) The provisions of sub-section (8) shall cease to have effect and in lieu thereof the following provisions shall be inserted:

"There shall be paid to each member of the Council of India the annual salary of twelve hundred pounds: provided that any member of the council who was at the time of his appointment domiciled in India shall receive, in addition to the salary hereby provided, an annual subsistence allowance of six hundred pounds.

Such salaries and allowances may be paid out of the revenues of India or out of moneys provided by Parliament."

(5) Notwithstanding anything in any Act or rules, where any person in the service of the Crown in India is appointed a member of the council before completion of the period of such service required to entitle him to a pension or annuity, his service as such member shall, for the purpose of any pension or annuity which would be payable to him on completion of such period, be reckoned as service under the Crown in India whilst resident in India.

32.—(1) The provision in section six of the principal Act which prescribes the quorum for meetings of the Council of India shall cease to have effect, and the Secretary of State shall provide for a quorum by directions to be issued in this behalf. Further provisions as to Council of India.

(2) The provision in section eight of the principal Act relating to meetings of the Council of India shall have effect as though "month" were substituted for "week."

(3) Section ten of the principal Act shall have effect as though the words "all business of the council or committees thereof is to be transacted" were omitted, and the words "the business of the Secretary of State in Council or the Council of India shall be transacted, and any order made or act done in accordance with such direction shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be treated as being an order of the Secretary of State in Council" were inserted in lieu thereof.

33. The Secretary of State in Council may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, by rule regulate and restrict the exercise of the powers of superintendence, direction, and control, vested in the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council, by the principal Act, or otherwise, in such manner as may appear necessary or expedient in order to give effect to the purposes of this Act. Relaxation of control of Secretary of State.

Before any rules are made under this section relating to subjects other than transferred subjects, the rules proposed to be made shall be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament, and such rules shall not be made unless both Houses by resolution approve the draft either without modification or addition, or with modifications or additions to which both Houses agree, but upon such approval being given the Secretary of State in Council may make

such rules in the form in which they have been approved, and such rules on being so made shall be of full force and effect.

Any rules relating to transferred subjects made under this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next thirty days on which that House has sat after the rules are laid before it praying that the rules or any of them may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the rules or any of them, and those rules shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

Correspondence between Secretary of State and India.

34. So much of section five of the principal Act as relates to orders and communications sent to India from the United Kingdom and to orders made in the United Kingdom, and sections eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen of the principal Act, shall cease to have effect, and the procedure for the sending of orders and communications to India and in general for correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governor-General in Council or any local government shall be such as may be prescribed by order of the Secretary of State in Council.

High Commissioner for India.

35. His Majesty may by Order in Council make provision for the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, and for the pay, pension, powers, duties, and conditions of employment of the High Commissioner and of his assistants ; and the Order may further provide for delegating to the High Commissioner any of the powers previously exercised by the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in Council whether under the principal Act or otherwise in relation to making contracts, and may prescribe the conditions under which he shall act on behalf of the Governor-General in Council or any local government.

PART IV.

THE CIVIL SERVICES IN INDIA.

The civil services in India.

36.—(*1*) Subject to the provisions of the principal Act and of rules made thereunder, every person in the civil service of the Crown in India holds office during His Majesty's pleasure, and may be employed in any manner required by a proper authority within the scope of his duty, but no person in that service may be dismissed by any authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed, and the Secretary of State in Council may (except so far as he may provide by rules to the contrary) reinstate any person in that service who has been dismissed.

If any such person appointed by the Secretary of State in Council thinks himself wronged by an order of an official superior in a governor's province, and on due application made to that superior does not receive the redress to which he may consider himself entitled, he may, without prejudice to any other right of redress, complain to the governor of the province in order to obtain justice, and the governor is hereby directed to examine such complaint and require such action to be taken thereon as may appear to him to be just and equitable.

(*2*) The Secretary of State in Council may make rules for regulating the classification of the civil services in India, the methods of their recruitment, their conditions of service, pay and allowances, and discipline and conduct. Such rules may, to such extent and in respect of such matters as may be prescribed, delegate the power of making rules to the Governor-General in Council or to local governments, or authorise the Indian legislature or local legislatures to make laws regulating the public services :

Provided that every person appointed before the commencement of this Act by the Secretary of State in Council to the civil service of the Crown in India shall retain all his existing or accruing rights, or shall receive such compensation for the loss of any of them as the Secretary of State in Council may consider just and equitable.

(3) The right to pensions and the scale and conditions of pensions of all persons in the civil service of the Crown in India appointed by the Secretary of State in Council shall be regulated in accordance with the rules in force at the time of the passing of this Act. Any such rules may be varied or added to by the Secretary of State in Council and shall have effect as so varied or added to, but any such variation or addition shall not adversely affect the pension of any member of the service appointed before the date thereof.

Nothing in this section or in any rule thereunder shall prejudice the rights to which any person may, or may have, become entitled under the provisions in relation to pensions contained in the East India Annuity Funds Act, 1874. 37 & 38 Vict., c. 12.

(4) For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that all rules or other provisions in operation at the time of the passing of this Act, whether made by the Secretary of State in Council or by any other authority, relating to the civil service of the Crown in India, were duly made in accordance with the powers in that behalf, and are confirmed, but any such rules or provisions may be revoked, varied, or added to by rules or laws made under this section.

Appointments to the Indian Civil Service.

37.—(*1*) Notwithstanding anything in section ninety-seven of the principal Act the Secretary of State may make appointments to the Indian Civil Service of persons domiciled in India, in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India.

Any rules made under this section shall not have force until they have been laid for thirty days before both Houses of Parliament.

(*2*) The Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (which confers power during the war and for a period of two years thereafter to make appointments to the Indian Civil Service without examination), shall have effect as though "three years" were substituted for "two years." 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 87.

Public service commission.

38.—(*1*) There shall be established in India a public service commission, consisting of not more than five members, of whom one shall be chairman, appointed by the Secretary of State in Council. Each member shall hold office for five years, and may be re-appointed. No member shall be removed before the expiry of his term of office, except by order of the Secretary of State in Council. The qualifications for appointment, and the pay and pension (if any) attaching to the office of chairman and member, shall be prescribed by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council.

(*2*) The public service commission shall discharge, in regard to recruitment and control of the public services in India, such functions as may be assigned thereto by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council.

Financial control.

39.—(*1*) An auditor-general in India shall be appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, and shall hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. The Secretary of State in Council shall, by rules, make provision for his pay, powers, duties, and conditions of employment, or for the discharge of his duties in the case of a temporary vacancy or absence from duty.

(*2*) Subject to any rules made by the Secretary of State in Council, no office may be added to or withdrawn from the public service, and the emoluments of no post may be varied, except after consultation with such finance authority as may be designated in the rules, being an authority of the province or of the Government of India, according as the post is or is not under the control of a local government.

Rules under Part IV.

40. Rules made under this Part of this Act shall not be made except with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India.

PART V.

STATUTORY COMMISSION.

Statutory commission.

41.—(*1*) At the expiration of ten years after the passing of this Act the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, shall submit for the approval of His Majesty the names of persons to act as a commission for the purposes of this section.

(2) The persons whose names are so submitted, if approved by His Majesty, shall be a commission for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of government, the growth of education, and the development of representative institutions, in British India, and matters connected therewith, and the commission shall report as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify, or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing therein, including the question whether the establishment of second chambers of the local legislatures is or is not desirable.

(3) The commission shall also inquire into and report on any other matter affecting British India and the provinces, which may be referred to the commission by His Majesty.

PART VI.

GENERAL.

Modification of s. 124 of principal Act.

42. Notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and twenty-four of the principal Act, if any member of the Governor-General's executive Council or any member of any local government was at the time of his appointment concerned or engaged in any trade or business, he may, during the term of his office, with the sanction in writing of the Governor-General, or, in the case of ministers, of the governor of the province, and in any case subject to such general conditions and restrictions as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe, retain his concern or interest in that trade or business, but shall not, during that term, take part in the direction or management of that trade or business.

Signification of Royal Assent.

43. Any assent or disallowance by His Majesty, which under the principal Act is required to be signified through the Secretary of State in Council, shall as from the passing of this Act be signified by His Majesty in Council.

Power to make rules.

44.—(1) Where any matter is required to be prescribed or regulated by rules under the principal Act and no special provision is made as to the authority by whom the rules are to be made, the rules shall be made by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, and shall not be subject to repeal or alteration by the Indian legislature or by any local legislature.

(2) Any rules made under this Act or under the principal Act may be so framed as to make different provision for different provinces.

(3) Any rules to which sub-section (1) of this section applies shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next thirty days on which that House has sat after the rules are laid before it praying that the rules or any of them may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the rules or any of them, and those rules shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder:

Provided that the Secretary of State may direct that any rules to which this section applies shall be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament, and in such case the rules shall not be made unless both Houses by resolution approve the draft either without modification or addition, or with modifications or additions to which both Houses agree, but, upon such approval being given, the rules may be made in the form in which they have been approved and such rules on being so made shall be of full force and effect, and shall not require to be further laid before Parliament

Amendments of principal Act to carry Act into effect, &c.

45.—(1) The amendments set out in Parts I and II of the Second Schedule to this Act, being amendments to incorporate the provisions of this Act in the principal Act, and further amendments consequential on or arising out of those provisions, shall be made in the principal Act, and any question of interpretation shall be settled by reference to the principal Act as so amended. The provisions of the principal Act specified in Part III of that schedule,

being provisions which are obsolete or unnecessary, or which require amendment in detail, are hereby repealed or modified, and shall be dealt with, in the manner shown in the second column of that schedule.

(2) Every enactment and word which is directed by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, or by this section and the Second Schedule to this Act, to be substituted for or added to any portion of the Government of India Act, 1915, shall form part of the Government of India Act, 1915, in the place assigned to it by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, or that schedule; and the Government of India Act, 1915, and all Acts, including this Act, which refer thereto, shall, after the commencement of this Act, be construed as if the said enactment or word had been enacted in the Government of India Act, 1915, in the place so assigned, and, where it is substituted for another enactment or word, had been so enacted in lieu of that enactment or word.

A copy of the Government of India Act, 1915, with the amendments, whether by way of substitution, addition or omission, required by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, and by this section and the Second Schedule to this Act, shall be prepared and certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments, and deposited with the Rolls of Parliament, and His Majesty's printer shall print, in accordance with the copy so certified, all copies of the Government of India Act, 1915, which are printed after the passing of this Act, and the Government of India Act, 1915, as so amended, may be cited as "The Government of India Act."

Sub-section (3) of section eight of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, is hereby repealed.

46. In this Act the expressions "official" and "non-official," where used in relation to any person, mean respectively a person who is or is not in the civil or military service of the Crown in India: *Definition of official.*

Provided that rules under the principal Act may provide for the holders of such offices as may be specified in the rules not being treated for the purposes of the principal Act or this Act, or any of them, as officials.

47.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Government of India Act, 1919, and the principal Act, as amended by any Act for the time being in force, may be cited as the Government of India Act. *Short title, commencement, interpretation, and transitory provisions.*

(2) This Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act, and for different parts of India.

On the dates appointed for the coming into operation of the provisions of this Act as respects any executive or legislative council all the members of the council then in office shall go out of office, but may, if otherwise qualified, be re-appointed, renominated or re-elected, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act.

(3) Any reference in any enactment, whether an Act of Parliament or made by any authority in British India, or in any rules, regulations or orders made under any such enactment, or in any letters patent or other document, to any enactment repealed by the principal Act, shall for all purposes be construed as references to the principal Act as amended by this Act, or to the corresponding provision thereof.

(4) Any reference in any enactment in force in India, whether an Act of Parliament or made by any authority in British India, or in any rules, regulations, or orders made under any such enactment, or in any letters patent or other document, to any Indian legislative authority, shall for all purposes be construed as references to the corresponding authority constituted by the principal Act as amended by this Act.

(5) If any difficulty arises as to the first establishment of the Indian legislature or any legislative council after the commencement of this Act or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of State in Council or the Governor-General in Council, as occasion may require, may by order do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

SCHEDULES.

Section 7.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Legislative Council.	Number of Members.
Madras	118
Bombay	111
Bengal	125
United Provinces	118
Punjab	83
Bihar and Orissa	98
Central Provinces	70
Assam	53

Section 45.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

PART I.

The provisions of this Act set out in the first column of the following table shall be incorporated in the principal Act in the manner shown in the second column of that table, subject to the modifications specified in the third column of that table:—

TABLE.

Provision of Act.	Place and Method of Incorporation in the Principal Act.	Modifications.
Section 1 . .	To be inserted as a new section (45A) after s. 45.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the Government of India Act, 1915, ... "principal Act)," for "the principal Act," and for "that Act."
Section 3 (1) . .	To be substituted for s. 46 (1) . .	—
Section 4 . . .	To be substituted for s. 52	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 6 . . .	To be substituted for s. 49	"any other rules made under this Act" to be substituted for "any rules made under the principal Act as amended by this Act."
Sections 7, 8, 9 . .	To be inserted as new sections (72A, 72B and 72C) after s. 72.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 10 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (80A) after s. 80.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act"; "the commencement of the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "the commencement of this Act" and "such first-mentioned Act" to be substituted for "that Act" in sub-section (3).
Section 11 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (72D) after s. 72C.	The following sub-section to be substituted for sub-section (1):— "(1) The provisions contained in this section shall have effect with respect to business and procedure in governors' legislative councils." "this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."

Provision of Act.	Place and Method of Incorporation in the Principal Act.	Modifications.
Section 12	To be inserted as a new section (81A) after s. 81.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 13 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (72B) after s. 72D.	——
Section 14 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (80B) after s. 80A.	The following new section to be inserted at the end thereof :— "80C. It shall not be lawful for any member of any local legislative council to introduce, without the previous sanction of the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, any measure affecting the public revenues of a province or imposing any charge on those revenues."
Section 15 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (52A) after s. 52.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act or this Act" and for "the principal Act and this Act."
Section 16 (1) and (3) .	To be inserted as a new section (52B) after s. 52A.	"the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "this Act," where those words first occur, and "that Act" to be substituted for "this Act," where those words secondly occur, and "that Act or this Act" to be substituted for "this Act," where those words thirdly occur.
Section 16 (2) . .	To be inserted as a new sub-section (2) of s. 84.	"Nothing in the Government of India Act, 1919, or this Act" to be substituted for "Nothing in this Act" and "this Act" to be substituted elsewhere for "the principal Act."
Ss. 17-23 inclusive .	To be inserted as new sections in lieu of ss. 63 and 64, and numbered 63, 63A, 63B, 63C, 63D, 63E, and 64.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 24 (2) .	To be inserted as subs. (1) of s. 67 in lieu of the existing sub-section (1).	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 24 (3)-(7) .	To be inserted as sub-sections (3)-(7) of section 67 in lieu of the existing sub-section (3).	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Sections 25 and 26 .	To be inserted as new sections (67A and 67B) after s. 67.	——
Section 29 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (43A) after s. 43.	——
Section 33 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (19A) after s. 19.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act" and "the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "this Act."
Section 34 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (11) in lieu of sections 1 to 14 inclusive.	For the words from the beginning of the section down to and including the words "effect and" there shall be substituted the words "Subject to the provisions of this Act."
Section 35 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (29A) after s. 29.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."

Provision of Act.	Place and Method of Incorporation in the Principal Act.	Modifications.
Sections 36, 38, 39, and 40.	To be inserted as new sections (96B, 96C, 96D, and 96E) after section 96A, constituting a new Part (VIIA) after Part VII.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act," and "the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "this Act," except in s. 40.
Section 37 (1) . .	To be inserted as a new sub-section (6) of s. 97.	"this section" to be substituted for "section ninety-seven of the principal Act," and "any rules made under this sub-section" to be substituted for "any rules made under this section."
Section 41 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (84A) after s. 84, constituting a new Part (VIA) after Part VI.	"the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "this Act."
Section 42 . . .	To be inserted as a proviso to s. 124 . .	"Provided that notwithstanding anything in this Act" to be substituted for "Notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and twenty-four of the principal Act."
Section 44 . . .	To be inserted as a new section (129A) at the beginning of Part XII.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act" and for "this Act or under the principal Act."
Section 46 . . .	To be inserted as a new paragraph at the end of s. 134.	"in this Act" to be omitted, and "this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act" and for "the principal Act or this Act."
Section 47 (3) and (4) .	To be inserted as new paragraphs at the end of s. 130.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act" and for "the principal Act as amended by this Act."
First Schedule . .	To be inserted in lieu of Schedule I.	

PART II.

The provisions of the principal Act specified in the first column of this table shall be amended in the manner shown in the second column.

TABLE.

Section of Act.	Amendment.
2	In sub-section (2) "or rules made thereunder" shall be inserted after "this Act." The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (3) :— "(3) The salary of the Secretary of State shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and the salaries of his under-secretaries and any other expenses of his department may be paid out of the revenues of India or out of moneys provided by Parliament."
3 (1)	"eight" shall be substituted for "ten," and "twelve" shall be substituted for "fourteen," and the following words shall be inserted at the end of the sub-section :— "Provided that the Council as constituted at the time of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, shall not be affected by this provision, but no fresh appointment or re-appointment thereto shall be made in excess of the maximum prescribed by this provision."
3 (3)	"one-half" shall be substituted for "nine," and "India" shall be substituted for "British India."

Section of Act.	Amendment.
3 (4)	"five years" shall be substituted for "seven years," and the following words shall be inserted at the end of the sub-section :— "Provided that the tenure of office of any person who is a member of the Council at the time of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, shall be the same as though that Act had not been passed."
3 (8)	The following sub-sections shall be substituted for this sub-section :— "(8) There shall be paid to each member of the Council of India the annual salary of twelve hundred pounds: Provided that any member of the Council who was at the time of his appointment domiciled in India shall receive, in addition to the salary hereby provided, an annual subsistence allowance of six hundred pounds. Such salaries and allowances may be paid out of the revenues of India or out of moneys provided by Parliament. (9) Notwithstanding anything in any Act or rule, where any person in the service of the Crown in India is appointed a member of the Council before the completion of the period of such service required to entitle him to a pension or annuity, his service as such member shall, for the purpose of any pension or annuity which would have been payable to him on completion of such period, be reckoned as service under the Crown in India whilst resident in India."
5	The words of this section from and including the words "but every order" to the end of the section shall be omitted.
6	For "not less than five members are present" there shall be substituted "such number of members are present as may be prescribed by general directions of the Secretary of State."
8	For "week" there shall be substituted "month."
10	For "all business of the Council or committees thereof is to be transacted" there shall be substituted "the business of the Secretary of State in Council or the Council of India shall be transacted, and any order made or act done in accordance with such direction shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be treated as being an order of the Secretary of State in Council."
19	The words of this section from the beginning down to and including "Provided that" shall be omitted.
20 (2) (*d*)	After "under this Act" there shall be inserted "except so far as is otherwise provided under this Act."
21	At the beginning of this section there shall be inserted "Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder."
27 (9)	After "revenues of India" there shall be inserted "or out of moneys provided by Parliament."
29	In sub-section (1) at the beginning there shall be inserted the words :— "Subject to the provisions of this Act regarding the appointment of a High Commissioner for India."
30	After sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be inserted :— "(1A) A local Government may on behalf and in the name of the Secretary of State in Council raise money on the security of revenues allocated to it under this Act, and make proper assurances for that purpose, and rules made under this Act may provide for the conditions under which this power shall be exercisable." In sub-section (2) "sub-section (1) of this section" shall be substituted for "this section."

Section of Act.	Amendment.
31	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."
33	At the beginning of the section there shall be inserted "Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder."
35	This section shall be omitted.
36	"ordinary" in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be omitted. In sub-section (2) for the words from and including "five or" to the end of the sub-section there shall be substituted "such as His Majesty thinks fit to appoint." In sub-section (3) "at the time of their appointment" shall be omitted, after "Scotland" there shall be inserted "or a pleader of a High Court," and "ten" shall be substituted for "five." In sub-section (4) for "person appointed an ordinary member of the council" there shall be substituted "member of the council (other than the Commander-in-Chief for the time being of His Majesty's forces in India)." At the end of the section the following new sub-section shall be inserted :— "(5) Provision may be made by rules under this Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of the members of the Governor-General's executive Council in any case where such provision is not made by the foregoing provisions of this section."
37	The following section shall be substituted for section thirty-seven :— "37. If the Commander-in-Chief for the time being of His Majesty's forces in India is a member of the Governor-General's executive Council he shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have rank and precedence in the Council next after the Governor-General."
39	In sub-section (2) for "one ordinary member of the council" there shall be substituted "one member of the council (other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
40	At the end of sub-section (1) there shall be inserted—"and when so signed shall not be called into question in any legal proceeding on the ground that they were not duly made by the Governor-General in Council."
42	For "ordinary member" there shall be substituted "member (other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
45	At the beginning of the section there shall be inserted "Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder."
46	The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (2) :— "(2) The governors of the said presidencies are appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, and the governors of the said provinces shall be so appointed after consultation with the Governor-General." In sub-section (3) "the governors' provinces" shall be substituted for "those presidencies" and "province" shall be substituted for "presidency."
47	In sub-section (2) "One at least of them must be a person who at the time of his appointment has been" shall be substituted for "Two at least of them must be persons who at the time of their appointment have been." The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (3) :— "(3) Provision may be made by rules under this Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of members of the executive council of the governor of a province in any case where such provision is not made by the foregoing provisions of this section."

Section of Act.	Amendment.
48	"province" shall be substituted for "presidency."
50 (2)	"province" shall be substituted for "presidency."
53 (1)	For the words from the beginning down to "the Punjab and" (inclusive) there shall be substituted "The province of," and the words "with or without an executive council" shall be omitted.
57	At the end of the section there shall be inserted "An order made as aforesaid shall not be called into question in any legal proceedings on the ground that it was not duly made by the lieutenant-governor in council."
58	"Assam, the Central Provinces," shall be omitted.
65	For "Governor-General in Legislative Council" there shall be substituted "Indian legislature."
67	"either chamber of the Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "the council." At the end of sub-section (2) the following shall be inserted— "or any measure— (i) regulating any provincial subject, or any part of a provincial subject, which has not been declared by rules under this Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature; or (ii) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature; or (iii) repealing or amending any Act or ordinance made by the Governor-General. (2A) Where in either chamber of the Indian legislature any bill has been introduced, or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved, or proposed to be moved, the Governor General may certify that the Bill, or any clause of it, or the amendment, affects the safety or tranquillity of British India, or any part thereof, and may direct that no proceedings, or that no further proceedings, shall be taken by the chamber in relation to the Bill, clause, or amendment; and effect shall be given to such direction."
68	"Bill" shall be substituted for "Act" and "a Bill" for "an Act;" "by both chambers of the Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "at a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council," and "whether he was or was not present in council at the passing thereof" shall be omitted. "A Bill passed by both chambers of the Indian legislature shall not become an Act" shall be substituted for "An Act of the Governor-General in Legislative Council has not validity." "in Council" shall be inserted after "His Majesty" and "to the Governor-General through the Secretary of State in Council" shall be omitted.
69	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council"; "in Council;" shall be inserted after "His Majesty" and "through the Secretary of State in Council" shall be omitted.
70	This section shall be omitted.
71 (2)	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."
72	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."
73	In sub-section (1) "a governor or of" shall be omitted and "and of members nominated or elected as hereinafter provided" shall be substituted for "with the addition of members nominated or elected in accordance with rules made under this Act." In sub-section (3), "as hereinafter provided" shall be substituted for "in accordance with rules made under this Act." Sub-section (4) shall be omitted.
74	This section shall be omitted.

Section of Act.	Amendment.
75	This section shall be omitted.
76	In sub-section (1) "section" shall be substituted for "Act" and the following proviso shall be substituted for the existing proviso :— "Provided that the number of members so nominated or elected shall not, in the case of the legislative council of a lieutenant-governor, exceed one hundred." In sub-section (2) "Non-official" shall be substituted for "persons not in the civil or military service of the Crown in India." In sub-section (4) "Indian legislature or the local legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."
78	The following provision shall be inserted at the beginning of sub-section (1) :— "A lieutenant-governor or a chief commissioner, who has a legislative council, may appoint such times and places for holding the sessions of his legislative council as he thinks fit, and may also, by notification or otherwise, prorogue the council, and any meeting of the legislative council of a lieutenant-governor or a chief commissioner may be adjourned by the person presiding." In sub-section (2) "in accordance with rules made under this Act" shall be omitted. For sub-section (3) the following sub-sections shall be substituted :— "(3) All questions at a meeting of the legislative council of a lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present other than the lieutenant-governor, chief commissioner or presiding member, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in case of an equality of votes. (4) Subject to rules affecting the council, there shall be freedom of speech in the legislative councils of lieutenant-governors and chief commissioners. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in those councils, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of those councils."
79	This section shall be omitted.
80	In sub section (1) after "local legislative council," there shall be inserted "(other than a governor's legislative council)." Sub-section (2) shall be omitted. In sub-section (3) after "local government" there shall be inserted "of a province other than a governor's province," the word "Governor," where it occurs immediately before the word "Lieutenant-Governor," shall be omitted, and "Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council." At the end of the section the following new sub-sections shall be inserted :— "(4) The local Government of any province (other than a governor's province) for which a local legislative council is hereafter constituted under this Act shall, before the first meeting of that council, and with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, make rules for the conduct of legislative business in that council (including rules for prescribing the mode of promulgation and authentication of laws passed by that council). (5) The local legislature of any such province may, subject to the assent of the lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, alter the rules for the conduct of legislative business in the local council (including rules prescribing the mode of promulgation and authentication of laws passed by the council) but any alteration so made may be disallowed by the Governor-General in Council, and if so disallowed shall have no effect."

Section of Act.	Amendment.
81	Throughout sub-sections (1) and (2) and in sub-section (3) where it first occurs, for " Act," there shall be substituted " Bill " and in sub-section (1) " by " shall be substituted for " at a meeting of."
	For " an Act " there shall be substituted " a Bill," and for " has no effect " there shall be substituted " shall not become an Act."
82	For " any such Act " where those words occur for the first and third times, there shall be substituted " an Act," and for those words where they occur for the second time there shall be substituted " the Act."
	In sub-section (1) after " His Majesty " there shall be inserted " in Council " and the words " through the Secretary of State in Council " shall be omitted.
83	This section shall be omitted.
84	" an Act of the Indian legislature " shall be substituted for " a law made by the Governor-General in Legislative Council, " and " non-official members " shall be substituted for " members not holding office under the Crown in India."
	In paragraph (c) " an Act of " shall be substituted for " a law made by."
86	In sub-section (1) " ordinary " shall be omitted, and after the words " Executive Council " where they first occur there shall be inserted the words " (other than the Commander-in-Chief). "
87	" ordinary " shall be omitted, and after " Governor-General," where it occurs for the second time, there shall be inserted " (other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
89	In sub-section (4) for " ordinary member of the council " there shall be substituted " member of the council (other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
90	In sub-section (1) after " Governor " there shall be inserted " of a presidency."
	In sub-section (4) " ordinary " shall be omitted, and after " executive council " there shall be inserted " (other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
92	" a member " shall be substituted for " an ordinary member " and for " any ordinary member," and after " executive council of the Governor-General " there shall be inserted " (other than the Commander-in-Chief). "
	In sub-section (5) (a) " under this Act " shall be omitted.
93 (1)	" either chamber of the Indian legislature " shall be substituted for " the Indian Legislative Council."
95	Before " offices " wherever that word occurs, before " officers, " and before " promotions " where it occurs for the second time, there shall be inserted " military."
97	" Section 96 A of this Act " shall be substituted for " the last foregoing section."
110	In sub-section (1) after " Governor or Lieutenant-Governor " there shall be inserted " and a minister appointed under this Act."
124	In sub-section (4) after " Lieutenant-Governor " where it secondly occurs, there shall be inserted " or being a minister appointed under this Act."
131	" Indian legislature " shall be substituted for " Governor-General in Legislative Council. "
134 (4)	The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (4) :— " (4) " Local government " means, in the case of a governor's province, governor in council or the governor acting with ministers (as the case may require), and, in the case of a province other than a governor's province, a lieutenant-governor in council, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner. " Local legislative council " includes the legislative council in any governor's province, and any other legislative council constituted in accordance with this Act. " Local legislature " means, in the case of a governor's province, the governor and the legislative council of the province, and, in the case of any other province, the lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner in legislative council."
135	The following section shall be substituted for section 135 :— " 135. This Act may be cited as the Government of India Act."

Section of Act.	Amendment.
Second Schedule	The following Schedule shall be substituted for the Second Schedule :—

SECOND SCHEDULE.

OFFICIAL SALARIES, &c.

Officer.	Maximum Annual Salary.
Governor-General of India . .	Two hundred and fifty-six thousand rupees.
Governor of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces.	One hundred and twenty-eight thousand rupees.
Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India.	One hundred thousand rupees.
Governor of the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.	One hundred thousand rupees.
Governor of the Central Provinces .	Seventy-two thousand rupees.
Governor of Assam . . .	Sixty-six thousand rupees.
Lieutenant-governor . . .	One hundred thousand rupees.
Member of the Governor-General's executive Council (other than the Commander-in-Chief).	Eighty thousand rupees.
Member of the executive council of the governor of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces.	Sixty-four thousand rupees.
Member of the executive council of the governor of the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.	Sixty thousand rupees.
Member of the executive council of the governor of the Central Provinces.	Forty-eight thousand rupees.
Member of the executive council of the governor of Assam.	Forty-two thousand rupees.

Third Schedule — The following Schedule shall be substituted for the Third Schedule :—

THIRD SCHEDULE.

OFFICES RESERVED TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

A.—*Offices under the Governor-General in Council.*

1. The offices of secretary, joint secretary, and deputy secretary in every department except the Army, Marine, Education, Foreign, Political, and Public Works Departments: Provided that if the office of secretary or deputy secretary in the Legislative Department is filled from among the members of the Indian Civil Service, then the office of deputy secretary or secretary in that department, as the case may be, need not be so filled.
2. Three offices of Accountants General.

B.—*Offices in the provinces which were known in the year 1861 as Regulation Provinces.*

The following offices, namely :—

1. Member of the Board of Revenue.
2. Financial Commissioner.
3. Commissioner of Revenue.
4. Commissioner of Customs.
5. Opium Agent.
6. Secretary in every department except the Public Works or Marine Departments.
7. Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
8. District or sessions judge.
9. Additional district or sessions judge.
10. District magistrate.
11. Collector of Revenue or Chief Revenue Officer of a district.

Fifth Schedule. — "Indian legislature" shall be substituted in the heading for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."

Note.—In parts I and II of the Second Schedule to this Act references to any word or expression in any provision of the principal Act or this Act apply, unless the contrary is stated, to that word or expression wherever the word or expression occurs in that provision.

Section of Act.	How dealt with.
16	To be omitted.
42	"and signifies his intended absence to the Council" shall be omitted.
45 (2)	To be omitted.
51	"and signifies his intended absence to the Council" and "civil" shall be omitted.
54 (3)	To be omitted.
55 (1)	In paragraph (*b*) after "illness or otherwise" there shall be inserted "and for supplying a vacancy until it is permanently filled."
65	In sub-section (1) (*d*) "airmen" shall be inserted after "soldiers" and "or the Air Force Act" shall be inserted after "the Army Act." In sub-section (2) (*i*) "the Air Force Act" shall be inserted after "the Army Act"
67	"naval, or air" shall be substituted for "or naval."
73 (2)	To be omitted.
81	In sub-section (1) "whether he was or was not present in Council at the passing of the Act" shall be omitted.
85	The following proviso shall be inserted at the end of sub-section (3) :— "Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the allowances or other forms of profit and advantage which may have been sanctioned for such persons by the Secretary of State in Council."
87	For "subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act as to leave of absence" there shall be substituted "save in the case of absence on special duty or on leave under a medical certificate." After "council of a governor" there shall be inserted "or of a lieutenant-governor."
88	To be omitted.
89	"entitled under a conditional appointment to succeed to the office of Governor-General, or" and "absolutely" shall be omitted, and for "that office" there shall be substituted "the office of Governor-General."
90	In sub-section (1) "conditional or other" shall be omitted. In sub-section (3) for "this Act" there shall be substituted "section eighty-nine of this Act," and "respecting the assumption of the office by a person conditionally appointed to succeed thereto" shall be omitted. In sub-section (4) "conditional or other" shall be omitted.
91	In sub-section (1) "conditional or other" shall be omitted.
92	In sub-section (1) "conditional or other" shall be omitted. In sub-section (3) "then, if any person has been conditionally appointed to succeed to his office and is on the spot, the place of that member shall be supplied by that person, and if no person conditionally appointed to succeed to the office is on the spot" shall be omitted. In sub-section (4) "conditionally or" shall be omitted.
115	At the end of sub-section (1) the following shall be inserted :— "His Majesty may also by letters patent make such provision as may be deemed expedient for the exercise of the episcopal functions and ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop during a vacancy of any of the said sees or the absence of the bishop thereof." At the end of sub-section (2) the following shall be inserted :— "and as metropolitan shall have, enjoy and exercise such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and functions as His Majesty may by letters patent direct. His Majesty may also by letters patent make such provision as may be deemed expedient for the exercise of such jurisdiction and functions during a vacancy of the See of Calcutta or the absence of the bishop."
118	In sub-section (1) "and archdeacons" shall be omitted, and after "letters patent" there shall be inserted "and the archdeacons of those dioceses by their respective diocesan bishops."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 30th January 1920.

No. 87.—Captain J. H. Harper Nelson, O.B.E., M.C., M.D., I.M.S., is appointed to be Professor of Materia Medica, King Edward Medical College, and Second Physician, Mayo Hospital, Lahore, with effect from the 24th November 1919.

POLICE.

The 29th January 1920.

No. 184.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 41 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no fee shall be payable by Indian officers within the meaning of section 7 (2) of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), whether in service or retired and in receipt as such of a pension, in respect of the grant of any licence in Form XIII under rule 29 of the said rules or of the renewal of any such licence.

H. D. CRAIK,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 29th January 1920.

No. 315-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the First Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365 I. B., dated the 14th November 1912, namely:—

(1) Entry No. 19, relating to the Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), shall be cancelled, and

(2) After entry No. 40 the following shall be added, namely :—

41. The Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918).	Only so much of the Act shall apply as relates to the assessment and collection of income-tax on salaries received by persons who are in the service of and paid by or on behalf of Government or a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor General in Council.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 29th January 1920.

No. 379-Est. B.—The following amendments in the Rules for the examination in the Pashtu language of officers serving in the North-West Frontier Province and Chilas, published in the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 2321-Est. B., dated the 23rd October 1918, are published for general information :—

For Rule 1-I (*c*) *substitute* District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police and European and Anglo-Indian Deputy Superintendents of Police.

In Rule 3 (*i*) (*d*) *add* "European and Anglo-Indian Deputy Superintendents of Police an allowance of Rs. 100 a month so long as they draw a salary of not more than Rs. 500 a month"

In Rule 6 *insert* "Indian" before "Deputy Superintendents."

In Rule 7 *insert* "Indian" before "Deputy Superintendents."

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Delhi, the 23rd January 1920.

No. 258-F.—In modification of the notification in the Finance Department No. 198-F., dated the 19th January 1920, it is hereby notified, for public information, that the rates for

Treasury Bills, with effect from Monday, the 26th January 1920, and until further notice, will be as follows :—

For three months' Bills . . Rupees ninety-nine annas two per cent.
For six months' Bills . . Rupees ninety-seven annas twelve per cent.
For nine months' Bills . . Rupees ninety-six annas nine per cent.
For twelve months' Bills . . Rupees ninety-five annas *nil* per cent.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 31st January 1920.

No. 66-C. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 6 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the Indian Airship Rules, 1913, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 525, dated the 1st May, 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920.

Definitions and interpretation.

2. (*1*) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"aerodrome" means any definite ground or water area intended to be used and capable of being used for the landing or departure of aircraft, and includes all buildings, sheds, vessels, piers, and other structures thereon or appertaining thereto;

"airship" means an aircraft lighter than air;

"approved aerodrome" means an aerodrome the proprietor of which has received a certificate of approval in respect thereof from an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council in that behalf, but does not include a Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome;

"Chief Customs-authority," "Chief Customs-officer," and "Customs-collector" mean respectively a person appointed to be a Chief Customs-authority, a Chief Customs-officer, and a Customs-collector under rule 53;

"customs-aerodrome" means an aerodrome notified as a customs-aerodrome under rule 53;

"examination station" means a space in a customs-aerodrome set apart under the orders of the Chief Customs-authority for the examination of goods;

"export" means the taking by aircraft out of British India;

"flying machine" means an aeroplane, seaplane, flying boat, or other aircraft heavier than air;

"foreign aircraft" means an aircraft which has not been registered in the manner provided by these rules, and is not ordinarily kept, in British India;

"Government aerodrome" means any aerodrome which is maintained by, or on behalf of, Government;

"import" means the bringing by aircraft into British India;

"passenger aircraft" and "goods aircraft" mean aircraft which carry, or are intended to carry, for hire or reward passengers and goods (including mails), respectively;

"personnel" in relation to any aircraft means the commander, pilot, navigator, engineer, and all other members of the crew;

the "proprietor" of an aerodrome includes any person responsible for the management thereof;

"visible" as applied to lights means visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere;

the expression "under way" applies to any aircraft when it is not made fast to the ground or to any object on land or water.

(*2*) The General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply, for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules, in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council. X of 1897.

PART II.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF FLYING.

Prohibitions of use save in accordance with conditions.

3. No person shall use, or assist in using, an aircraft save in accordance with the provisions of this Part in so far as they are applicable in the case of each such person, and compliance therewith to such extent shall be deemed to be a condition of every licence granted under these rules.

Registration and nationality and registration marks.

4. No person shall fly, or assist in flying, any aircraft which—

(*a*) has not been registered in the manner provided in Part III, and

(*b*) does not bear the nationality and registration marks assigned to it in the certificate of registration granted under that Part, affixed thereon in such manner as is provided in Part VI :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to aircraft flown only for the purpose of experiment or test within three miles of an aerodrome or aircraft factory.

Licensing of personnel.

5. The pilot of every aircraft and the entire personnel of every passenger and goods aircraft shall be licensed in the manner provided in Part IV :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply within a distance of one mile from an aerodrome in the case of personnel under instruction, and personnel under instruction beyond that distance may be exempted from the requirements of this rule by or under the orders of an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council by order in writing in that behalf.

Certificates and licences to be carried in aircraft.

6. No person in charge of any aircraft shall allow such aircraft to be flown unless its certificate of registration and the licence of each member of the personnel who is under these rules required to be licensed is carried therein.

Explosives, etc.

7. No person shall carry in any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow to be carried therein, any explosives, arms or ammunition.

Mails and wireless apparatus.

8. No person shall carry in any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow to be carried therein, any mails or wireless telegraphic apparatus without the consent in writing of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Use of aerodrome.

9. No pilot or person in charge of any aircraft shall use any place as a regular place of landing or departure other than an approved aerodrome :

Provided that any aircraft may use any Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome which may be appointed for this purpose by or under the orders of the Governor General in Council or the Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force in India, as the case may be, subject to such conditions and directions as may be laid down in the case of each such aerodrome.

General safety conditions.

10. (*1*) No pilot shall fly any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow it to be flown over any city or town except at such altitude as will enable the aircraft to land outside the city or town in the event of the means of propulsion failing through mechanical breakdown or other cause :

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply within a distance of one mile from an approved aerodrome or a Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome.

(*2*) No person in any aircraft shall—

(*a*) carry out any trick flying or exhibition flying over any city, town area, or village site ; or

(*b*) carry out any trick flying or exhibition flying over any regatta, race meeting or meeting for public games or sports or other public assembly, except where a request in writing for such flying has been received by such person from the promoters of any such assembly ; or

(*c*) carry out any flying which, by reason of low altitude or proximity to persons or dwellings, is dangerous to public safety ; or

(*d*) drop or cause or permit to be dropped from the aircraft any article except—

(*i*) ballast the dropping of which is not prohibited by the provisions of sub-rule (*13*) of rule 49,

(*ii*) mails as may be authorised by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, and

(*iii*) any other article the dropping of which may be permitted by general or special order of the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf :

Provided that separate sheets of paper containing printed matter only may be dropped in any place if the written permission of the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, of the Commissioner of Police be first obtained in each case.

Rules of the air.

11. Every pilot and navigator shall observe, and every person in charge of an aircraft shall cause to be observed, all the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Further conditions for passenger and goods aircraft.

12. (*1*) No pilot of any passenger aircraft carrying passengers shall fly the same unless it has, in accordance with the provisions of Part V.,—

(*a*) been certified as airworthy;

(*b*) undergone a periodical inspection and overhaul; and

(*c*) undergone examination on the day of flight;

and, unless all the certificates referred to in that Part and relating to such aircraft, are carried in the aircraft.

(*2*) No pilot or person in charge of any passenger aircraft shall use, as a regular place of landing or departure, any approved aerodrome which has not been appointed for the use of passenger aircraft by an officer authorised by the Governor General in Council by order in writing in that behalf.

(*3*) No person in charge of any passenger or goods aircraft shall allow the same to be flown unless there are carried in the aircraft log books in accordance with the provisions of Part VII.

Aircraft arriving in or departing from British India.

13. Every person arriving in, or departing from, British India in an aircraft shall comply with the provisions of Part IX in so far as they may be applicable to him.

Production of licences, etc.

14. Any Magistrate, any Police-officer above the rank of constable, any Customs-officer, any commissioned officer of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or of His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine, any non-commissioned officer of the Royal Air Force, or any other officer of Government authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may, for the purposes of inspection, demand the production by any member of the personnel of an aircraft of his licence or the production by the owner or person in charge of any aircraft of any certificate or log book relating thereto granted or maintained under these rules, and every such person shall be bound to comply with such demand.

PART III.

REGISTRATION.

Certificates of registration.

15. A certificate of registration for an aircraft may be granted by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf, on the application by, or on behalf of, the owner of such aircraft:

Provided that no such certificate shall be granted in respect of any aircraft owned by a person who is not a British subject or a firm or company having its principal place of business in His Majesty's dominions, save under a general or special order of the Governor General in Council.

Nature of application.

16. Every such application shall be made in Form A set out in Schedule VI, and shall be accompanied—

(*a*) by a fee of twenty rupees, which shall be returned if the application is not granted;

(*b*) by a certificate of the nationality and suitability of the owner in Form B set out in Schedule VI granted and signed by a District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, by a Commissioner of Police within sixty days before the date on which the application is made; and,

(*c*) in the case of passenger aircraft, by a certificate of airworthiness in respect of the aircraft issued under rule 27 or rule 28.

Grant of application.

17. If the application is granted there shall be delivered to the applicant a certificate of registration in Form C set out in Schedule VI.

Change of ownership.

18. Upon any change of ownership of an aircraft registered under these rules, the certificate of registration of such aircraft shall be deemed to be cancelled.

PART IV.

LICENSING OF PERSONNEL.

Grant of licences.

19. The licences referred to in rule 5 may be granted by the Governor General in Council or by an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf:

Provided that no such licence shall be granted to any person who is not a British subject save under a general or special order of the Governor General in Council.

Mode of application.

20. Application for the grant of such licences shall be made as nearly as may be in Form D set out in Schedule VI, and shall be accompanied—

(*a*) by a fee of five rupees which shall be returned if the application is not granted;

(*b*) by a certificate of the nationality and suitability of the person applying to be licensed, granted in the manner provided in clause (*b*) of rule 16; and

(*c*) by two unmounted copies of a photograph of the person applying to be licensed.

Pilots.

21. (*1*) A person applying for a pilot's licence to fly aircraft other than passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

(*a*) to produce a medical certificate in Form E set out in Schedule VI granted by an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps or the Indian Medical Service or a medical officer of the Royal Air Force, stating to what extent the applicant fulfils the requirements of mental and physical fitness specified in Schedule I;

(*b*) unless he is qualified as a Royal Air Force pilot, to produce an "A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines in Form F set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule II for the case of such applicants;

and may be required to submit proof of recent reasonable flying experience, or, failing such proof, undergo practical tests.

(*2*) A person applying for a pilot's licence to fly passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

(*a*) to produce a medical certificate in Form E set out in Schedule VI granted by a medical officer of the Royal Air Force, stating to what extent the applicant fulfils the requirements of mental and physical fitness specified in Schedule I;

(*b*) unless he is qualified as a Royal Air Force pilot, to produce a "B" certificate of flying competency for pilots of passenger and goods aircraft as nearly as may be in Form F set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule II for the case of such applicants;

and may be required to submit proof of recent reasonable flying experience on the class of aircraft for which the licence is required.

Navigators.

22. A person applying for a licence to navigate a passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

(*a*) to produce a medical certificate granted in the manner provided in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (*1*) of rule 21; and,

(*b*) to produce a certificate of technical competency in Form G set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule III for the case of navigators.

Engineers.

23. A person applying for a licence to be engaged as engineer on passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

(*a*) to produce a medical certificate granted in the manner provided in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (*1*) of rule 21;

(*b*) to produce a certificate of technical competency in Form G set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule III for the case of engineers;

and may be required to undergo practical and theoretical tests.

Other personnel.

24. A person applying for a licence as a member of the personnel of a passenger or goods aircraft in any other capacity than that of a pilot, navigator, or engineer will be required to produce a certificate in Form H set out in Schedule VI granted by a person approved in that behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19 to the effect that he possesses a good general knowledge of the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Issue, renewal, and cancellation of licences.

25. (*1*) Every licence under this Part shall be issued in Form I set out in Schedule VI, and shall, save as otherwise hereinafter provided, remain valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

(2) Any licence issued under this Part may be renewed by the officer authorised under rule 19 to grant the same, for such further period as he may think fit, and such officer may before renewing the licence require the person applying for renewal to undergo practical or theoretical tests.

(3) A fee of five rupees shall be payable in respect of each licence renewed under sub-rule (2).

(4) In the event of any applicant for a licence, or for renewal of a licence, being required to undergo any practical test, a further fee of twenty rupees shall be payable.

(5) It shall be deemed to be a condition of every licence issued under this Part that it is subject to cancellation or suspension at the pleasure of the Governor General in Council or of the officer authorised under rule 19.

Further medical examination.

26. Any pilot, navigator or engineer to whom a licence has been granted under this Part may be required, from time to time, to undergo further medical examination as may be directed by the officer authorised under rule 19.

PART V.

CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS, PERIODICAL OVERHAUL AND EXAMINATION OF PASSENGER AIRCRAFT.

Type aircraft.

27. (1) In the case of passenger aircraft, a certificate of airworthiness in Form J set out in Schedule VI in respect of one aircraft of any particular type (hereinafter referred to as a "type aircraft") may be issued by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf in such manner and subject to such conditions as are specified in Schedule IV.

(2) For each such certificate a fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable.

Subsequent aircraft.

28. (1) After the issue of a certificate of airworthiness to a type aircraft, a certificate of airworthiness in Form J set out in Schedule VI may be issued in respect of any further aircraft of that type by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf in such manner and subject to such conditions as are specified in Schedule IV.

(2) For each such certificate a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable.

Periodical inspection and overhaul.

29. (1) Every passenger aircraft and each engine of every such aircraft must be periodically inspected and overhauled by a person approved, or by persons respectively approved, for the purpose of inspection and overhaul of aircraft and engines under this rule by the Governor General in Council or an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf.

(2) If an aircraft or engine is on such inspection and overhaul found to be fit for flight or in good order, as the case may be, the person making the inspection in each case shall grant a certificate in duplicate to that effect in Form K set out in Schedule VI.

(3) No passenger aircraft shall be flown,

(a) which has been flown for two hundred hours without having been certified under this rule during the period covered by such flights as fit for flight, or

(b) of which any engine has been run for one hundred hours, without having been so certified during the period covered by such running as being in order.

Official inspection.

30. Any person authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may at any time inspect any passenger aircraft, and the certificate of airworthiness of any aircraft deemed as a result of such inspection to be unsafe may be cancelled or suspended by the authority by which such certificate was issued.

Examination before each flight.

31. (1) No passenger aircraft shall on any day proceed on any journey carrying passengers unless it has previously been examined on that day by a person other than the pilot of such aircraft.

(2) Such examination shall be made of both the aircraft and the engine or engines by a person approved, or by persons respectively approved, for the purpose of examination of aircraft and engines under this rule, by such officer as may be authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in that behalf.

(3) If on such examination the aircraft and each engine thereof are found to be in every way fit for the flight or flights proposed, the examiner in each case shall sign a certificate in duplicate to that effect in Form L set out in Schedule VI, which certificates shall state the date on which and the hour at which they were signed and shall be countersigned by a person (who may be the pilot of the aircraft) in the employment of the owner.

Use of certificates.

32. One copy of each of the certificates prescribed in rules 29 and 31 shall be retained by the owner of the aircraft, and the other shall be carried in the aircraft.

33. The pilot of every passenger aircraft shall, before commencing any flight, satisfy himself that the aircraft does not carry more than the load specified in the certificate of airworthiness, and that the aircraft is fit in every way for the proposed journey, and shall sign a certificate to that effect in Form M set out in Schedule VI, which certificate shall be carried in the aircraft.

Pilot to record certificate of load.

PART VI.

NATIONALITY AND REGISTRATION MARKS.

34. (*1*) The nationality and registration marks shall be affixed in black on a white ground in the following manner, and underlined with a black line:—

Marks how to be affixed.

(*a*) In the case of flying machines, the marks shall be painted once on the lower surface of the lower main planes, and once on the upper surface of the top main planes, the top of the letters towards the leading edge. They shall also be painted along each side of the fuselage between the main planes and the tail planes. In cases where the machine is not provided with a fuselage, the marks shall be painted on the nacelle.

(*b*) In the case of airships, the marks shall be painted near the maximum cross section on both sides and on the upper surface equidistant from the marks on the sides.

(*2*) The nationality mark in the case of flying machines and airships shall also be painted on the port and starboard sides of the lower surface of the lowest tail planes or elevators and also on the upper surface of the top tail planes or elevators, whichever are the larger. It shall also be painted on both sides of the rudder, or on the outer sides of the outer rudders if more than one rudder is fitted.

(*3*) (*a*) In the case of flying machines the height of marks on the main planes and tail planes respectively shall be equal to four-fifths of the chord, and the marks on the rudder shall be as large as possible. The height of the marks on the fuselage or nacelle shall be equal to four-fifths of the depth of the narrowest part of that portion of the fuselage or nacelle on which the marks are painted.

(*b*) In the case of airships the nationality mark painted on the tail plane shall be equal in height to four-fifths of the chord of the tail plane and on the rudder shall be as large as possible. The height of the other marks shall be equal to at least one-twelfth of the circumference at the maximum transverse cross-section of the airship.

(*c*) In no case need the numbers or letters of the nationality and registration marks exceed eight feet in height.

(*4*) (*a*) The width of the numbers or letters shall be two-thirds of their height, and the thickness shall be one-sixth of their height. The numbers or letters shall be painted in plain block type and shall be uniform in shape and size. A space equal to half the width of the numbers or letters shall be left between each number or letter.

(*b*) The thickness of the line underlining the marks shall be equal to the thickness of the numbers or letters, and the space between the bottom of the marks and the line shall be equal to the thickness of the line.

(*5*) Where the nationality and registration marks appear together, a hyphen of a length equal to that of one of the numbers or letters shall be painted between the nationality mark and the registration mark.

(*6*) The nationality and registration marks shall be displayed to the best possible advantage in view of the constructional features of the aircraft. The marks shall be kept clean and visible.

PART VII.

LOG BOOKS.

35. (*1*) The log books required to be maintained in the case of each passenger or goods aircraft are—

Log books.

(*a*) a journey log book;

(*b*) an aircraft log book;

(*c*) an engine log book for each engine; and

(*d*) a signal log book.

(*2*) Each log book shall be a separate book, but all log books shall be kept together in the aircraft in a waterproof bag.

(*3*) Log books shall be maintained in the manner, and shall contain the particulars, required in the case of each by the provisions of Schedule V, and aircraft log books and engine log books shall be maintained in Forms N and O, respectively, set out in Schedule VI.

PART VIII.

RULES OF THE AIR.

Lights and Signals.

Obligation to carry the required lights.

36. The rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise, and during such time no other lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited. The said lights shall not be dazzling.

Lights to be carried.

37. (*1*) A flying machine when in the air or manœuvring on land or water under its own power shall carry the following lights, namely :—

(*a*) forward, a white light, visible in a dihedral angle of two hundred and twenty degrees bisected by a vertical plane through the line of flight, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least five miles ;

(*b*) on the starboard side, a green light, so constructed and fixed as to show an unbroken light between two vertical planes, whose dihedral angle is one hundred and ten degrees when measured to the right from dead ahead, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least three miles ;

(*c*) on the port side, a red light, so constructed and fixed as to show an unbroken light between two vertical planes whose dihedral angle is one hundred and ten degrees when measured to the left from dead ahead, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least three miles ; and

(*d*) at the rear, and as far aft as possible, a white light shining rearwards, and visible in a dihedral angle of one hundred and forty degrees bisected by a vertical plane through the line of flight.

(*2*) The green and red sidelights shall be fitted so that the green light shall not be seen from the port side, nor the red light from the starboard side.

(*3*) Where, in order to fulfil the conditions of visibility laid down in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of sub-rule (*1*), a single light has to be replaced by several lights, the field of visibility of each of these lights should be so limited that in no case can more than one be seen at a time.

Explanation.—The angular limits referred to in this rule shall be determined when the aircraft is in its normal position for flying on a rectilinear horizontal course.

Airships.

38. (*1*) The foregoing rules as to the lighting of flying machines shall apply to airships, subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(*a*) All lights shall be doubled, the forward and aft lights vertically, and the side lights horizontally ;

(*b*) Both lights of each pair forward and aft shall be visible at the same time ;

(*c*) The distance between lights comprising a pair shall not be less than six feet.

(*2*) An airship when being towed shall carry the lights required by sub-rule (*1*), and in addition those specified in rule 40 for airships not under control.

Flying machine not under control.

39. A flying machine, when on the surface of the water and when not under control, that is to say, not able to manœuvre as required by the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, shall carry two red lights not less than six feet apart in a vertical line one over the other, and of such a character as to be visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least two miles. In addition, the side lights must be shown if the flying machine is under way.

Airship not under control, etc.

40. (*1*) An airship, which from any cause is not under control, or which has voluntarily stopped its engines, shall, in addition to the other prescribed lights, display conspicuously two red lights, one over the other approximately in a vertical line, not less than six feet apart and constructed to show a light in all directions and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

(*2*) By day an airship, when being towed, or which from any cause is not under control, shall display conspicuously two black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter, placed one over the other and approximately in a vertical line.

(*3*) By day an airship moored or under way, but having voluntarily stopped its engines shall display conspicuously a black ball or shape two feet in diameter, and shall be treated by other aircraft as being not under control.

Moored airship.

41. (*1*) An airship, when moored near the ground, shall carry the lights required by sub-rule (*1*) of rule 38.

(*2*) In addition, if moored but not near the ground, the airship shall carry below the car at a distance of not less than twenty feet, three lights in a vertical line one over the other not less than six feet apart. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red, and the middle light shall be white, and they shall be of such a character as to be visible in all directions at a distance of at least two miles.

(3) In addition, the mooring cable shall have attached to it at intervals of one thousand feet, measured from the airship, groups of three lights similar to those mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In addition, the object to which the airship is moored on the ground shall have a similar group of lights to mark its position.

(4) By day the mooring cable shall carry in the same positions as the groups of lights specified in the preceding paragraph, and in lieu thereof, tubular streamers, not less than eight inches in diameter and six feet in length, marked with alternate bands of white and red eighteen inches in width.

Stationary flying machine.

42. A flying machine stationary on land or water, but not moored or anchored, shall carry lights as prescribed in rule 37.

Prevention of collisions.

43. In order to prevent collisions with surface craft, the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

(a) A flying machine when at anchor or moored on the water shall carry forward where it can best be seen a white light so constructed as to show an unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

(b) A flying machine of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in length, when at anchor or moored on the water, shall in the forward part carry one such light, and at or near the stern, and, at such a height that it shall be not less than fifteen feet lower than the forward light, another such light.

Explanation.—The length of a flying machine shall be deemed to be the overall length.

(c) A flying machine of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in span, when at anchor or moored in the water, shall carry in addition at each lower wing tip one such light as is specified in clause (a).

Explanation.—The span of a flying machine shall be deemed to be the maximum lateral dimension.

Failure of lights.

44. In the event of the failure of any of the lights prescribed in this Part, the aircraft shall land at the first reasonably safe opportunity.

Savings.

45. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any State with respect to the additional station and signal lights for two or more aircraft or for aircraft in formation, or with the exhibition of recognition signals adopted by owners of aircraft which have been authorised by their respective Governments and duly registered and published.

Landing at night.

46. (1) Aircraft proposing to land at night on aerodromes having a ground control shall before landing fire a green Very's light or flash a green lamp, and in addition shall make by international Morse code the letter group forming its call sign.

(2) Permission to land will be given by the repetition of the same call sign from the ground followed by a green Very's light or the flashing of a green lamp.

(3) The firing of a red Very's light or the display of a red flare from the ground shall be taken as an instruction that aircraft are not to land.

(4) An aircraft compelled to land at night shall, before landing, fire a red Very's light, or make a series of short flashes with the navigation lights.

Aircraft in distress.

47. When an aircraft is in distress and requires assistance, the following signals shall be used or displayed, either together or separately, namely :—

(1) the international signal, S.O.S., by means of visual or wireless signals ;

(2) the international code flag signal of distress, indicated by NC ;

(3) the distant signal consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball or anything resembling a ball ;

(4) a continuous sounding with any sound apparatus ;

(5) a signal consisting of a succession of white Very's lights, fired at short intervals.

Sound signals.

48. In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rainstorm, whether by day or night, an aircraft on the water shall make the following sound signals with any sound apparatus, namely :—

(a) if not anchored or moored, a sound at intervals of not more than two minutes, consisting of two blasts of about five seconds' duration, with an interval of about one second between them ;

(b) if at anchor or moored, a sound at intervals of not more than one minute, consisting of one blast of about five seconds' duration.

Air traffic.

49. (*1*) Flying machines shall always give way to airships, and flying machine and airships shall always give way to balloons, whether fixed or free.

General rules.

(*2*) A motor-driven aircraft must always manœuvre according to these rules as soon as it is apparent that, if it pursued its course, it would pass at a distance of less than two hundred yards from any part of another aircraft.

(*3*) When two motor-driven aircraft are meeting end on, or nearly end on, each shall alter its course to starboard.

(*4*) When two motor-driven aircraft are on courses which cross, the aircraft which has the other on its own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(*5*) An aircraft overtaking any other shall keep out of the way of the overtaken aircraft by altering its own course to starboard, and shall not pass by diving.

(*6*) Every aircraft coming up with another aircraft from any direction more than one hundred and ten degrees from ahead, that is to say, in such a position with reference to the aircraft which it is overtaking that at night it would be unable to see either of that aircraft's sidelights, shall be deemed to be an overtaking aircraft; and no subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two aircraft shall make the overtaking aircraft a crossing aircraft within the meaning of this rule, or relieve it of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken aircraft until it is finally past and clear.

Explanation.—As by day the overtaking aircraft cannot always know with certainty whether it is forward of or abaft this direction from the other aircraft, it should, if in doubt, assume that it is an overtaking aircraft and keep out of the way.

(*7*) Where under this rule one of two aircraft is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep its course and speed. When in consequence of thick weather or other causes, such other aircraft finds itself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action alone of the aircraft giving way, it shall take such action as will best serve to avert collision.

(*8*) Every aircraft which is required by these rules to keep out of the way of another aircraft shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other.

(*9*) In following an officially recognised aerial route, every aircraft, when it is safe and practicable, shall keep to the right side of such route.

(*10*) Aircraft on land or water about to ascend shall not attempt to take off until there is no risk of collision with alighting aircraft.

(*11*) Every aircraft in a cloud, fog, mist or other conditions of bad visibility, shall proceed with caution, careful regard being had to the existing circumstances and conditions.

(*12*) In obeying and construing the provisions of this rule, due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision and to any special circumstances which may render necessary a departure from the said provisions in order to avoid immediate danger.

(*13*) The dropping of ballast other than fine sand or water from aircraft in the air is prohibited.

50. (*1*) (*a*) At every approved aerodrome a flag hoisted in a prominent position shall be taken as an indication that, if an aircraft about to land finds it necessary to make a circuit or partial circuit, such circuit shall be left-handed (anti-clockwise) or right-handed (clockwise) according to the colour of the flag. A blue flag shall indicate a right-handed circuit, that is to say, that the flag is kept to the starboard side or side which carries the green light of the aircraft, and a red flag shall indicate a left-handed circuit, that is to say, that the red flag is kept to the port side or side which carries the red light of the aircraft.

Rules to be observed in the vicinity of approved aerodromes.

(*b*) Similarly, aircraft leaving an approved aerodrome shall conform to the circuit as indicated by the flag.

(*2*) When an aircraft starts from an approved aerodrome, it shall not turn until five hundred yards distant from the nearest point of the aerodrome, and the turning then made shall conform with the circuit indication.

(*3*) An aircraft flying between five hundred and one thousand yards distance from the nearest point of an approved aerodrome shall conform to the circuit indication, unless such aircraft is flying at a greater height than six thousand five hundred feet.

(*4*) Side slip and trick landings are prohibited at approved aerodromes, and trick flying is prohibited within a distance in any direction of at least two thousand yards from the nearest point of any such aerodrome.

(*5*) An aircraft, when taking off from or alighting on an approved aerodrome, shall do so up-wind, except when the natural conditions of the aerodrome do not permit.

(*6*) In the case of two or more aircraft approaching an approved aerodrome for the purpose of landing, the aircraft flying at the greater height shall be responsible for avoiding the aircraft at the lower height, and shall, as regards landing, comply with the provisions of sub-rule (*5*) of rule 49.

(7) Aircraft showing signals of distress shall be given free way in attempting to make a landing on an approved aerodrome.

(8) Every approved aerodrome shall be considered to consist of three zones when looking up-wind. The right-hand zone shall be the taking-off zone, and the left hand shall be the landing zone. Between these two there shall be a neutral zone. An aircraft when landing should attempt to land as near as possible to the neutral zone, but on the left of any aircraft which have already landed. After slowing up or coming to a stop at the end of its landing run, an aircraft will immediately move into the neutral zone. Similarly, an aircraft when taking-off shall keep as far as possible towards the right of the taking-off zone, but shall keep clear to the left of any aircraft which are taking off or are about to take-off.

(9) No aircraft shall commence to take off until a preceding aircraft is clear of the aerodrome.

(10) The above rules shall apply equally to night landings on approved aerodromes, when the signals, if exhibited, shall be as follows, namely :—

(a) A red light shall indicate a left-handed circuit, and a green light shall indicate a right-handed circuit. The right-hand zone will be marked by white lights placed in the position of an " L, " and the left-hand zone will be similarly marked. The " L's " shall be back to back, that is to say, the long arms of the " L's " will indicate the borders of the neutral zone. The direction of landing shall invariably be along the long arm of the " L " and towards the short arm. The lights of the " L's " should be so placed that the lights indicating the top extremity of the long arm shall be the nearest point on the aerodrome upon which an aeroplane can safely touch ground. The lights indicating the short arm of the " L " should indicate the limit of safe landing ground for the aircraft, that is, that the aeroplane should not over-run the short arm.

(b) Where it is desired to save lights and personnel, the following system may be used :—

Two lights shall be placed on the windward side of the aerodrome to mark the limits of the neutral zone, the line joining the lights being at right angles to the direction of the wind; two more lights shall be placed as follows, namely, one on the leeward side of the aerodrome on a line drawn parallel to the direction of the wind and passing midway between the two lights on the windward side, for showing the extent of the aerodrome and the direction of the wind; and the other midway between the two lights marking the limits of the neutral zone.

Additional lights may be symmetrically placed along the boundary lines of the neutral zone and on the ends of the taking off and landing zones, on the line through the three lights on the windward side.

(11) No airship shall, in the vicinity of any aerodrome, be moored otherwise than near the ground without the special authorisation of the proprietor of such aerodrome.

Manœuvring on water.

51. Every aircraft manœuvring under its own power on the water shall conform to any regulation for the time being in force for preventing collisions at sea, and for the purposes of such regulations shall be deemed to be a steam-vessel, but shall carry lights as laid down in this Part, and not those specified for steam-vessels in those regulations. The sound signals specified in those regulations shall not be used by or apply to such aircraft, save as provided in rules 47 and 48.

Obligation to observe ordinary precautions.

52. Mere compliance with the provisions of this Part shall not be deemed to exonerate the owner or personnel of any aircraft from the consequences of neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of the air or by the special circumstances of any particular case.

PART IX.

RULES AS TO AIRCRAFT ARRIVING IN OR DEPARTING FROM BRITISH INDIA.

Customs-aerodromes and Customs-officers.

53. The Governor General in Council may for the purposes of this Part—

(a) by notification in the Gazette of India declare any aerodrome to be a customs-aerodrome ; and

(b) appoint persons to be Chief Customs-authorities, Chief Customs-officers and Customs-collectors, and define the areas within which each such person shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him hereunder.

Arrival and departure.

54. (1) Every person in charge of an aircraft entering British India shall cause it to be landed in British India, and the first such landing shall be made at a customs-aerodrome unless the aircraft is compelled to land before arriving at a customs-aerodrome by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause.

(2) No person in charge of an aircraft shall fly the same or allow it to be flown to a place outside British India save from a customs-aerodrome unless compelled to land after departure from a customs-aerodrome by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause.

Import and export of goods.

55. (1) No person in any aircraft entering or departing from British India shall carry or allow to be carried in the aircraft any goods of which the import or export by sea or by land is prohibited by or under any law for the time being in force.

(2) No person in any aircraft entering British India shall break or alter any seal placed upon any part of the aircraft or upon any goods therein by an officer of customs at the aerodrome at which such aircraft departed for British India.

Procedure on arrival in British India.

56. (1) The person in charge of any aircraft arriving at a customs-aerodrome from a place outside British India shall, on landing, forthwith cause the aircraft to be taken to the examination station at that aerodrome or, if, owing to circumstances over which he has no control, he is unable so to do, shall make the report required by sub-rule (2), and thereafter remove all goods carried in the aircraft to the examination station in the presence of a Customs-collector or some person duly authorised by the Customs-collector in that behalf.

(2) Within twenty-four hours after the landing at any customs-aerodrome of an aircraft from a place outside British India, the person in-charge thereof shall—

(a) make a report to the Customs-collector in such form as may be approved by the Chief Customs-authority;

(b) deliver to the Customs-collector with such report his log book and a manifest, list of passengers and their baggage and declaration of the goods and stores on board the aircraft signed by the proper officer of customs at the aerodrome from which he departed for British India; and

(c) land at such aerodrome for examination all passengers and their baggage carried in such aircraft, and, after making such report, produce, and, if required to do so, unload all goods in such aircraft for examination.

Procedure on departure from British India.

57. (1) The person in charge of every aircraft in which goods are to be exported shall, before any goods are taken on board, deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure a notice of departure for a foreign destination in Form P set out in Schedule VI, containing the particulars specified in that Form.

(2) Every person in charge of an aircraft proceeding to any place outside British India shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure, together with any log books belonging to the aircraft and a list of passengers and their baggage an application in duplicate for clearance from that aerodrome in such form as may be approved by the Chief Customs-authority, and also, if the aircraft carries any goods, a manifest and declaration in a form approved in like manner declaring the goods and stores on such aircraft, and shall truly state therein the particulars required by such forms; and such forms, when signed by such Collector, shall be the clearance and authority for the aircraft to proceed to its foreign destination.

Unloading of goods on import.

58. (1) No person importing goods shall land the goods at any place in British India other than a customs-aerodrome, or shall, save as provided in sub-rule (1) of rule 56, unload the goods from any aircraft except at an examination station, or shall unload the goods except between such hours as the Chief Customs-authority by general or special order directs, or shall remove the goods from an examination station unless the same have first been duly entered in the manner provided in this rule and produced to the Customs-collector and duly passed by him.

(2) No person shall remove from any aircraft any goods imported therein until the report required by clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of rule 56 has been made, and the authority of the Customs-collector has been obtained.

(3) Any person importing goods shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of importation a bill of entry of such goods in the manner provided in section 29 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and shall truly furnish therein the several particulars required in a bill of entry under that section, and shall pay to such Collector duties thereon as if such goods were chargeable to duties under that Act. VIII of 1878.

(4) All goods imported into a customs-aerodrome shall be duly entered and unloaded within seven days from the time of the arrival of such aircraft at that aerodrome or within such further period as the Customs-collector or Chief Customs-officer may allow.

(5) All goods imported which have not been examined and passed by the Customs-collector shall be stored in a transit shed at the customs-aerodrome, and no person shall remove such goods from the transit shed before they have been examined and passed by such Collector.

Procedure on export.

59. (1) The exporter of any goods shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure a shipping bill in the manner provided in section 29 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and shall truly furnish therein the several particulars required in a shipping bill under that section, and shall pay to such Collector duties thereon as if such goods were VIII of 1878.

chargeable to duties under that Act, and such bill when signed by the Customs-collector shall be the clearance and authority for the exportation of such goods.

(2) No person shall without the consent of the Customs-collector unload from any aircraft any goods loaded thereon for export which have been cleared under sub-rule (1), or open, alter, or break any lock, mark or seal placed by any Customs-collector on any goods in any aircraft about to depart from British India.

Prohibition of signals in certain cases.

60. No person shall for the purpose of evading, or assisting the evasion of, the provisions of this Part make any signal from an aircraft entering or leaving British India.

Forced landings.

61. If any aircraft arriving from a place outside British India shall be forced to land in any place other than a customs-aerodrome, or if any aircraft is so forced after departure from a customs-aerodrome for a foreign destination, the person in charge of the aircraft shall, if the place of landing is not an aerodrome, forthwith report to a Customs-collector or Police-officer, and shall on demand produce to such Collector or officer the log books belonging to the aircraft, and shall not allow any goods to be unloaded therefrom without the consent of such Customs-collector, and no passenger or member of the personnel thereof shall leave the immediate vicinity without the consent of such Collector or Police-officer. When the locality is one in which no Customs-collector or Police-officer is available, the person in charge shall not allow any goods to be unloaded without his consent, and no passenger or member of the personnel shall leave the immediate vicinity without his consent. The person in charge shall make in his log book a full statement of the action taken, and shall forthwith report the occurrence to the Customs-collector at the nearest customs-aerodrome. If the place of landing is an aerodrome, such person shall forthwith report the arrival of the aircraft and the place whence it came to the proprietor of the aerodrome, and the proprietor of the aerodrome shall forthwith report the arrival of the aircraft to a Customs-collector, and shall not allow any goods to be unloaded therefrom, or any passenger thereof to leave the aerodrome, without the consent of such Collector.

Examination.

62. (1) The person in charge of any aircraft shall permit any Customs-collector or other officer authorised in this behalf by the Customs-collector at any time to board and examine the aircraft and any goods laden thereon.

(2) The importer or exporter of any goods shall produce such goods to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of importation or exportation, as the case may be, and permit him to examine such goods.

Provisions of Act VIII of 1878 to be deemed to apply to import and export.

63. All persons importing or exporting or concerned in importing or exporting goods or passengers into or from British India, and all persons in charge of aircraft arriving in or departing from British India, shall so far as may be observe, comply with and be bound by the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as if any references in such provisions to ships or vessels and the masters or captains thereof, and to the loading or unloading of goods thereon or therefrom, included references to aircraft and the persons in charge thereof, and to the loading or unloading of goods thereon or therefrom, and as if references in such provisions to a port or quay included references to a customs-aerodrome or an examination station.

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Exemption of aircraft proceeding to or from Indian States.

64. Nothing in this Part, save the provisions of rule 55, shall apply in the case of aircraft—

(a) entering British India from a State in India and not bound for a place outside India, or

(b) departing from British India for a State in India.

PART X.

GENERAL.

Inspection.

Inspection.

65. Any officer of Government authorised by the Governor General in Council by general or special order in writing in this behalf may—

(a) at all reasonable times enter any place to which access is necessary for the purpose of exercising his powers or carrying out his duties under these rules;

(b) at all times during working hours enter that portion of any factory in which aircraft or parts of aircraft are being manufactured or assembled and inspect and examine any such factory, aircraft or parts and any drawings relating to such parts;

(c) enter, inspect and search any aircraft which he has reason to believe contains explosives, arms, ammunition, wireless telegraphic apparatus or goods which are being or have been imported or are being exported;

(d) enter and inspect any place where aircraft are kept.

Foreign Aircraft.

Exemption of foreign aircraft.

66. The provisions of these rules as to—

(a) registration of aircraft,
(b) licensing of personnel,
(c) airworthiness, and
(d) log books,

shall not apply in the case of any foreign aircraft during one month from the date of its arrival in British India:

Provided that—

(i) no person shall fly or land, or assist in flying or landing, any foreign naval, military or air-force aircraft over or in British India except on or with the invitation or permission in writing of the Governor General in Council, and in the case of any such aircraft landing on such invitation or with such permission the exemption provided by this rule shall apply only to such extent and on such conditions as may be specified in the invitation or permission; and

(ii) where any foreign aircraft, after first landing in British India, is flown over any part thereof except in such manner as may be necessary in order to proceed to a foreign destination, all the provisions of these rules shall apply in the case of such aircraft, unless there are carried in the aircraft and produced for inspection, as and when required by any officer specified in, or authorised under, rule 14, certificates and licences issued, and log books in the form approved, by a responsible authority in the country to which the aircraft belongs, complying substantially with the requirements of these rules.

Exemptions.

General power to exempt.

67. The Governor General in Council may by general or special order in writing exempt any aircraft or class of aircraft or any person or class of persons from the operation of these rules either wholly or partially, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such order.

Penalty.

Penalty.

68. Any person contravening any of the rules contained in Part II or any other of these rules with which by any rule contained in Part II he is required to comply, shall, where no punishment is provided for such contravention in the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both. XVII of 1911.

SCHEDULE I.

(See rules 21, 22 and 23.)

QUALIFICATIONS FOR GRANT OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

(a) Good personal and family history, with particular reference to nervous stability. Absence of any mental, moral or physical defect which will interfere with flying efficiency.

(b) The minimum age for pilots and navigators of passenger or goods aircraft shall be nineteen years.

(c) The applicant must neither suffer from any wound, injury or operation, nor possess any abnormality, congenital or otherwise, which will interfere with the efficient and safe handling of aircraft.

(d) The applicant must not suffer from any disease or disability which renders him liable suddenly to become incompetent in the management of aircraft. His heart, lungs, kidneys and nervous system must be capable of withstanding the effects of altitude and of prolonged flight.

(e) The applicant must possess a degree of visual acuity compatible with the efficient performance of his duties. No pilot or navigator shall have more than two dioptres of latent hypermetropia; muscle balance must be good and commensurate with the refraction. He must have a good field of vision in each eye, and must possess normal colour perception.

(f) The middle ear must be healthy. The applicant must possess a degree of auditory acuity compatible with the efficient performance of his duties.

(g) The vestibular mechanism must be intact, and neither unduly hypersensitive nor hyposensitive.

(h) The applicant must possess free nasal air entry on either side, and not suffer from serious acute or chronic affections of the upper respiratory tract.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See rule 21.*)

NATURE OF EXAMINATION TO BE UNDERGONE FOR THE GRANT TO AN APPLICANT FOR A PILOT'S LICENCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF FLYING COMPETENCY.

I.—*For Flying Machine Licence.*

Certificates are of two kinds—

"A" of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines (not valid for the flying of passenger or goods aircraft);

"B" of flying competency for pilots of passenger or goods flying machines.

Certificates may be granted in each case by two examiners approved in that behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19.

PRACTICAL TESTS.

The practical tests for certificates of flying competency shall be carried out within a period of one month.

They may be carried out in any order and each may be attempted twice.

They shall, save as otherwise provided, be witnessed by both examiners who will forward their official reports to the officer authorised under rule 19.

In each practical test the candidate must be alone in the flying machine.

"A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines.

(*a*) *Test for altitude and gliding flight.*—A flight without landing, during which the pilot shall remain for at least an hour at a minimum altitude of 6,000 feet above the point of departure. The descent shall finish with a glide, the engines being cut off at 4,500 feet above the landing ground. The landing shall be made without the engine being started again, within 150 yards of a point fixed beforehand by the examiners.

(*b*) *Test of skill.*—A flight without landing round two posts (or buoys) situated 500 yards apart, making a series of five figure-of-eight turns, each turn reaching one of the two posts (or buoys). This flight shall be made at an altitude of not more than 600 feet above the ground (or water) without touching the ground (or water). The landing shall be effected by—

(*i*) finally shutting off the engine or engines at latest when the aircraft touches the ground (or water), and

(*ii*) finally stopping the flying machine within a distance of 50 yards from a point fixed by the candidate before starting.

(*c*) *Cross-country flight.*—A cross-country or oversea flight of at least 50 miles, the final landing being made at the point of departure.

"B" certificate of flying competency for pilots of passenger or goods flying machines.

The practical tests shall be as in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) above. Candidates already in possession of the "A" certificate are not required to pass these tests again.

Further practical tests shall be as follows:—

Test of endurance.—A cross-country or oversea flight of at least 200 miles, the final landing being made at the point of departure.

This flight shall be carried out in the same aircraft within eight hours, and include two obligatory landings during which the machine must come to rest at a point or points which shall not be the point of departure but which shall be fixed by the examiners.

At the time of departure the candidate shall be informed of his course and furnished with a map. The examiners will decide if the course has been correctly followed.

Night flight.—A thirty minutes' flight at an altitude of at least 1,500 feet and also a landing to be made between two hours after sunset and two hours before sunrise.

Recent flying experience test.—This is to be carried out on the type of machine for which the licence is required. It is to be a flying test of at least two hours with four landings in each of which no part of the machine is damaged.

This test need not be carried out in the presence of the examiners; but the candidate must submit proof to their satisfaction that he has performed this test.

TECHNICAL EXAMINATION.

The technical examination for both "A" and "B" certificates shall be in the following subjects:—

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Theoretical abstract knowledge of the resistance of the air in connection with planes, rudders, elevators and propellers; functions of the different parts of the machine and of their controls.

Assembling of aeroplanes, propellers, undercarriages, rudders, elevators and their controls.

Practical tests on rigging.

General knowledge of internal combustion engines, and their various functions; valve gear, carburation, ignition, exhaust.

Characteristics of aero-engines and a general idea of their construction, adjustment and assembling.

Causes of the faulty running of engines. Fuel and oils. Description of the details of the aero-engines used. Adjustments, lubrication, upkeep, dissembling and assembling of the principal parts. Causes of breakdown. Use of throttle and other controls.

Practical tests in running repairs.

II. *For Airship Licence.*

The examination for certificates of flying competency for pilots of airships shall be conducted in a similar manner to those for the flying machine licence with such modifications as may be permitted by the examiners under the directions of the officer authorised under rule 19.

The Technical Examination shall also include knowledge of the properties of gases and the theory of Ballooning.

SCHEDULE III.

(*See rules 22 and 23.*)

NATURE OF EXAMINATION TO BE UNDERGONE FOR GRANT TO AN APPLICANT FOR A NAVIGATOR'S OR ENGINEER'S LICENCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF TECHNICAL COMPETENCY.

Certificates may be granted in each case by an examiner approved in this behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19. The examination shall be in the following subjects :—

For Navigators.

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Map and chart reading and location of position.

Compass—magnetic meridian—declination, deviation, variation.

Courses—bearings—and their corrections.

Compensation of compasses (theoretical and practical).

Calculations of azimuth.

Flight by dead reckoning—measure of the relative speed—drift, traverse table.

Chronometer—chronometer rate—comparisons.

Sextants—adjustments.

Nautical almanac.

Determination of positions by means of bearings and altitudes of stars.

Great circle navigation.

Aeronautical navigational instruments.

Meteorology and weather charts.

International rules for aerial and maritime navigation and other international aerial legislation.

For Engineers.

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

General knowledge of internal combustion engines, and their various functions; valve gear, carburation, ignition, exhaust.

Characteristics of aero-engines and a general idea of their construction, adjustment and assembling.

Causes of the faulty running of engines. Fuel and oils. Description of the details of the aero-engines used. Adjustments, lubrication, upkeep, dissembling and assembling of the principal parts. Causes of breakdown. Use of throttle and other controls.

Practical tests in running repairs.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See rules 27 and 28.)

CONDITIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS MAY BE ISSUED IN RESPECT OF TYPE AIRCRAFT AND TO SUBSEQUENT AIRCRAFT OF THE SAME TYPE.

Type Aircraft.

(1) The applicant shall forward with his application a copy of any certificate of airworthiness which may have been granted in respect of such type aircraft.

The applicant shall also send general arrangement drawings of the proposed aircraft together with such particulars of load, fuel, engines, etc., as will enable a preliminary opinion to be formed as to general safety.

(2) The applicant shall forward either with the application or subsequently such drawings and particulars of the proposed aircraft as may be necessary for the checking in detail of the safety of the aircraft. (Blue prints or rough sketches may be sufficient to enable the said checking to proceed provided they are fully dimensioned.)

(3) The applicant may proceed with the construction of any part or parts of the aircraft as and when these are approved by the officer authorised under sub-rule (*l*) of rule 27 (in this Schedule referred to as the Officer).

(4) The workmanship and materials of construction of the aircraft shall be approved by the Officer in accordance with detailed directions in clause (17) of this Schedule.

(5) On completion of the aircraft, flying trials shall be carried out by the applicant's or constructor's pilot in the presence of the Officer or of persons nominated by him (in this Schedule referred to as the representatives of the Officer).

(6) After the satisfactory completion of the check calculations, inspection, and applicant's flying trials, and after any modifications considered necessary for safety have been completed to the satisfaction of the Officer, the applicant may be instructed to deliver the aircraft for official trials to such aerodrome as the Officer may specify (in this Schedule referred to as the official aerodrome).

(7) At any time prior to the delivery of the aircraft for official trials, modifications to the aircraft may be made by the applicant, provided that full particulars and drawings of the proposed modifications are first submitted to the Officer and that such as affect the safety of the aircraft are approved by him.

(8) During official trials, which may be attended by such number of representatives of the applicant as the Officer may approve, the aircraft will be in the charge of the representatives of the Officer, but the Officer and his representatives shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused to such aircraft during official trials.

(9) If any modifications are considered by the Officer to be necessary for safety as a result of such official trials, such modifications shall be carried out by the applicant, and on completion thereof the aircraft shall be delivered, if required, for further official trials.

(10) On the completion of official trials, the applicant will be notified, and reports on calculations and tests will be supplied to him by the Officer on application. The aircraft will, as the Officer may direct, either be handed over to the applicant at the official aerodrome for removal, or be delivered by an official pilot to an aerodrome selected by the applicant and approved by the Officer.

(11) On the satisfactory completion of the official trials, and after the completion to the satisfaction of the Officer of any modifications considered necessary for safety, a certificate of airworthiness will be issued. Prior to the issue of such certificate the applicant shall deliver to the Officer a complete set of working drawings (process tracing) of the aircraft.

Subsequent Aircraft.

(12) Following the receipt by the Officer of an application form duly completed, certificates of airworthiness for subsequent aircraft which conform in all essential respects with a type aircraft for which a certificate of airworthiness has previously been issued will be granted subject to the conditions and procedure hereinafter specified.

(13) The applicant may make modifications (including change of engine type) to the aircraft and may depart from the approved complete set of working drawings (process tracings) of the type aircraft which were delivered under clause (11) of this Schedule; but full particulars and drawings of the proposed modification shall first be delivered to the Officer and such as affect the safety of the aircraft shall be subject to his approval.

(14) During the construction of the aircraft the inspection of the workmanship, construction and materials shall be as approved by the Officer in accordance with the detailed directions in clause (18) of this Schedule.

(15) In the case of an aircraft which, in the opinion of the Officer, differs considerably from the type aircraft, or in the case of an aircraft built by a constructor not familiar with the type aircraft, the Officer may on completion of the aircraft require flying trials to be carried out by the applicant's or constructor's pilot in the presence of representatives of the Officer,

and may require the aircraft to be delivered to the official aerodrome for additional trials. The procedure in this case will be in accordance with the procedure governing similar trials in the case of a type aircraft, as laid down in clauses (8), (9) and (10) of this Schedule.

(16) On the satisfactory completion of the aircraft and of any trials that may be required by the Officer, and when any modifications considered necessary for safety have been completed to the satisfaction of the Officer, a certificate of airworthiness will be issued.

Prior to the issue of such certificate, the applicant shall deliver to the Officer a complete set of working drawings (process tracing) of any modifications to or departure from the type aircraft.

Method of Approval of Workmanship and Materials.

(17) In the case of type aircraft—

(*a*) inspection of workmanship and materials will be carried out by representatives of the Officer;

(*b*) the Officer will accept wherever in his opinion possible the inspection of details, components and materials for type aircraft made by employees of the constructor under the supervision of a representative of such constructor, but each component will be finally inspected and approved by a representative of the Officer who will co-operate with the constructor's inspecting staff;

(*c*) constructors must notify the Officer seven days before commencing work on any part of the aircraft, the inspection of which is necessary prior to further work;

(*d*) the constructor must also fulfil the conditions detailed hereunder for subsequent aircraft.

(18) In the case of subsequent aircraft of a type—

(*a*) constructors must satisfy the Officer that their inspecting staff is such as to ensure that aircraft passed by them conform in all essential respects to the type design;

(*b*) constructors must purchase material to the specifications approved for the type design, and must arrange that each and every batch of material is proved to comply with those specifications by such examination sampling and testing, as may be approved by the Officer;

(*c*) constructors must make such arrangements at their works as will preclude the use of material other than that approved as in sub-clause (*b*);

(*d*) constructors' inspecting staffs, referred to in sub-clause (*a*), must stamp, or otherwise provide means for the identification of each and every detail in such a way that the individual responsible for such approval can subsequently be traced, selective inspection being adopted where considered possible;

(*e*) constructors must issue only details or parts in respect of which the provisions of sub-clause (*d*) have been complied with to the shops for assembly into components;

(*f*) constructors must maintain an efficient process inspection during such work of assembly and record such inspection on a process card for each component. Every component must be finally inspected by a qualified member of their inspecting staff, who will stamp the component in such a way that he may afterwards be identified, and will also sign the process card;

(*g*) constructor's methods of carrying out the following operations must be approved by the Officer or his representative, namely:—heat treatment of steel, seasoning and conversion of timber, gluing of important parts, and doping;

(*h*) constructors must ensure that all instruments and other parts affecting airworthiness purchased from sub-contractors have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions;

(*i*) constructors (of aircraft or engine as may be arranged) must ensure that all engines have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions, and further that they have satisfactorily undergone such bench tests as are required by the Officer and for this purpose that suitable test stands and accessories are provided to the satisfaction of the Officer;

(*j*) aircraft constructors must carry out an efficient inspection of the installation of all engines, instruments and parts that are fitted by them into the aircraft, such inspection to ensure that they function correctly, the individual responsible being indicated by a signature on the process card referred to in sub-clause (*f*);

(*k*) constructors must limit the power of their inspection staff to grant concessions to matters which do not affect the weight, the strength or the functioning of the part. Should any of these points be affected, the matter must be referred to the designer of the aircraft, and, if affecting the type design, to the Officer as laid down in the case of modifications to type designs.

Aircraft constructed outside British India.

(19) In the case of any type or subsequent aircraft constructed outside British India the Officer may in his discretion issue a certificate of airworthiness, although the conditions specified in this Schedule have not been fulfilled, if he is satisfied that they have been substantially fulfilled in the construction of the aircraft.

SCHEDULE V.

(*See rule 35.*)

Instructions for maintenance of Log Books.

(1) The constructor, or the owner if the constructor is not in a position to do so, should fill in and sign the original entries in each log book. Subsequent entries should be made and signed by the pilot or other responsible member of the personnel.

(2) A copy of the certificate of airworthiness should be kept in a pocket at the end of the aircraft log book.

(3) All entries should be in ink, except in the case of journey and signal log books, the entries for which may be made in pencil in a rough notebook, but should be entered in ink in the log book every twenty-four hours.

In the event of any official investigation the rough notebook may be called for.

(4) No erasures should be made in, nor pages torn from, any log book.

(5) A copy of this Schedule should be inserted in each log book.

(6) The various log books shall contain in each case the following particulars namely:—

(1) in the case of a journey log,—

(*a*) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner; the name of the constructor; the carrying capacity; and

(*b*) in addition, for each journey,

(*i*) the name, nationality and residence of each member of the personnel, and

(*ii*) the place, date and hour of departure, the route followed, and all incidents of the journey, including landings and weather conditions;

(2) in the case of an aircraft log,—

(*a*) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner; the name of the constructor; the carrying capacity; and the capacity of the tanks;

(*b*) the type and series number of engine, and the type of propeller, showing number pitch, diameter and maker's name;

(*c*) the type of wireless apparatus fitted, if any;

(*d*) a table showing the necessary rigging data for the information of persons in charge of the aircraft and of its maintenance; and

(*e*) a fully detailed engineering record of the life of the aircraft, including all acceptance tests, overhauls, replacements, repairs and all work of a like nature;

(3) in the case of an engine log,—

(*a*) the type of engine, series number, maker's name, power, normal and maximum revolutions of engine, date of acceptance and date on which first put into service; petrol consumption; oil consumption;

(*b*) the registration mark and the type of aircraft in which the engine has been installed; and

(*c*) a fully detailed engineering record of the life of the engine, including all acceptance tests, hours run, overhauls, replacements, repairs and all work of a like nature;

(4) in the case of a signal log,—

(*a*) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner;

(*b*) the place, date and time of the transmission or reception of any signal; and

(*c*) the name or other indication of the person or station from or to whom or which a signal is received or sent.

SCHEDULE VI.

FORM A.

(See rule 16.)

Form of application for aircraft registration certificate.

SIR,

I/We hereby apply for a certificate of registration and the grant of Nationality and Registration Marks for the following private / passenger and goods / goods aircraft.

Maker.
Maker's number.
Owner's full name.
Owner's residence
Station of the aircraft.
Description.

For Flying Machines.	*For Airships.*
Whether aeroplane, seaplane or flying boat.	Whether rigid, semi-rigid or non-rigid.
Number of planes, *viz.*—monoplane, biplane, etc.	Cubic capacity.
Whether tractor or pusher driven.	Overall length in feet.
Overall length in feet.	Maximum diameter in feet.
Span in feet.	Material of which envelope is made and name of maker.
Maximum height.	Gas ordinarily used.
Are wings made to fold ?	Useful weight carrying capacity.
Seating or passenger capacity.	Seating or passenger capacity.

For Engines.

Number——
Rotary or Stationary——
Number of cylinders——
Horse power——
Maker's name——
Name, if any, of engines——
Total weight of machine with engines——
Useful weight carrying capacity——

* I enclose attached herewith :—

(1) Certificate of Nationality and Suitability.

(2) Certificate of Airworthiness.†

* If applicant has already received a certificate or licence substitute "my certificate of nationality and suitability was approved by you on the grant of certificate No. , dated "

† In the case of passenger aircraft only.

I hereby declare that the aircraft is owned by me / Mr. .... of .... / the......Company carrying on business at.......... / the firm of........ carrying on business at

and that the particulars given above as to such aircraft are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I agree to observe the following conditions if a certificate of registration be granted to me :—

(1) to notify either personally or by registered letter any change in station of this aircraft if such change is for a period exceeding fifteen days ;

(2) to notify as above the destruction, loss or transfer, of the said aircraft and, in the case of transfer, the name and address of the transferee ; and

(3) to return this certificate when the aircraft is destroyed, lost beyond recovery or transferred.

(Signature of applicant) ____________________

Full name and address ____________________

Dated

FORM B.

(*See rule 16.*)

Form of certificate of Nationality and Suitability.

Mr._______________of_______________in the District of_______________ in the Province of _______________ {is personally known to me. / has been identified before me to my satisfaction} I am convinced that he is by nationality a {British / French, Italian, Persian, etc.,} subject. The inquiry which I have made as to his character and reputation has not disclosed any reason against the grant to him of a licence to $\frac{\text{own}}{\text{fly in}}$ an aircraft.

(*Signature*)_______________.

District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.

Dated

District / *Presidency town*_______________

FORM C.

(*See rule 17.*)

Form of certificate of registration of an aircraft.

The aircraft described below has been registered under the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, and has been granted Nationality and Registration Marks as follows :—

Nationality mark——

Registration mark——

Description—

Nationality.

Number and date of Registration.

Type of Aircraft.

Maker.

Maker's number.

Description.

Owner's full name.

Owner's residence.

Owner's nationality

Station of the aircraft.

The aircraft shall carry affixed to the car or to the fuselage in a prominent position a metal plate inscribed as follows :—

Aircraft registered as No._______________India.

Marks_______________

Owner's Name_______________.

Owner's Residence _______________.

Station of aircraft.

(*Signature of Officer*)_______________.

Dated

FORM D.

(See rule 20.)

Form of application for pilot's licence for private aircraft.

SIR,

I hereby apply for the issue to me of a licence as a pilot of private Flying Machines / Airships.
I enclose attached herewith—

(1) Certificate of Nationality and Suitability.

(2) Medical Certificate.

(3) Certificate of Flying competency "A"
or
Certificate that I am qualified as a Royal Air Force Pilot. } *Strike out one or other.*

(4) Two copies of a photograph of myself, unmounted.

I send herewith per rupees five.

I am, etc.,

(Name in full with rank, title, etc.) __________

(Full address.) __________

(Occupation.) __________

Dated __________.

NOTE.—The form of application for other licences under Part IV will be similar to the above with such modification as may in each case be necessary.

FORM E.

(See rule 21.)

Form of Medical Certificate.

I certify that I have medically examined Mr. __________ of __________ in the District of __________ who is personally known to me, / has been identified before me to my satisfaction, with a view to ascertaining his mental and physical fitness for flying.

I have considered the medical requirements laid down in Schedule I to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, and after due examination I am of opinion that he fulfils those requirements, with the following exceptions :—*

*Please give here sufficient detail to enable a medical officer to form an opinion as to the degree of applicant's fitness for flying.

In my opinion he is mentally and physically fit / unfit for flying.

(Signature of Medical Officer) __________,

(Designation) __________.

Dated __________.

FORM F.

(See rule 21.)

Form of "A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of private aircraft.

We hereby certify that

__________ of __________ in the District of __________ who is personally known to us / has been identified before us to our satisfaction __________ has in the presence of both of us performed to our satisfaction the following tests on a† __________ flying machine / airship *viz.* :—

†Enter here the type of flying machine or airship.

He performed each test in the manner noted and initialled by us under each.

We are both of opinion that he is competent to fly a private flying machine / airship.

(Signature).‡ { } Examiners.

‡ Give here designation, *viz.*, R. A. F. Pilot, etc.

Dated __________

NOTE.—The form for the "B" passenger and goods certificate will be similar to the above with the alteration of the later tests.

FORM G.

(See rules 22 and 23.)

Form of certificate of Technical Competency as navigator / engineer of passenger or goods aircraft.

I hereby certify that Mr.__________ of __________ in the District of __________ who is personally known to me / has been identified before me to my satisfaction has been examined by me as to his knowledge of the subjects specified in Schedule III of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, for the case of navigators / engineers, and that he has shown a satisfactory knowledge of each subject.

I am of opinion that he is competent to act as navigator / engineer of passenger or goods aircraft.

*(Signature)*__________ *Examiner.*

*Dated*__________.

FORM H.

(See rule 24.)

Form of certificate of competency as member of the personnel (otherwise than as pilot, navigator or engineer) of passenger or goods aircraft.

I hereby certify that Mr.__________ of __________ in the District of __________ who is personally known to me / has been identified before me to my satisfaction has been examined by me as to his knowledge of the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, and that he has shown a good general knowledge thereof.

I am of opinion that he is competent to act as member of the personnel (otherwise than as pilot, navigator or engineer) of passenger or goods aircraft.

*(Signature)*__________ *Examiner.*

*Dated*__________.

FORM I.

(See rule 25.)

Form of Licence for personnel.

No. of 191 .

*(Full Name)*__________

*of (address)*__________

is hereby licensed to act as—

* All but the appropriate entry to be struck out.

*(a) pilot of a private flying machine,

*(b) pilot of a passenger or goods Aeroplane / Seaplane / Flying boat of the following types—

(1)__________

(2)__________

*(c) navigator of any passenger or goods aircraft,

*(d) engineer of any passenger or goods aircraft,

*(e) member of the crew of any passenger or goods aircraft,

for a period of one year from the ______ day of ______ 19 , subject to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920.

*(Signature of officer)*__________

*Dated*__________.

Photograph of holder.

NOTE.—The form of licence for the pilot of an airship will be similar with such modification as may be necessary.

FORM J.

(See rules 27 and 28.)

Form of certificate of airworthiness.

Number____________.

I hereby certify that aircraft—

Type____________.

Maker's name____________.

Maker's number____________.

has been examined for airworthiness as a $\frac{\text{type aircraft}}{\text{subsequent aircraft of the same type as}}$ ____________

____________ aircraft for which certificate of airworthiness number ____________ has been granted on ____________

and is hereby certified as airworthy, provided the following conditions are complied with:—

(a) the total weight including all items of load should not exceed ____________ lbs.

(b) the loading including the placing of passengers should be such that the centre of gravity remains within the following limits, *viz.* ____________

(Signature) ____________

(Designation) ____________

*Place*____________

*Dated*____________

FORM K.

(See rule 29.)

Form of certificate of periodical inspection and overhaul of $\frac{\textit{an aircraft}}{\textit{the engine of an aircraft}}$.

I hereby certify that $\frac{\text{aircraft}}{\text{the engines of aircraft}}$ type ____________ marks ____________ $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ this day been inspected and overhauled by me, and that all necessary adjustments and repairs have been made to my satisfaction and that the $\frac{\text{aircraft}}{\text{engines}}$ $\frac{\text{is}}{}$ in good order and fit for flight.

(Signature) ____________

(Designation) ____________

*Place*____________

Dated ____________

FORM L.

(See rule 31.)

Daily Certificate of Safety of Aircraft.

Aircraft type____________ Registration mark____________

Inspection at____________ on____________ time____________

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the above aircraft and that I consider it safe in every way for flights to-day when loaded as specified in its certificate of airworthiness.

*(Signature)*____________

*(Countersignature)*____________

*Dated*____________

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the engines, engine installations and accessories of the above aircraft, and that in my opinion they are in every way safe for flights to-day.

(Signature) ____________

*(Countersignature)*____________

*Dated*____________

FORM M.

(See rule 33.)

Pilots' certificate of General Fitness of Aircraft before Flight.

Aircraft type ______________ Registration mark ______________

Preparatory to flight from ______________ to ______________

Loading.

Total weight of the aircraft including all items of load does not exceed ______________ lbs.

Loading (including placing of passengers) is such that the centre of gravity of the aircraft is within the limits specified in the certificate of airworthiness. Petrol, oil and water are sufficient for proposed journey, *viz.* ______________

Officers and Crew.

Name.	*Duty.*	*Licence No.*

Number of passengers ______________

This aircraft is considered fit in every way for the proposed journey.

(Signature) ______________

Dated ______________.

Hour ______________.

FORM N.

(*See rule 35.*)

Form of Aircraft Log.

Date.	Hour.	Commanding Officer.	Route.	Time in Air.		Petrol consumed.	Oil consumed.	Water consumed.	No. of passengers.	Repairs or replacements.	Remarks.	Signature.
				Hours.	Mins.							
			Brought forward								Time in the air since last periodical inspection and overhaul :— *hours.* *mins.* Date of last periodical inspection and overhaul.	

Carried forward

FORM O.

(*See rule 35.*)

Form of Engine Log.

Date.	Hour.	Engineer in charge.	Revs. per min.		Time run.	Defects found.	Particulars of overhaul or replacement.	Remarks.	Signature.
			On ground.	In air (state climbing or level).					
								Time run since last periodical inspection and overhaul :— *hours.* *mins.* Date of last periodical inspection and overhaul :—	

FORM P.

(See rule 57.)

Form of notice of departure for a foreign destination.

To the Customs-collector at ____________ customs-aerodrome.

I, ____________ of ____________ being the person in charge of ____________ aircraft marked ____________ hereby give notice that I intend on date ____________ at time ____________ hours to take the said aircraft out of British India by air, *viz.*, from ____________ customs-aerodrome to ____________.

(Signature) ____________

(Person in-charge of the aircraft.)

Permission is given for the above aircraft to depart from ____________ customs-aerodrome at or about ____________ hours on ____________.

(Signature) ____________ *Customs-collector.*

____________ *Customs-aerodrome.*

Dated ____________

ORDER.

No. 67-C. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the officers named in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed to exercise the powers specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof.

Schedule.

Column (1).	Column (2).
Secretary, Air Board.	(1) To grant certificates of approval in respect of aerodromes, under sub-rule 2 (1); (2) to grant, or authorise the grant of, exemptions under the proviso to rule 5; (3) to permit the dropping from aircraft of articles, other than ballast and mails, under rule 10 (2) (d) (iii); (4) to appoint approved aerodromes for the use of passenger aircraft, under rule 12 (2); (5) to demand the production of licences, certificates or log books, under rule 14; (6) to grant certificates of registration for aircraft, under rule 15. (7) to grant licences to personnel of aircraft, under rule 19; (8) to issue certificates of airworthiness, under rules 27 (1) and 28 (1); (9) to approve persons for the purpose of the periodical inspection and overhaul of aircraft and engines, under rule 29 (1); (10) to inspect aircraft, under rule 30; (11) to approve persons for the purpose of examination of aircraft and engines before each flight, under rule 31 (2); (12) to take action as provided in rule 65.
Chief Inspector of Aircraft or Aircraft Inspector.	(1) To demand the production of licences, certificates or log books, under rule 14; (2) to approve persons for the purpose of the periodical inspection and overhaul of aircraft and engines, under rule 29 (1); (3) to inspect aircraft, under rule 30; (4) to approve persons for the purpose of examination of aircraft and engines before each flight, under rule 31 (2); (5) to take action as provided in rule 65.

No. 68-C. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 53 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased :—

(*a*) to declare the aerodrome at Karachi to be a customs-aerodrome, and

(*b*) to appoint the Chief Customs-authority, the Chief Customs-officer and the Customs-collectors for the time being appointed for the port of Karachi, under the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), to be respectively the Chief Customs-authority, the Chief Customs-officer and Customs-collectors for the purposes of the said rules at the said customs-aerodrome.

No. 69-C. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 555-C., dated the 27th November, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that :—

(1) the navigation of all aircraft over the place or places mentioned or described in the schedule hereto annexed shall be prohibited, and such places shall hereinafter be referred to as "prohibited areas" ;

(2) the persons appointed to give the signals referred to in section 7 A of the said Act and take the action therein provided shall be any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Royal Indian Marine ;

(3) the following shall be the signals given when an aircraft flies or attempts to fly over any prohibited area, namely :—

By day : three discharges, at intervals of not less than ten seconds, of a projectile showing smoke on bursting ; and

By night : three discharges, at intervals of not less than ten seconds, of a projectile showing red stars or red lights ;

(4) on such signal being given, the aircraft shall immediately land at the nearest practicable spot ; provided that, if it be approaching or flying over any prohibited area, it shall not, in descending, advance further towards, or into, the area ;

(5) if an aircraft is unable to land immediately in response to the signals owing to stress of weather or other unavoidable cause, it shall make the following signals, namely :—

By day : show, from the place where they can be most clearly seen from below, a red triangular flag, together with two black balls superimposed vertically one above the other ;

By night : wave a white light, at the same time extinguishing the side lights ;

and shall, as soon as possible, land at the nearest practicable spot in British India.

SCHEDULE.

PROHIBITED AREAS.

Places.

(1) All territory lying trans-Indus except—

(*a*) *Peshawar district.*—An area bounded on the east by the River Indus (right bank) from its junction with the River Kabul (but excluding Attock and the Attock Railway Bridge) to its point of exit from the hills ; on the south by a line running parallel to the North-Western Railway to Badbher ; on the west by a line running through Charsadda to Dargai ; and on the north by a line following the Machai Canal to the Indus. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed at any point between its exit from the hills and a point five miles above Attock Railway Bridge.

(*b*) *Derajat.*—The country within a ten-mile radius of Dera Ismail Khan ; the Indus to be crossed within that radius.

(*c*) *Baluchistan.*—A "corridor" 20 miles wide from Sukkur (exclusive) to Quetta following the general line of the North-Western Railway. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed between its junction with the Sind Wah and a point five miles above Sukkur Railway Bridge.

(*d*) *Sind.*—The triangular area enclosed between the Karachi-Kotri Railway and the River Indus (right bank) below Kotri ; the Indus to be crossed anywhere southward of a point five miles below Kotri Railway Bridge.

(*e*) *Mekran.*—A corridor 20 miles wide along the Mekran Coast.

(2) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenal at Quetta.

(3) All territory lying within 5 miles of the light house at Manora (near Karachi).

(4) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenals at :—

(*i*) Rawalpindi,

(*ii*) Ferozepore.

(5) All territory lying within 1 mile of Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

(6) All territory lying within 3 miles of—

(i) The Arsenal at Kirkee;

(ii) The South Point of Colaba promontory (Bombay).

(7) The Kidderpore docks (Calcutta).

(8) The site of the new King George's docks (Calcutta).

(9) The jetties (Calcutta).

(10) The River Hooghly between the Botanical Gardens and Howrah Bridge (Calcutta).

(11) The petroleum depôt at Budge Budge.

(12) The powder magazine at Moyapore.

(13) All territory lying within 3 miles of Fort Chingri Khal (near Diamond Harbour Calcutta).

(14) All territory lying within 7 miles of the Syriam Pagoda, Rangoon.

(15) The oil refineries at Syriam on the Pegu River (Burma).

(16) The oil refineries at Seikkyi on the Rangoon River (Burma).

(17) The oil refineries at Thilawa on the Rangoon River (Burma).

(18) The Singu and Yenangyaung oilfields in the Magwe District bounded on the west by the Irrawaddy River and on the east by an imaginary line 3 miles to the east and parallel to a line drawn from Singy to Sadaing, both being on the Irrawaddy River (Burma).

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 31st January 1920.

No. 683-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 2nd January 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
22, CARLISLE PLACE,
WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 2nd JANUARY 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d.* per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
22, Carlisle Place,
Westminster, S. W.-1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**A**) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**B**) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (**B**) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited.
(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 198).
(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 198).
Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
(A) *Animals, living, for food; (other than horses.)
Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Armoured motor-cars.
(A) Arms, not being Fire-arms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.
Banknotes, *see* Notes.
(A) Barley, barley flour, and barley meal.
(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.
(A) Basic slag.
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
(A) Boats and craft.
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, *see* Grains
Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
(A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
(A) Calf-skins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 198.)
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cheese.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, page 198).
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
Cocoanut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Cocoa, raw.
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, page 198).
Combings, *see* Malt.
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
(A) Copra.
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
Craft, *see* Boats.
Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.
Distiller's grain, *see* Grains, &c.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) Dried figs.
(A) *Dyes and dye-stuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dye-stuffs.

(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives; *see*, however, page 198.
Fats, edible, *see* Oils.

(A) Figs, dried.
(A) Fire-arms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 198).

* Application for licence to export live stock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported withou licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Barley; Maize; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Beans; Cakes; Hay, Oats, &c.
(A) Forage, green.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
(A) Fruit, dried, the following:—
Figs
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Sultanas.
(A) Fruit preserves.

(A) Game.
(A) Gold coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Ground nuts.
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine

(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts.
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.

Jam, *see* Fruit preserved

(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.

Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved.
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.

(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
*Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, the following:—
Cocoanut oil;
Groundnut oil;
Palmkernel oil.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.

(A) Palm Kernels.
(A) Periscopes and their component parts.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

(A) Quinine sulphate.

(A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calf; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Sultanas.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
(A) Uniform clothing, naval military and Air Force.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels.
(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone, raw.
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods :—

(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.
Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* page 197) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.
Gloy.
Koffio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango Chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (see list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports . . .	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive.	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymric Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns, and munitions for use therewith, to the distinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).
French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).
United States of America.
South America.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland.

All destinations in Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa, are excepted from this Open General Licence, and will still require an export licence for *all* arms and ammunition.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—" Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence if containing the following goods only :—

1. Newspapers, periodicals and books.
2. Soaps, candles and starch of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos (5½ lbs.).
3. Foodstuffs for the personal use of the addressee with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pine-apple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters and oysters.
4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo (35 ozs.).
5. Wearing apparel for the personal use of the addressee.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia**).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(*a*) *Northern District—approached* viâ *Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(*b*) *Southern District—approached* viâ *the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(*c*) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
Butter and cheese.
Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Quinine sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.
Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

GEOLOGY AND MINES ESTABLISHMENT.

The 31st January 1920.

No. 572-D.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. C. Leach, Agent, Burrakar Coal Company, with effect from the 26th December 1919, to be a member of the Board of Examiners constituted by rule 28 of the Rules framed under section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with Notification No. 2968-82, dated the 21st April 1906, as subsequently amended by Notification No 15874-62, dated the 16th October 1915.

INTERNAL TRADE.

The 31st January 1920.

No. 565-D.—The notifications in this Department Nos. 10491, 11738 and 2499-D. dated, respectively, the 28th September and 26th October 1918 and the 22nd March 1919 are cancelled with effect from the 1st December 1919.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

LICENCE.

The 31st January 1920.

No. 660-D.—Whereas by paragraph 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 9th day of September 1914, as amended and extended by the Proclamation, dated the 25th June 1915, and by the Proclamation, dated the 10th November 1915, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia, or Portuguese East Africa, were prohibited; and

Whereas by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by licence whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons; and

Whereas by paragraph 3 of Proclamation, dated the 8th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General;

Now, therefore, I, Frederic John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorise all persons and bodies of persons residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia or Portuguese East Africa;

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in British India is first obtained.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 306-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Estimates and Accounts.

Delhi, the 27th January 1920.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO ADVISE ON THE FINANCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS UNDER THE REFORMS SCHEME.

RESOLUTION.

On the recommendation of the Government of India the Secretary of State has been pleased to appoint a Committee to advise on the financial relations between the Government of India and Local Governments under the Reforms Scheme, and more particularly on the question of the contributions to be paid by the Local Governments in aid of the central exchequer. This Committee is constituted as follows :—

1. The Right Hon'ble Lord Meston of Agra and Dunottar, K.C.S.I. . . . . . *President*.
2. Mr. Charles Roberts . . . . . } *Members*.
3. Lieutenant Commander E. Hilton Young, D.S.O., M.P. } *Members*.

Mr. D. N. Dutt will be the Secretary of the Committee.

2. The terms of reference to the Committee will be :—

To advise on—

(*a*) the contributions to be paid by the various provinces to the Central Government for the financial year 1921-22;

(*b*) the modifications to be made in the provincial contributions thereafter with a view to their equitable distribution until there ceases to be an all-India deficit;

(*c*) the future financing of the provincial loan accounts.

3. The Committee will assemble in Delhi at the beginning of February 1920, and will endeavour to visit the headquarters of the provinces.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and that a copy be forwarded to all Local Governments and the Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and Assam, and also to the President and Members of the Committee.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 99.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Delhi, the 27th January 1920.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION, 1917–1919.

RESOLUTION.

READ :—

The Report of the Calcutta University Commission, 1917–1919, Volumes I—V, and the Volumes of Evidence.

I.—*The Calcutta University Commission and the object of the present Resolution.*

The work of the Calcutta University Commission.

1. The Calcutta University Commission was appointed with a view to a full examination of the system of university teaching in Bengal and in order that the best advice might be obtained upon the method of co-ordinating the machinery of that institution and the instruction which it imparts more fully to the needs of modern life. With these ends in view the Commission was constituted with a strict regard to the necessity of invoking the highest available academic talent. The Report which it has produced will, it is believed, rank among the most important and authoritative of educational documents. The Government of India desire to take this opportunity of recording their high appreciation of the manner in which Sir Michael Sadler and his colleagues have performed their difficult and intricate functions.

The object of the Resolution.

2. The Commission interpreted (and rightly interpreted) its terms of reference in the widest possible sense. Its report travels over many subjects and many branches of education which are not confined to university instruction but have an important bearing thereon. The immediate object of the Commissioners' labours was the University of Calcutta and though they visited collectively or singly many places in India which are not within the jurisdiction of that University, the opinions which they have expressed and the recommendations which they have made have reference primarily to Bengal and to the University of Calcutta. The object of the present Resolution is two-fold. *First*, it is intended to acquaint the public in Bengal with the intentions of the Government of India as regards early legislation for the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta. *Second*, it is thought that an expression of views by the Government of India on certain points connected with the Report may not be without use in provinces other than Bengal. For, though it is fully recognised that conditions elsewhere differ widely from those in that Presidency and though the Government of India have naturally no desire to thrust upon other local Governments and other universities schemes which result from an investigation of affairs in Bengal and in Calcutta, nevertheless some of the recommendations made by the Commission are likely to be found valuable for wider application and it is understood that already in some other provinces movements are on foot for some reorganisation of the local systems.

II.—*Criticisms made by the Commission.*

The investigations of the Commission.

3. The Commissioners have laid emphasis upon those elements in the educational system of Bengal which have produced satisfactory results in the past and give promise of healthy development in the future. But they have also, as indeed their task demanded of them, sought out the weaker elements, analysed

defects and suggested remedies. In the following paragraphs certain points are noted which formed the subject of the Commission's criticism and which appear to the Government of India to call for special and urgent treatment.

(i) The high schools.

4. Sound instruction in the secondary stage is the foundation upon which both university and more strictly vocational education must necessarily rest. But the Commission has recorded the fact that just when Bengal is more than ever eager for higher education, and when the economic needs and intellectual aspirations of the Presidency call for the best that can be given, the training which the high schools offer not only fails as a rule to provide for modern requirements in point of scientific and other knowledge but is actually deteriorating in quality. The schools are too narrowly concerned with preparing boys for matriculation—the goal to which almost all their teaching is designed to lead. Yet they are attended by large numbers of boys who have no special fitness for an academic training and who leave school without qualifying themselves for it; and preparation for the University is not the only purpose which the secondary schools have to serve in a modern State. Still more serious is their lack of influence upon the character of pupils. Some of the correspondents who answered the Commission's questionnaire regard the schools as failing in the formation of character and in conveying to the boy's mind a clear apprehension of an ideal of duty. "Pressed further home", write the Commissioners, "the charge amounts to even more than this: it implies that the schools have no spiritual life which touches a boy's inner nature, no corporate unity which appeals to and can sustain his affectionate loyalty, no moral or intellectual flame which may kindle his emotions"; and, while admitting admirable exceptions, they state that it must be acknowledged that in these respects the work of the schools as a whole is bleak and barren.

Chapter VIII, paragraph 20.

Chapter VIII, paragraph 75.

(ii) The matriculation examination.

5. The Commissioners were accordingly led to examine the two dominating factors which influence high school organisation in Bengal—the matriculation examination and the method of recognition. They found that the matriculation examination conducted by the University of Calcutta (which is the largest examination of its kind in the world) is far from enjoying general approval; that eleven out of every twelve of the witnesses who dealt with this point expressed dissatisfaction with it as a test even for entering the University; and that it allows a very considerable number of ill-educated candidates to pass. Furthermore, the schools are cramped by it. For they endeavour to perform what the rules of the examination prescribe; to enable their pupils to pass has become their dominant aim; and the pressure which forces them to concentrate upon this narrow purpose is great. The Commissioners comment upon the perverted and uninspiring view of higher education which is thus produced. They write, "at the very time when the instinct of the people is turning its hopes towards education, the work actually done in the schools is suffering from a blight which spreads so quickly as to threaten public and private hopes with disappointment. The desire for education, though it springs from needs which good schools alone can satisfy, is perverted into a demand for what a school must deteriorate in consenting to give. But the pressure is irresistible, and the schools in yielding to it are spoiled. Nor is this the whole of the loss. The profession of teaching becomes less and less attractive to able and generous minds because, as the generally accepted view of education grows meaner and narrower, a teacher has the less opportunity of realising in his work the purpose which alone lifts his calling from a despised trade to one of the noblest of professions".

Chapter IX, paragraph 1.
Chapter IX, paragraph 8.
Chapter IX, paragraph 30.

Chapter IX, paragraph 38.
Chapter IX, paragraph 39.

(iii) The recognition of schools.

6. The Commission refers to the Indian Universities Act of 1904, the Resolution of the Government of India, no. 600 of August 11, 1906, and the body of regulations thereby sanctioned. Under those regulations the recognition or non-recognition of a school is the act of the University and the functions of the Department of Public Instruction or the person nominated by the Syndicate to report on the claims of schools are limited to placing before the University the information requisite to enable that body to exercise its controlling authority. The Commission states that the University proceeded in right earnest

Chapter X, paragraphs 1 and 2.

Chapter X, paragraph 4.

to discharge this new and heavy responsibility But the powers of the University are far from being as efficacious in practice as they appear to be on paper; and, owing to adverse circumstances, "the plan devised in 1904 and zealously put into effect by the University during the more favourable conditions which at first prevailed, has evidently broken down". Chapter X, paragraph 10. Chapter X, paragraph 13.

7. Coming next to the colleges, the Commission observes that the majority of successful candidates at the matriculation examination proceed to university courses. Since the school course does not give a 'sound general education,' the colleges find imposed upon them the obligation of making good the deficiencies of the schools. "With about half of their students", says the Commission, "the colleges never get beyond the stage of school work. Many students drop out before they reach the end of the intermediate course". "There is probably no other country in the world" proceeds the Report, "in which it is the case that so large a proportion of those who enter upon a degree course in a university fail to proceed to its natural conclusion, but stop at a half-way house. This would seem to indicate, in the first place, that the relation between the matriculation and intermediate standards is ill-adjusted; but still more remarkable, it would seem to show that, in the view of the boys and their parents and the public, the first two years of the university course are regarded as forming a distinct stage by themselves, a supplement to the high school course, while the intermediate examination is regarded as a natural stopping-place". The Commission further remarks on the reduction at this stage of the choice of subjects, the absence of guidance to students regarding their choice, and the failure to provide for any introduction to vocational training such as is needed by that half of the students who will pass direct into various occupations after the intermediate stage. On turning to the methods of instruction, the Commission finds that the inadequacy of the system becomes still more patent. The classes are almost invariably far too large. The tradition of lecturing is deeply implanted. The methods suitable for university students are applied to those who have not yet undergone a satisfactory school course.

(iv) The colleges.

Chapter XII, paragraph 1. Chapter XII, paragraphs 4 and 5. Chapter XII, paragraph 6. Chapter XII, paragraph 7. Chapter XII, paragraphs 21—23. Chapter XII, paragraph 25. Chapter XII, paragraph 26.

In dealing with the undergraduate work of the colleges, the Commissioners state that the outstanding fact indicated in the replies to their questionnaire is that "dissatisfaction with the existing system is all but universal, and is in most cases both deep and poignant". They consider that one of the primary causes of the inefficiency of the colleges is their isolation. They are 'pocket universities,' compelled to provide the whole of the education which their students require and generally too poor to supply the equipment necessary for university work. The privately-managed colleges maintain one teacher for about every 40 students, and the poverty of the pay given in these institutions is all the more striking by reason of the contrast with the better paid professors of Government colleges. Instruction is through compulsory lectures; tutorial classes "are in general nothing more than additional coaching classes". Four of the privately-managed first-grade colleges in the university centre of Calcutta are described as "huge coaching establishments for examinations, wherein the human element in education is inevitably almost non-existent". Half of their students are in the intermediate stage. The proportion of teachers to students is such as to make any adequate attention to the needs of the latter impossible. The majority of their students come from distant parts of Bengal (especially Eastern Bengal) and nearly 4,000 of these are unprovided with hostels or attached messes.

Chapter XIII, paragraph 4. Chapter XIII, paragraph 7. Chapter XIII, paragraph 9. Chapter XIII, paragraph 17. Chapter XIII, paragraph 53. Chapter XIII, paragraph 109. Chapter XIII, paragraph 111. Chapter XIII, paragraph 112.

8. This concentration of students in Calcutta forms a very serious feature of the situation as regards the colleges of the metropolis. In the Arts and professional colleges of the city and in the post-graduate classes, the Commission found 15,674 students. Of those nearly 11,000 were reading in the local Arts colleges and about 1,500 in the post-graduate classes. Of those in Arts colleges, only 2,579 came from Calcutta itself, 1,479 from adjacent areas, and the remainder from other parts of Bengal or of India. Hostel accommodation was found to

(v) The concentration of students in Calcutta.

Chapter XIII, paragraph 94. Chapter XV, paragraph 44. Chapter XIII, paragraph 94.

Chapter XXXIX, paragraph 9. Chapter XXXIX, paragraph 10.

exist for only 2,257; and, in addition, 2,556 students were residing in attached messes. Furthermore, the Commission observed that, though Government had recently made generous contributions towards new hostel accommodation, and though, out of 50 lakhs expended on hostels in Bengal, more than two-thirds had been spent in Calcutta, there were still in 1917 as many as 4,500 students living under unapproved conditions in the city.

Chapter XII, paragraph 56.

About two-thirds of the number of students who, though not residents of Calcutta, are studying in its Arts colleges, are in the intermediate stage, "whose needs", say the Commissioners, "could quite well be met, and ought to be met, nearer their homes. It is they who, in the main, produce the residential problem which forms so grave a difficulty in Calcutta; and the attempt to provide decent conditions of life for them involves an immense outlay which might be far more profitably expended in meeting their needs nearer to their homes". "It is impossible to exaggerate", they proceed, "the evils that are likely to result from this drift of boys from country districts, ill-trained and knowing nothing of the world, into the dangerous conditions of life in a great city, where they are lost in the crowd, and where it is impossible to provide for them any adequate supervision".

Chapter XII, paragraph 57.

(vi) Post-graduate teaching in the University.

9. Apart from the Law College, the University maintains from its own funds, endowments and grants the College of Science and the post-graduate classes. These were organised in 1917 under two boards of post-graduate studies and contained during the session of 1917-18 about 1,500 students and 188 professors and lecturers. The Commission, while admitting the advantages and the necessity of the system, point out that the activities of the teachers are in the minutest detail subject to criticism by the Syndicate and confirmation by the Senate, where the highest teachers are inadequately represented, with the result that conflict is possible; that the scheme is entirely separated from the arrangements for undergraduate teaching, and that this cleavage, if made permanent, may prove even more disastrous than the division of colleges into self-contained compartments; that it is apprehended that the organisation, developing apart from the colleges, may affect their status and permanently imperil their efficiency; and that the question of adequate post-graduate instruction in places outside Calcutta is left untouched.

Chapter XV, paragraphs 44 and 58. Chapter XV, paragraph 61. Chapter XV, paragraph 62. Chapter XV, paragraph 63. Chapter XV, paragraph 64.

(vii) The jurisdiction of the University.

10. The Commission points out that the populations of Bengal and of the United Kingdom are almost the same—about 45 millions; and that the numbers of students preparing for university degrees are also almost the same—about 26,000. But, behind this apparent similarity, the contrasts are great. Owing to the low percentage of literacy, the proportion of the educated classes in Bengal who are taking full-time university courses is almost ten times as great as in the United Kingdom. If regard is had to the paucity of women students and to other factors it becomes apparent that an enormously higher proportion of the educated male population of Bengal proceeds to university studies than is the case in the United Kingdom. At the same time a very much smaller proportion goes to the University for what is ordinarily described as vocational training. Again, the 26,000 students of the United Kingdom are divided among eighteen universities. The same number in Bengal are all brought under the control of a single university. They follow in each subject the same course of study, read the same books and undergo the same examinations. "It is a commonplace", says the Commission, "that a university, just because it is concerned with so individual a business as the training of the mind, can easily become too large". The University of Calcutta "has to deal with 26,000 students scattered over an immense province wherein communications are very difficult; it is responsible also for the educational control of more than eight hundred schools, a function such as no university outside of India is called upon to perform; and under these conditions it is unreasonable to expect that its governing bodies should be able to deal with their immense and complex task in a wholly satisfactory way".

Chapter II, paragraph 2. Chapter II, paragraph 3. Chapter II, paragraph 4. Chapter II, paragraph 5.

(viii) The governing bodies of the University.

11. Over-vast as are the area under the University's jurisdiction, the number of institutions, of students and of examiners, for proper administration by

any single organisation, the Commission found that the administrative organ charged with these heavy responsibilities is in itself defective.

The paramount body in the University is the Senate. But it is insufficiently representative, whether of the colleges as places of learning, of the general bodies of learned professions as such, of commercial, industrial and agricultural interests, of different communities, more especially the Muhammadans of the provinces included within the jurisdiction of the University and even of many parts of Bengal. The majority of its members are nominated. The Commission thinks, that, though nomination has been exercised with a keen desire to do justice to conflicting claims and to include on the Senate men of eminence and experience, nevertheless it is probably not the best method to adopt in a predominant degree for the constitution of a large body.

Chapter XXVII, paragraphs 15 to 21.

Chapter XXVII, paragraphs 22 and 24.

The executive functions of the Senate are wielded by the Syndicate. The Commission considers this to be the least satisfactory of all the university bodies. Its members are ordinarily limited to persons resident in or near Calcutta. For years the Musalmans have been unrepresented upon it. The amount and variety of work which falls upon it is intolerable. Yet the present system does not effectively concentrate responsibility in its hands, and the work of the so-called executive is that of discussion rather than of deliberate decision.

Chapter XXVII, paragraph 50. Chapter XXVII, paragraphs 54 and 55.

Chapter XXVII, paragraph 59.

There is no provision for authoritative direction by any body of scholars. The Faculties and Boards of Studies possess only advisory functions and cannot at present be regarded as expert bodies.

Chapter XXVII, paragraph 64.

Thus the Governing Bodies are not merely ineffective in composition but also imperfectly articulated for the performance of their functions. The Senate is an unsatisfactory compromise between an expert academic body and a council of laymen experienced in practical affairs. The present arrangements for the conduct of business fail to secure responsibility in the hands of the Syndicate for the functions which it is supposed to perform. There is no effective academic body. The Commission maintains that a university requires for its effective governance organs of three types—a body to keep it in touch with the varied requirements of the community; a body which will give statesmanlike guidance in the accommodation of means to ends and also in the provision of means and will mediate between the possible misconceptions of the public and the possibly too restricted outlook of the scholar; and thirdly a body of scholars to give authoritative direction to a corporation of learning.

Chapter XXVII, paragraph 34.

Chapter XXVII, paragraph 59.

Chapter XXVII, paragraph 84.

Finally, the Commission recommend that the Vice-Chancellor, who has hitherto been a part-time officer, ought now to be a whole-time and paid officer.

Chapter XXVII, paragraph 40.

(ix) The relations of the University with its affiliated colleges.

12. The Commission comments upon the procedure laid down for the affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges. A college affiliated on the strength of a statement showing adequate staff may weaken that staff by the appointment of less satisfactory teachers. The disagreeable onus of initiating proceedings for disaffiliation rests on a single individual. The weapon of disaffiliation is at present too drastic for practical use and the Syndicate is not possessed of due powers for securing compliance with the recommendations made by its inspectors.

Chapter XXVII, paragraph 76. Chapter XXVII, paragraph 81.

The University has been unable to secure reasonable conditions of salary and tenure for college teachers, or that the teachers appointed are competent. While its control has been ineffective in the vitally important function of securing efficient teaching, in other matters it is too rigid, its general influence over the work of the colleges is described as unhealthy and it has achieved a dead uniformity of curriculum unknown, the Commissioners believe, elsewhere in the world, certainly outside India.

Chapter XIII, paragraph 37.

Chapter XIII, paragraphs 38 and 39.

(x) The relations of the University with Government.

13. The Commission devoted much attention to the relations of the University with Government. It considered that the continuance of the arrangement whereby the Government of India controls the University at a distance of 1,000 miles leads to inconveniences. But, while the control should be transferred to the Government of Bengal, the Government of India can continue to perform an invaluable function by defining the

Chapter XXVIII, paragraph 15.

Chapter XXVIII, paragraph 27.

aims of educational policy, by giving advice and assistance to local Governments and to universities, by acting as an impartial arbiter in cases of dispute, by protecting disregarded interests, by supplying organised information regarding local developments, by obtaining the service of scholars from other countries, by co-ordinating the work of various universities, and by guarding against needless duplication. The provincial Department of Public Instruction which would in future deal with the University is hampered by a narrow definition of its functions and by the character of its relations with the Secretariat and with the University itself. It is necessary to co-ordinate the activities of that Department with other Departments which deal with special spheres of education, to appoint the Director a Secretary to Government; and to recognise that on the Department rests primarily the responsibility for a sound system of school training—a responsibility which, owing to insufficiency of funds and division of functions with the University, it has no power to fulfil. The University in its turn should be responsible for the character of the training given to its students and for the efficient and economical expenditure of its resources. At the same time, here also, Government cannot abrogate its responsibilities, as trustees for the highest interests of the nation; for ensuring that the highest training grounds of the nation, its universities, are adequately fulfilling their functions, and that the University is so organised as to be able to perform its proper functions; for regulating the conditions of admission to professions essential for the public welfare; and for providing that the youths of the country receive the kind of training needed to prepare them for the general needs of the country.

Chapter XXVIII, paragraph 53. Chapter XXXI, paragraph 16. Chapter XXVIII, paragraph 51.

Chapter XXVIII, paragraphs 85 and 86. Chapter XXVIII, paragraphs 88 and 89.

Chapter XXVIII, paragraph 90. Chapter XXVIII, paragraph 91.

III.—*Action proposed on the main recommendations of the Commission.*

Reasons for the shortcomings discovered by the Commission.

14. The brief summary of certain portions of the Report which has been made above is not to be taken as fully representing the present condition of affairs in Bengal, still less in India as a whole. The extraction of passages or opinions from a report of this nature is apt to be slightly misleading. The Government of India desire it to be understood that, while they agree with the criticisms passed by the Commission, they are also fully in accord with that body in acknowledging the great services which the establishment of western education and the activities of the University of Calcutta have performed in the past. The affiliating and the examining university is now regarded by many high authorities as radically faulty. But it is difficult to see what other organisation could in the middle of the last century have been set up in Bengal or elsewhere in India for the expansion and co-ordination of higher learning. The legislation of 1904 recognised teaching as a proper function of the Indian universities. But it was difficult to devise a workable scheme for the performance of this function in face of the wide area affected, the competing claims of colleges and the necessity of safeguarding the interests of various institutions. The isolated and self-contained character of the colleges rendered impossible the exercise by the University of that control over teaching and the appointment of teachers which is requisite and forced the central body to use its influence through the promulgation of rigid rules and syllabuses which were calculated to stifle individual and original effort. These difficulties were enhanced as the number of colleges grew and in recent years have rapidly increased owing to the large number of students who have sought university instruction. Furthermore, the growing demand has called into existence a number of institutions markedly unequal in the matter of staffing, in the nature of instruction afforded, in equipment and in the supervision which they can exercise over students. It is little wonder that an institution which for many years usefully served the requirements of higher education in Bengal has under the rapid changes of recent times found difficulty in coping adequately with functions which have become unwieldy and in fulfilling demands made upon it by a new and swiftly changing order of things.

Scope of the Commission's Report.

15. Again the preceding section of this Resolution has dealt only with certain of the explorations made by the Commission, because a full comprehension

of these points is necessary for the appreciation of the legislative changes which, in the opinion of the Commission, it is necessary to make in order that the University of Calcutta may more effectively fulfil its functions. The Report ranges over many subjects regarding which nothing has here been said. The education of women and girls; the special educational needs of Musalmans, of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and of the backward classes; the medium of instruction; oriental studies; legal, medical, engineering and mining, agricultural and technological instruction; the training of teachers and other cognate matters are dealt with in the Report. The object of the succeeding paragraph is to concentrate attention upon those particular points of criticism which have direct bearing upon the University of Calcutta and with which any legislation affecting that institution will have to deal.

Main lessons of the Report.

16. The main lessons taught by this Report, the lessons on which the Government of India consider that the earliest attention may usefully be concentrated, are the following :—

(*i*) High schools lack proper supervision, and, intent on preparing their pupils for the matriculation examination, fail to give that breadth of training which the developments of the country and new avenues of employment demand.

(*ii*) The matriculation examination in Bengal provides an insufficient test of fitness to pursue university courses and by its rigidity and narrow scope reacts unwholesomely upon the instruction and the activities of the schools.

(*iii*) The intermediate section of university education attempts to deal by university methods with large bodies of ill-prepared students and should be frankly recognised as a part of school education, relegated to separate institutions, apart from the university organisation, and placed under a body duly co-related with the Department of Public Instruction.

(*iv*) The system of affiliated colleges, though defective according to modern requirements and modern ideals, will long remain a necessary part of university organisation in Bengal. But its inconveniences may be mitigated by the establishment of a strong central teaching body, the incorporation (as occasion arises) of unitary universities, such as that proposed for Dacca, a modification of the administrative machinery which will admit of fuller representation of local interests, and supervision of different classes of institutions by several appropriately constituted authorities.

(*v*) The administrative arrangements of the University of Calcutta call for alteration, notably in the direction of creating an academic body, appointing a whole-time Vice-Chancellor and transferring the interests of the University to the care of the Government of Bengal.

These points represent but a small part of the result of the Commission's investigations. But they are the matters which the Government of India regard themselves, the local Government and the universities most urgently called upon to consider.

Action proposed.

17. The Government of India therefore commend these matters to the consideration of local Governments and universities. They commend also the many suggestions which the Commission has made on the more strictly academic side of high school and university education. They leave it to the local Governments to take such action as they think fit regarding the most important recommendation of the Commission, namely, the separation of intermediate from collegiate education and the placing of it, together with secondary education, under some suitably constituted body on the lines of the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education proposed in the Report—so constituted as to represent various interests and so related to the Departments of Public Instruction as to obviate any undue abrogation of the responsibility of Government for the adequacy of school training. They leave also to the consideration of local Governments such administrative questions as the changes suggested in the general organisation of teaching and inspecting staffs, the future control of government schools and colleges, etc. But it is necessary that the Government of India take early action regarding those recommendations which directly

affect the University of Calcutta, since that University forms the immediate subject of the Commission's investigations and (until the measure, which the Government of India now propose, passes into law) remains the special care of the Governor-General in Council and of the Governor-General as Chancellor. Here also the administrative matters, including the future organisation of secondary and intermediate education in separation from the University, will appropriately be decided by the Government of Bengal. The concern of the Government of India is the passage of the legislative measures requisite for giving effect to the main recommendations of the Commission regarding the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta and the incorporation of the University of Dacca. The second of these proposals is intended to set up a new type of university in Bengal which may possibly be the precursor of other universities of a similar nature in that Presidency and elsewhere and to relieve the University of Calcutta of some small portion of the heavy burden which it now sustains. The legislation to that end has already been introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council. As regards the University of Calcutta it is the intention of the Government of India to publish and place before the Imperial Legislative Council a measure based on the lines indicated in the remaining portion of this Resolution. The Government of India propose to publish the text of the Bill as soon as possible. But they have decided to precede it by the present Resolution in order that no time may be lost in acquainting the public with the main features of the measure contemplated. The proposals set forth in the following section, which will form the basis of the Bill have been discussed with the Government of Bengal, who are in accord with the Government of India regarding the suitability of the action contemplated.

IV.—*The Reconstitution of the University of Calcutta.*

A Teaching University in Calcutta.
(i) The problem.

18. The Commission first applied itself to the complex and difficult task of setting up a Teaching University in Calcutta, which should embrace those colleges of the city which are capable of providing true university instruction.

Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 5.

Of the existing system of post-graduate instruction it remarked that it is unhealthy that any sharp line of division should be drawn between the higher and the lower teaching of a university and that it is equally disadvantageous that a system of more advanced instruction should be built up at the expense of undergraduate teaching, which is the foundation of nearly all advanced work.

Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 6.

The problem would be almost insoluble were it not that, under the arrangement proposed for the intermediate classes, the number of students in Arts colleges will be reduced to about 4,000 and is unlikely to expand within a reasonable period beyond 6,000, to whom must be added the 1,500 post-graduate students. Even so, the problem is difficult enough and is complicated by the fact that the idea of instruction in colleges largely independent of the central body is deeply rooted and cannot be disregarded.

(ii) Various schemes rejected.

19. The Commission considered and rejected various schemes which were placed before it with a view to the foundation of a teaching organisation.

Incidentally (though this scheme had as its object the improvement of the conditions of student life almost more than that of teaching organisation) it may be mentioned that the Commission devotes a chapter to the question

Chapter XX.

whether it is desirable to remove the University and its colleges to some place outside Calcutta where more spacious accommodation and improvement of the physical, moral and intellectual conditions under which the students live are possible. It is obvious that many difficulties which the Commission has discovered would be solved by some such action. This proposal found many warm supporters among the correspondents and witnesses.

Chapter XX, paragraph 21.

Chapter XX, paragraphs 28-32.

On the other hand, there were witnesses who urged the undesirability of academic seclusion, the healthiness of Calcutta, the difficulty which would be experienced by the poorer students in a fully residential university, the value of home influences, etc.

Chapter XX, paragraph 34.

The Commission observes that the aggregation of university buildings and colleges round College Square has already proceeded so

far as to make that part of Calcutta a university quarter. The situation of this group is central and convenient for the city as a whole and, though there are some important exceptions, few of the existing institutions are so far removed from this group as to make inter-collegiate relations impossible. The Government of India fully appreciate the advantages which would be derived from the location of the University in a more open site. But, apart from the considerations put forward by the Commission in favour of the retention of present arrangements, it is felt that the expense of such removal, which would be infinitely greater than the mere re-erection of buildings, and the delays and difficulties involved probably render any such scheme full of great difficulties. Chapter XXXVIII, paragraphs 1—16.

(*iii*) The Synthesis.

20. It is admitted by the Commission in dealing with these various proposals that the unitary form of university is in the abstract the most advantageous form of university organisation. Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 21. But the conditions appeared to dictate a multi-collegiate system. The Commissioners therefore advocate a teaching university of a new type, not exactly corresponding to any now existing, to be achieved through what they term a synthesis of the University and its colleges. Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 24. Under this scheme the University will be really responsible for the character of the teaching given in its name. The prestige and importance of the colleges will be increased and only those colleges will be permitted to participate which can show an efficiency equal to the fulfilment of the conditions to be laid down. Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 26. Those colleges in Calcutta which cannot fulfil such conditions will be treated as temporarily affiliated, but will not participate in the privileges of the Teaching University.

(*iv*) Incorporated and constituent colleges.

21. The colleges which participate in this scheme would be the incorporated colleges maintained by the University itself and the constituent colleges, *i.e.*, such of the colleges in Calcutta as are able to take a part in university teaching. These institutions would have to fulfil certain conditions. They must free themselves from the incubus of intermediate classes at the earliest possible moment. Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 122. Admissions must not be made beyond a maximum of 1,000 students. Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 124. The proportion of college teachers to students should be one to twenty-five though it is admitted that a proportion of one to fifteen or twenty would be more reasonable. Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 125. No whole-time teachers should be paid less than R125 a month, nor any head of a department of teaching less than R300. Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 129. Suitable buildings for teaching and residential accommodation for students must be provided. Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 131. Each college should be under a properly constituted governing body and should have a teachers' council. Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 132.

(*v*) The functions of the University.

22. The University itself would not compete with its colleges but would supplement their resources, providing instruction in those subjects where the colleges cannot supply it and teachers of high distinction in the more ordinary subjects of undergraduate work, maintaining a central library, etc. Chapter XXXIV, paragraphs 89—93. It would appoint its own teachers and recognise college teachers for the imparting of instruction in its name. Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 94. It would organise instruction so as to prevent overlapping. Chapter XXXIV, paragraphs 96 and 97. It would continue to exercise its present functions, but materially modified. For the definition of curricula would be mainly in the hands of teachers of the University and its colleges and the examination system would be less rigid and would follow rather than dictate the teaching. Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 98. "In short", say the Commissioners, "under a new and happier system, the University ought not to stand merely in the relation of a task-master to its constituent colleges. It ought to assist and strengthen them. It can do this in part by giving guidance and advice, and by encouraging its best men to take a deeper interest in college work; in part by providing instruction, such as the colleges could not themselves provide, which can be used by their students; in part by giving recognition and emoluments to the best college teachers, and so helping the colleges to retain good men on their staffs". Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 100.

(*vi*) Conditions of teaching.

23. Under these new arrangements, it is desirable that a student spend three years at colleges reading for the B. A. or B. Sc.—though it may be impossible to enforce this at once in the case of pass students; Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 30. and graduates should proceed to the Master's degree after another one or two years according Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 34.

Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 60.
Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 62.
Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 64.
Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 56.

as they have taken an honours or a pass school. A radical departure is required from the system of instruction now in vogue. The excessive emphasis now laid upon attendance at lectures must cease, and the importance of tutorial guidance must be realised. Each undergraduate must be a member of a college and it will be the duty of each college to provide individual tutorial guidance for every student and such lectures as will supplement those organised by the university. The Report lays great stress on this individual guidance and comments strongly on the barrenness of an endless round of lectures and a university training almost wholly unrelated to the real thoughts and aspirations of the students' minds, whose emotions and aspirations require training into useful, instead of hazardous, channels.

Temporarily affiliated colleges.

Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 141.
Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 143.
Chapter XXXIV, paragraph 144.

24. The Commission recognised that many of the colleges in Calcutta, as they now are, will be quite unable to satisfy the conditions essential for participation in the teaching organisation of the University. "The colleges", says the Report, "now include some thousands of students, who are being given a kind of training quite unworthy of the name of university education". The needs of these students must be met. Hence such colleges must be retained. But they will be permitted to exist as institutions teaching up to a degree only on a basis of temporary affiliation for five years with a possible extension; they will form no part of the teaching organisation; and no new colleges will be thus recognised after the new system has once been brought into operation. Certain conditions are suggested, *e.g.*, a minimum salary of R100 for teachers and of R250 for heads of departments. Temporarily affiliated colleges will become either constituent colleges or intermediate institutions.

Mufassal colleges.
(*i*) The problem.

Chapter XXXV, paragraph 16.
Chapter XXXV, paragraph 22.

25. It is physically impossible for the widely scattered colleges outside Calcutta to have any part in the Teaching University. Hence they require a different kind of treatment. Here also various schemes were suggested and rejected. An obvious solution would be the conversion of the leading *mufassal* colleges into universities established after the pattern of Dacca. But the Commissioners were regretfully driven to the conclusion that (apart from Dacca) there is no college which is yet ripe to be transformed into a university. "In the long run", says the Report, "the best thing for Bengal will be the establishment of a small number of efficiently organised universities in the *mufassal*, wherein a training can be given which will be not less valuable in quality, though possibly less wide in range, than that which will be offered by Calcutta and Dacca, the remainder of the colleges devoting themselves to the vitally important work of the intermediate stage. At the present moment, it is impossible to determine which colleges ought to be marked out for the former, and which for the latter, destiny. But it would be unjust that the existing colleges should be deprived of their present rights at an arbitrarily fixed date, or until even ampler provision than now exists has been made to meet the needs of the students whom these colleges at present train. At the same time it is important to find a means whereby the better colleges may be stimulated to strive towards a higher destiny, may be enabled to awaken the pride and win the financial support of their own districts, and may be allowed to enjoy, as they progress in strength, an increasing degree of freedom, such as will fit them for the responsibilities of independence".

(*ii*) The *Mufassal* Board.

Chapter XXXV, paragraph 22.
Chapter XXXV, paragraph 23.

26. The Commission accordingly concluded that the only immediate solution of the problem is to be found in some form of association between the *mufassal* colleges and the University of Calcutta. For this purpose it proposed the establishment of a Board of *Mufassal* Colleges which, while an integral part of the university organisation, should be representative of the colleges which it is destined to supervise. The Commissioners strongly felt, however, that this Board should be regarded not as a permanent but as a temporary organisation.

(*iii*) Proposed organisation of *mufassal* colleges.

Chapter XXXV, paragraph 44.

27. The *mufassal* colleges would be classed as follows:—

(*a*) University colleges, which would be regarded as potential universities. These would be required to fulfil certain conditions, *e.g.*,

the provision of separate teaching for intermediate students, the maintenance of at least one teacher for every 20 students, the payment to them of salaries of not less than R125 a month and R300 for heads of departments, the submission of the principal teachers for approval or recognition by the University, etc.

(b) Other *mufassal* colleges, which would gradually assort themselves either as University colleges or as intermediate institutions.

Though no exact uniformity of content between the curricula of the *mufassal* colleges and those of the Teaching University would be demanded, the Commission considered it important that as far as possible there should be a general correspondence of standard. In order to secure this result a large element not exceeding half of the Board of *Mufassal* Colleges should consist of Calcutta teachers.

Chapter XXXV, paragraph 40.

Chapter XXXV, paragraph 41.

(iv) Colleges in Burma and Assam.

28. Some of the existing extra-Calcutta colleges are situated in provinces other than Bengal. The Commission cordially endorses the importance of establishing a university at Rangoon, while considering that the two colleges which would compose that university, if they could work out some scheme of co-operation, might find it convenient to retain for a time in a modified form their connection with Calcutta through the medium of the special panel of the *Mufassal* Board which would control University colleges. As regards the two colleges in Assam the Commission thought that the ablest students from Sylhet would probably continue to go to Calcutta and Dacca for higher education and that the most hopeful development in that area lay in a thoroughly efficient training at the intermediate stage. Gauhati, on the other hand, may rightly aim, and ought to aim, at becoming the seat of a university, but is at present not strong enough for independence and might well be placed under the special panel, though at the same time it should be equipped with the rudiments of a university system of government of its own. These suggestions will no doubt be considered by the Government of Burma and the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Chapter XXXV, paragraph 54.

Chapter XXXV, paragraph 58.

Chapter XXXV, paragraphs 59 and 61.

Summarised classification of colleges.

29. The proposals of the Commission therefore, as regards the University of Calcutta and its colleges, contemplate a teaching organisation, in which the central body and certain of the colleges will co-operate; a temporary arrangement for those colleges of Calcutta which are unable to fulfil the conditions required in constituent colleges; and an affiliating and examining organisation for *mufassal* colleges, which may retain their present status as a temporary measure and eventually become either University or intermediate colleges. Further, women's colleges, whether in Calcutta or in the *mufassal*, will be placed under a special board and made subject to special conditions.

The constitution of the University.

(i) The problem.

30. With a view to its performing these functions the Commission considered that the University must be equipped with a system of government more carefully devised for the purpose than that which it now possesses; a system which will combine a proper representation of public opinion and of all the interests concerned in the healthy development of the educational system, with the maintenance of a proper degree of influence and authority for the best expert opinion; while at the same time the supervisory authority of Government, and its deep concern in the matters with which the University has to deal, must be properly provided for, without imposing upon Government minute and detailed responsibilities which its officers cannot reasonably be expected to fulfil.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 3.

(ii) The Visitor, the Chancellor, etc.

31. It is proposed by the Commission that the relation of special intimacy between the University and the Government of India should cease and that the Governor of Bengal should in future be the Chancellor; but that the Governor-General should hold the office of Visitor and that the Government of India should exercise fuller powers of supervision than at present not only over Calcutta but over all the universities of India. The Vice-Chancellor should be a whole-time officer appointed by the Chancellor.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 5.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 21.

32. Three principal governing bodies answering to those indicated in paragraph 11 of this Resolution are proposed—

(iii) The principal governing bodies.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 6.

(a) The Court would be a large representative body, whose assent would be required for fundamental legislative proposals but not for details of regulations and which would exercise a general supervision over the finances of the University, etc. For the discussion of more detailed matters the Court will have an elected committee of reference whose special duty it will be to discuss matters with the Executive Council.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 7.

(b) The Executive Council would be a small body, entrusted with financial and administrative duties and with considerable legislative powers, but not concerned with the details of purely academic business.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 8.

(c) The Academic Council would be the supreme body in academic matters and the final authority for most of the ordinary academic business, and would consist mainly of university and college teachers.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraphs 9 and 10.

There would be other bodies, such as the *Mufassal* Board, the Board of Women's Education, the Muslim Advisory Committee and certain standing committees.

With a view to the initiation of the new order of things, a small Executive Commission, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, should be appointed immediately after the passing of the Act. It would make arrangements with colleges, draft the Statutes classifying the constituent and University colleges, appoint a provisional committee to deal with secondary and intermediate education, constitute a provisional Academic Council, consider financial arrangements and perform other important duties.

33. The Commission found that the existing legislation which governs the activities of the universities is unduly rigid. It accordingly proposed that, while an Act should be passed in the Imperial Legislative Council repealing the Act of 1857 and, so far as it concerns this University, the Act of 1904, and defining in very general terms the powers and the constitution of the University, the terms of this Act should be elaborated in a number of Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. The first Statutes would be scheduled to the Act, but would be capable of amendment by the Court, subject to approval by the Governor of Bengal in Council. Among other things, the first conferment of any university privileges on any institution in Bengal should be through Statute. The Ordinances would govern the daily work of the University, would be made by the Executive Council, though initiated as regards purely academic matters by the Academic Council, and would be subject to the veto of the Chancellor. The Regulations would deal with minor matters and their framing would be entrusted to the various bodies of the University concerned with the matters with which they deal.

(iv) University legislation.

Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 12.
Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 14.
Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 15.
Chapter XXXIII, paragraph 22.
Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 16.
Chapter XXXVII, paragraph 17.

34. Such, generally expressed and exclusive of many matters which, though less essential for the carrying out of the scheme, are nevertheless of considerable importance, are the proposals of the Commission regarding the University of Calcutta. The Government of India accept them as probably embodying the most feasible scheme which is compatible with existing conditions and which at the same time gives promise of healthy development in the future. The legislative measure embodying the Commission's proposals, which it is intended to place before the Imperial Legislative Council, will, it is hoped, not depart in essential respects from the provisions set forth in the Report and only summarised in the broadest lines in this Resolution. The Government of India, however, observe that two members of the Commission were not in entire agreement regarding certain aspects of the proposals and that criticisms have been put forward in other quarters—some to the effect that the changes suggested are too radical, others to the effect that still more drastic alterations are required. It is, therefore, to be understood that, while the forthcoming legislation will embody the essential outlines of the Commission's scheme, there may be room

Criticisms on the Report.

for differences in detail, dictated by administrative considerations or by public criticism.

35. In particular, the Government of India consider that the treatment proposed for temporarily affiliated colleges may, in practice, lead to difficulty. If the new organisation in Calcutta is really to assume the functions of an efficient teaching organisation, it will be hazardous to permit the continued existence in Calcutta of a class of institutions insufficiently equipped for participation in the Teaching University and calculated by their proximity to depress the standards which such a University should maintain. If on full consideration these apprehensions are found to be well based, it will be necessary to devise means for dealing with such colleges in a more expeditious manner than that contemplated by the Commission and it will probably prove most satisfactory if the Executive Commission is instructed at an early date to class those colleges which hold out no prospect of fulfilling the conditions of constituent colleges as intermediate institutions which would be definitely separated from the University and placed under the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.

Views of the Government of India on the classification of colleges.

The case is different with the *mufassal* colleges, which serve a useful purpose by providing higher education near to the homes of many students and by preventing those students from further augmenting the already overcrowded state of Calcutta colleges. It is, therefore, suggested that provision should be made for renewing the affiliation on present lines of those *mufassal* colleges which cannot immediately be classed either as University or as intermediate colleges.

The Commission apparently contemplated that the separation of intermediate from college classes, which forms the main pivot of their proposals, should not take immediate effect in temporarily affiliated and *mufassal* colleges. The case of the former kind of college has already been treated. But, as regards *mufassal* colleges, while the degree courses continue to be allowed for some time even in those institutions which cannot definitely be classed as University colleges, it appears to the Government of India to be important that they should rid themselves from the commencement of the presence of intermediate students—a condition which should apply to all institutions connected with the University save women's colleges.

36. The following points indicate the manner in which the questions mentioned in the preceding paragraph may, in the opinion of the Government of India, suitably be treated. They also indicate certain other deviations from the detailed proposals of the Commission which it may be found desirable to include in the Bill.

Suggested deviations from the Commission's recommendations.

(*i*) *Powers of the Chancellor.*—The Chancellor may in some cases be substituted for the Government of Bengal as a sanctioning authority, *e.g.*, as the sanctioning authority as regards Statutes. This change, as in the Dacca Bill, would be made in order to emphasise the personal relation of the Chancellor with the University.

The Chancellor may also be given, as in the Dacca Bill, the power of suspension of operation of an Ordinance which he deems likely to be cancelled by the Court or disallowed by himself.

(*ii*) *The Court.*—The number of members of the Court may be slightly changed by specifying the number of members to be nominated by the Chancellor, by allowing the Chief Commissioner of Assam to appoint members to represent Assam, by including the Chairmen of the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education and the Muslim Advisory Committee, by reducing the number of Vice-Chancellors of other universities and the number of representatives assigned to associations contributing not less than R5,000, by omitting the representatives of faculties, of governing bodies of colleges and temporarily (until those institutions take fuller shape) of intermediate colleges and secondary schools, and by confining the membership of donors of R10,000 to five years. These changes would slightly reduce the size of the Court, prevent overlapping in its membership and add a few desirable elements.

(*iii*) *The Executive Council.*—The constitution of the Executive Council may be slightly modified, mainly by the substitution of two Deans of Faculties elected by the Academic Council and two appointed teachers elected by the same body for the three university teachers who, the Commission proposed, should be elected by the Academic Council.

Power may be given to the Executive Council in all financial matters within the limits of the budget, also supervisory control subject to certain safeguards over the framing, etc., of new Regulations.

(*iv*) *The Academic Council.*—The constitution of the Academic Council may be slightly modified, mainly by some reduction in the representation of recognised teachers and the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education and by leaving indefinite the number of representatives of vocational faculties.

It is suggested that it may be empowered to constitute sub-committees or, if it thinks fit, an Executive Committee, and to appoint external, as well as internal, examiners, subject perhaps to the retention by the Executive Council of the duty of appointing committees, in consultation with the Academic Council, to moderate examination questions and to report results to the Executive Council.

(*v*) *Faculties.*—It is suggested that the membership of these bodies be limited. The Deans should probably be the Chairmen.

(*vi*) *Temporarily affiliated colleges.*—These should be mentioned only in the transitory provisions and it should be the duty of the Executive Commission, before its dissolution, to class them either as incorporated or constituent colleges, or as intermediate colleges.

(*vii*) *Conditions of recognition for temporarily affiliated and mufassal colleges.*—The prescription of conditions may be left to the Executive Commission. But, save in the case of women's colleges, the continuance of intermediate and of degree classes in one and the same institution should not be permitted after the date on which the Act comes into force.

(*viii*) *Appointments.*—The appointment of the teaching staff will be the work partly of selection committees of the University sitting in India and partly that of some organisation which will be able to arrange for recruiting in the United Kingdom. Two departures from the Commission's Report are proposed :—

(*a*) The nominations of the selection committees may be sent direct to the Executive Council and not confidentially through the Academic Council, since to do so would be to court undesirable discussion and possibly personal intrigue.

(*b*) Cases may arise where a selection committee in England will not prove either the best or a necessary instrument for nomination, and where the Secretary of State could select without the aid of a Committee. But this course should not be adopted unless the Chancellor reports to the Secretary of State that exceptional circumstances exist justifying it.

(*ix*) *Admission.*—Provision should be made as in the Dacca Bill requiring the approval of the Government of India to the acceptance of other examinations as equivalent to the intermediate and degree examinations or to any other tests which are to be recognised as the minimum qualification admitting to the courses of the University. This seems to be desirable because such examinations will not be confined to Bengal and because the whole question of admission to universities must be dealt with by some central authority if confusion and undue competition are to be avoided. Moreover, lack of uniformity in these matters is liable to prove embarrassing to Indian students proceeding to England.

(*x*) *Territorial jurisdiction.*—It is desirable that the Bill should contain a clause generally similar to section 27 of the Indian Universities Act, VIII of

1904. The limits of the teaching organisation should also be laid down; and it is proposed to express them as co-terminous with municipal Calcutta as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Act, III of 1899.

(*xi*) *Extinction of privileges.*—It seems necessary to provide for the extinction of all privileges conferred under the existing Act with a view to their re-conferment at the discretion of the Executive Commission.

(*xii*) *The Executive Commission.*—The Executive Commission will be limited to seven members so as to become a more workable body; and the representation of the Government of Bengal will be fixed at two members.

Certain other deviations are suggested. These are generally of minor importance. They refer mainly to the procedure following an inquiry by the Visitor or appeals from aggrieved communities, the position of the Treasurer, the provision for certain teachers to appear as private candidates, the inclusion of a new body called the Board of Co-ordination to make the most effective use of the teaching facilities and accommodation. provision for permitting a women's college to attain the rank of a constituent college. Some other unimportant changes will probably figure in the Bill; and it may be found desirable to express in the Bill itself the proportion and method of Muhammadan representation in the larger bodies, *viz.*, the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

Action contemplated.

37. The Government of India propose to place before the Imperial Legislative Council a Bill embodying the main proposals of the Commission with the deviations indicated above. They do not at the present stage commit themselves as regards these deviations or the detailed provisions of the measure. They trust that the Senate of the University of Calcutta and such other bodies as are closely concerned with the questions at issue will forward their opinions at a very early stage through His Excellency the Rector or the Government of Bengal, as the case may be, in such time as to permit of the publication of the Bill by the end of April 1920.

V.—*Conclusion.*

Need for co-operation.

38. The Government of India are well aware that the proposals of the Commission may excite apprehensions in the minds of some. Vested interests may suspect that they are threatened, the sentiments which have grown round the University as it exists may feel themselves touched. But the scheme which the Commission has framed shows due consideration in all these matters. It is necessary to recognise the task of public instruction in all its branches as an important trust laid upon Government and upon the nation, in which, while violence to personal interests should where possible be avoided, the greatest good of the majority must prevail. The traditions and the affections which cling round a time-honoured institution will only be strengthened by its development; for progress with the times must now, more than ever, be the watchword in education and the Commission has amply shown that the system in Bengal calls for re-adjustment to suit changing circumstances. It is not pretended that the realisation of the Commission's proposals will be an easy matter. Funds will be required, high administrative ability will have to be called into play, apprehensions will have to be allayed and the claims of conflicting interests adjudicated. The Government of India are assured that there is at the present moment in Bengal a strong and genuine aspiration for improved methods in the higher branches of instruction. They feel therefore that they can confidently look for the assistance and co-operation of the educated classes in carrying out the high and difficult enterprise on which the Commission has invited them to embark. They believe that these changes, if successfully achieved, will lead to a better order of things, remove any taint of inefficiency and furnish Bengal with a body

of educated youth competent to further her interests in intellectual, administrative and industrial activities.

The Government of Madras.
Ditto Bombay.
Ditto Bengal.
Ditto the United Provinces.
Ditto the Punjab.
Ditto Burma.
Ditto Bihar and Orissa.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Assam.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province.
The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.
The Home Department.
The Foreign and Political Department.
The Finance Department.
The Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
The Department of Commerce and Industry.
The Public Works Department.
The Indian Munitions Board.

Order.— Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information to the local Governments and Administrations and the Departments of the Government of India noted on the margin and to the Registrar, Calcutta University (through His Excellency the Rector).

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 676-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INTERNAL TRADE.

Delhi, the 30th January 1920.

REPORT ON THE COTTON CLOTH OPERATIONS BY THE CONTROLLER OF COTTON CLOTH.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Report on the Cotton Cloth operations by the Controller of Cotton Cloth.

In March 1918 the Government of India appointed an informal committee, composed mainly of persons employed in the cotton trade, to consider what steps could be taken to relieve the distress caused to the poorer classes in India by the high price of cotton cloth. The Committee were asked in particular to advise (*a*) whether it would be possible to introduce a scale of mills' charges for cotton cloth and, if such a scale was possible, what it should be; and (*b*) whether it would be necessary for this purpose to control in any way the price of, or operations in, raw cotton and, if so, what steps were practicable in this direction.

2. This Committee sat in Bombay from the 28th March to the 3rd April 1918, and the Resolutions passed by it were published in August 1918. The Committee held the view, *inter alia*, that the price of cloth manufactured in India should not rise above a point justified by the price of raw cotton and other costs of manufacture, allowing for a reasonable profit to the manufacturer, dealer and retailer. They were also of the opinion that it would be difficult to regulate the price of all varieties of cloth, and to ensure that the consumer would get the benefit of the prices so prescribed, but they considered that a fair measure of control would be practicable if a limited number of varieties of cloth were standardized or manufactured and sold under regulation. After a careful consideration of the Committee's recommendations, the Government of India decided to accept their proposals for the standardisation of certain varieties of cloth; and in order to give effect to this decision the Cotton Cloth Act was passed in the Imperial Legislative Council in September 1918.

3. Mr. F. Noyce, I.C.S., was appointed Controller of Cotton Cloth, and an Advisory Committee was constituted to assist him in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Mr. Noyce held charge of the office of Controller until the recent decision of the Government to place the control of cotton cloth in abeyance. The report which the Controller has submitted is now published for general information.

4. The report gives a clear and interesting account of the operations, and the Government of India consider it unnecessary to comment on it. They desire, however, to take this opportunity to express their acknowledgments of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Noyce, to whom, to a very large extent, the success of the scheme was due, and to Mr. Engel, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, who was appointed Assistant Controller, and on whom fell the bulk of the work of inspecting the standard cloth manufactured. The special thanks of Government are due to Mr. Stones, whose expert knowledge and whose ready assistance were of the greatest value; to the other members of the Advisory Committee, who were good enough to place their services at the Controller's disposal; and to Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons, Managing Agents of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, to

whom the Controller was under special obligations. The Government of India also wish to endorse Mr. Noyce's commendations of the other firms and gentlemen named in the Report.

ORDERED that a copy of the resolution, with a copy of the report, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Railway Department (Railway Board), to F. Noyce, Esquire, I.C.S., lately Controller of Cotton Cloth, to all the Members of the Advisory Committee, to Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons, to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and to the Director of Statistics.

ORDERED also that the resolution, as well as the report, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 5317, dated Bombay, the 28th November 1919.

From—F. NOYCE, ESQ., I.C.S., Controller of Cotton Cloth,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the Cloth Control operations.

2. As I submit a chart to which frequent reference will be made throughout the Report, I would explain at the outset that this chart shows :—

(1) The wholesale price in Bombay of the shirting turned out by the Century Mill, a first class Bombay Mill. This price will be adopted as the basis for comparison throughout in dealing with the price of standard cloth, though it should be mentioned that it ranges at from one to two annas higher than the price of cloth turned out by the average Bombay mills.

(2) The price of Fari grey shirting, one of the best known line of imported piece-goods.

(3) The price of M. G. Broach cotton "Fully good".

(4) The fluctuations in exchange. and

(5) The price of bar silver "Spot" London.

The chart covers the period from August 1st, 1918 to October 26th, 1919 when I left Bombay to join the Indian Sugar Committee.

3. The circumstances which led to the passing of the Cloth Control Act of 1918, are so well known that they need not be repeated here. It is perhaps sufficient to say that the price of cloth in Bombay reached the unprecedented height of R2-14-0 per pound in August 1918, and that the high price of cloth was causing acute distress all over India, more especially in Bengal where it led to somewhat serious riots and in Bihar and Orissa. On August 26th, I was placed on special duty in order to work out the details of the scheme for the manufacture of standard cloth. After making preliminary enquiries in Bombay, a Conference was convened which met on September 18th. 27 gentlemen were present at this Conference, 15 of whom were officials and 12 non-officials. Official representatives were present from the following provinces and Native States :—Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Baluchistan, Central India, Baroda and Indore, in addition to representatives of the mill industry and the piece-goods trade of Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore and Indore. Much ground was covered at this Conference, and the discussion proved of great service in subsequently working out the details of the scheme. At this Conference, a sample of cloth, which appeared suitable for standardization, was produced. This cloth, which was kindly manufactured for me by the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company at their Textile Mills, was 20*s*. warp and 20*s*. weft, 32 reed and 32 picks, and the price at controlled rates, on the basis of the prevailing rate for cotton which on the date of the Conference stood at R800 per khandi, was estimated at 5½ annas per square yard or Re. 1-12-6 per pound. It should be explained that the reed and pick of the cloth were somewhat lower than that of the bulk of the cloth turned out by the mills. This meant that the cloth was less closely woven and more open in appearance than their ordinary cloth. This was unavoidable as the cloth was intended for the poorest classes only and it was, therefore, necessary that it should be manufactured as cheaply as possible. This cloth met with the hearty approval of all the provincial representatives present, more especially those from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, but it was pointed out that it could not be manufactured by the Cawnpore mills, and that a coarser cloth would have also to be standardized in order to permit of their being brought under the scheme. Samples of this cloth were produced at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, at which the Act was passed, and it is worthy of mention that it also received the approval of the non-official representatives of Bengal on the Council.

4. The Cloth Control Act became law on September 26th 1918 and I was immediately appointed Controller of Cotton Cloth under its provisions. The following gentlemen were nominated as my Advisory Committee :—

Mr. R. H. Brooke.
Mr. N. B. Saklatwala.
Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai.
Sir Clement Simpson.
The Honourable Mr. T. Smith.
Mr. F. Stones.
The Honourable Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thackersey.
Sir Vithaldas Thackersey.
Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E.
Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Mr. Brooke subsequently resigned on leaving Bombay, Sir Clement Simpson on leaving Madras and Mr. Stones for business reasons. Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, was appointed to the Committee on assuming charge of his duties as Assistant Controller on the 15th February 1919. He had previously attended meetings of the Committee in an informal capacity. Eleven meetings of the Committee were held in all.

5. The first meeting of the Advisory Committee was held on October 15th. On that date I had received an indent for cloth for 19 million yards of cloth monthly from Bihar and Orissa, and 2¼ million yards from Assam. The United Provinces requirements were put at not less than 4 million yards monthly, whilst those from Bengal remained at the figure given at the Preliminary Conference, *viz.*, 4 million yards monthly, a total of 29 million yards. In view of the fall in the price of cloth, which had occurred since the passing of the Act, it was, however, decided to commence the manufacture of standard cloth from November 1st, but to take up the monthly output of five per cent. of the looms in the first instance. It was estimated that this would mean about 8¾ million yards of standard cloth. It was decided at this meeting that the cloth to be standardised should be that approved at the Preliminary Conference but that *dhoties* and *saris* should be standardised as well as shirting. It was also decided that, in order to meet the case of up-country mills, which were only able to weave cloth of coarser counts, and also to provide a somewhat thicker cloth for the colder climates of the Punjab, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and Sind, a coarser cloth should be standardised for those provinces. This cloth, subsequently known as A.12, was 16*s*. warp and 14*s*. weft, 48*s*. reed and 44 picks. This decision was very fully justified by results as the success achieved by this cloth has been the outstanding feature of the operations.

6. Circumstances compelled the decision to commence the manufacture of standard cloth to be reconsidered at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee held on October 25th. The fall in the price of ordinary cloth, which had commenced immediately the intention of Government in regard to Cloth Control were made public, had been accentuated by other factors, the announcement that a tax would be levied on excess profits, the fall in the price of raw cotton, the prospects of peace and the diminished purchasing power of the people resulting from the influenza epidemic and the unfavourable agricultural conditions in various parts of the country. The armistice was signed on November 11th, and in the third week of November the price of cloth touched the lowest point it has reached since the Cloth Control operations commenced. As will be seen from the chart, the price of the Century mill's cloth was Re. 1-6-0 per pound. At the third meeting of the Advisory Committee held on November 9th, it was, therefore decided that it would be advisable to postpone the manufacture of standard cloth indefinitely, a decision which was approved by the Government of India.

7. I took advantage of the decision to postpone the manufacture of standard cloth to visit Lucknow and Bankipore in order to confer with the Local Governments. In both cases, the view taken, which subsequent events showed to

be entirely correct, was that the price of cloth had reached its lowest level for the time being. The Government of Bihar and Orissa consulted me as to the advisability of making large purchases of imported piece-goods in Calcutta, and I cordially concurred in their decision to adopt this course. The Government of the United Provinces requested me to obtain for them five bales of standard cloth for each of the 48 districts of the province. This I succeeded in doing. 165 of these bales were manufactured by the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, 45 by the Standard Mills and 30 at the Western India and Hongkong Mills. For these, I was indebted to Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons, Mr. Saklatwala and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey.

8. From the third week in November onwards, the price of cloth again rose steadily. In these circumstances, Mr. J. Reid, I.C.S., Controller of Cloth, Bihar and Orissa requested me to supplement his purchases of Manchester cloth by furnishing him with 600 bales of standard cloth. This I was able to obtain from the Anglo-French Mills, Pondicherry (300 bales), thanks to Sir Gordon Fraser, the Mofussil Mills, Broach (80 bales), thanks to the Honourable Mr Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the Lakshmi and Vishnu Mills, Sholapur (50 bales), thanks to Mr. R. H. Brooke, the Crescent and Fazulbhoy and Pearl Mills, Bombay (50 bales), thanks to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad (40 bales), thanks to Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, the Khandesh Mills, Jalgaon (25 bales), thanks to Mr. Lalji Narainji, the Standard Mills, Bombay (15 bales), thanks to Mr. Saklatwala and the Textile Mills, Bombay (5 bales), thanks to Messrs. N. N Wadia and Sons. The price charged for this as well as for the sample bales supplied to the United Provinces was Re 1-7-0 per pound for shirting, Re. 1-7-6 for *dhoties* and Re. 1 8-0 for *saris* It may be convenient if I mention here that before the provisions of the Act were formally put into operation, arrangements were made to supply Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces with a certain amount of cloth other than standard cloth. This cloth was obtained from the following firms at favourable rates in each case :—

Currimbhoy Mills and Fazulbhoy Mills	53
Hindustan Mills	53
Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Company	20
Mofussil Mills	77
Century Mills	10
Bombay United Mills	16
Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	60

Five sample bales of cloth manufactured by the Century Mills were supplied to Baluchistan, and five sample bales from the Textile Mills were supplied to Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, and four bales to Bombay and the Punjab. The total amount of standard and other cloth arranged for, though not in all cases supplied, before the provisions of the Act were formally put into operation is thus as shown in the following statement :—

Name of Province.	Standard cloth.	Other cloth.	TOTAL.
Bihar and Orissa	570	229	799
Bombay	4	...	4
Baluchistan	5	...	5
Bengal	5	...	5
Central Provinces	...	60	60
Punjab	4	...	4
United Provinces	240	...	240
Total	828	289	1,117

9. In the third week of December, the price of cloth reached Re. 1-15-0 per pound. As will be seen from the chart, the increase was not justified by a corresponding increase in the price of cotton. It then fell to Re. 1-13-0 per pound, but by January 17th had again risen to Re 1-14-0 per pound. This increase of prices had been reflected in the provinces. The Controller of Cloth, Bihar and Orissa reported that his experience had shown the necessity of supplementing his supply of Manchester cloth with a supply of standard cloth and, therefore, indented for a supply of 1,600 bales of standard cloth monthly for three months. The United Provinces submitted an indent for 2,500 bales and the Punjab asked for 2,200 bales of A.-12. It was, therefore, decided to make an immediate commencement with the manufacture of standard cloth and to take up the output of five per cent of the looms monthly in the first instance. It was estimated that this would produce 5,244 bales of cloth, of which 1,600 would be allotted to Bihar and Orissa, 2,408 to the United Provinces and 1,236 to the Punjab. It had been decided at previous meetings of the Advisory Committee that the price of standard cloth should be based on the price of cotton on the day on which orders were issued to the mills. At a meeting of the Committee held on January the 30th, it was decided that R630 per khandi of 784 pounds should be adopted as the price of a suitable mixing for the manufacture of standard cloth. On this basis the price of shirting was fixed at Re. 1-7-6 per pound, of *dhoties* at Re. 1-8-0 and of *saris* at Re. 1-8-6. The price of the cloth (A.-12) it had been decided to standardize for the Punjab—was fixed at Re. 1-5-6. It was agreed that these prices should apply to all mills. Orders to the mills on this basis issued the same day.

10. As regards the price fixed for standard cloth, it may be here explained that the Members of the Advisory Committee with technical experience worked this out in different ways and arrived at a unanimous conclusion with which I saw no reason to differ. The reasonable margin of profit contemplated by the Act was placed at 10 per cent, and the calculations were based on the circumstances of a mill working with average efficiency. It may be thought that the profit allowed leaned on the side of liberality but it has to be remembered that the same price was fixed for all mills, as it was quite impossible to take the circumstances of individual mills into account. A rate had, therefore, to be fixed which would prevent mills with low efficiency from working at a loss. It may be mentioned, however, that several of them alleged subsequently that they had done so. The mills were also expected to place the cloth free on rail, to purchase stamps and provide samples and also to wait three weeks for their money. As events proved, this period was greatly exceeded in most cases.

11. The details of the cloth actually standardized are shown in statement A appended.

12. Before giving details of the cloth manufactured by the mills as a result of the first orders placed with them, it will be convenient if I deal briefly with subsequent events. The second indent received from the United Provinces stood at practically the same figure as the first. Most unfortunately, as things turned out, the Punjab authorities decided to await the receipt of the cloth first indented for before ordering any further large quantities of standard cloth. They, therefore, submitted a second indent for 300 bales only of A.-12. Experience showed that at least another 1,000 bales of this cloth could easily have been absorbed at that date by the Punjab and adjacent provinces and, if this had been taken, nearly all the difficulties, which eventually occurred would have been obviated. In these circumstances, there was nothing to be done but to allot the balance remaining after supplying the United Provinces, amounting to about 2,410 bales, to Bihar and Orissa which had indented for 4,800 bales in all. Fortunately a considerable demand for standard cloth sprang up from Assam and the Central Provinces. The Punjab was also able to relieve the United Provinces of 110 bales of ordinary cloth and with this and smaller requisitions from other provinces, in addition to rejections, the amount of standard cloth sent to the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa was, as shown below, much less than the quantity actually indented for. At the ninth meeting of the Advisory Committee held on March 3rd 1919, the price of the second allocation was fixed at Re. 1-5-6 for shirting Re. 1-6-0 for *dhoties* and Re. 1-6-6 for *saris*. That for A.-12 cloth was fixed at Re 1-3-6. These prices were fixed on the basis of cotton at R530 per Khandi. Orders to the mills issued at once.

13. From the end of December to the third week in April, as the chart shows, the price of cloth fell steadily, partly as a result of the fall in the price of cotton and partly also, there can be no doubt, as a result of the presence of standard cloth on the market. The chart furnishes convincing evidence that not since the end of December has there been the wide disparity between the price of cloth and that of cotton which there was both in that month and at the time the Act was passed and, as the reports from the provinces show, one of the main factors in steadying prices has been standard cloth. In the third week in April, cloth reached the lowest price it had touched till recently. The Century Mill's cloth was then quoted at Re. 1-8-0 per pound, that from other mills in Bombay being from one to two annas lower. This meant that at that stage ordinary cloth was obtainable at wholesale rates at less than the price of standard cloth of the first allocation and at very little above that of the price of the second allocation. It need hardly be said, however, that the full effect of this fall in prices had not reached the provinces and that standard cloth was then, as it has remained, appreciably the cheapest cloth and considerably the best in value on the market. In the circumstances, however, it was not surprising that no further indents were received from the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and that the latter province asked to be relieved of the balance of its third indent. The Punjab had by this time discovered the advantages of A.-12 cloth and was willing to take further large quantities of it. There was obviously no justification for manufacturing cloth for one province only and it was, therefore, decided at the tenth meeting of the Advisory Committee held on April 16th to place no further orders with the mills.

14. As regards the particulars of the cloth manufactured by the mills as a result of the orders placed with them, it may be mentioned that there are 145 weaving mills in British territory which came under the provisions of the Act. Of these, two mills were not working and four very small mills with less than 100 looms and with no spindles were exempted. Ten mills made arrangements with other mills to take over their allocations, arrangements in which, in the majority of cases, I did my best to assist them and which gave a great deal of trouble to accomplish successfully. Messrs. Best and Company, Managing Agents of the Anglo-French Textile Mills, Pondicherry kindly agreed that their mills should be treated as if in British territory. 129 mills in all, therefore, manufactured standard cloth, of which 55 were situated in Bombay, 35 in Ahmedabad and 39 in up-country stations. The total amount of cloth actually accepted from the mills of the first allocation amounted to 5,053 bales, of which 2,270 were despatched to the United Provinces, 1,534 to Bihar and Orissa, 1,178 to the Punjab, 37 to Bombay, 29 to the Central Provinces and 5 to the North-West Frontier Province. The Hubli Mills, the Managing Agents of which are Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Company, offered to assist me by manufacturing 25 bales in excess of their allocation under the Act, and, as this offer enabled me to meet demands from the Central Provinces, it was gratefully accepted. The cloth from six mills, amounting to 106 bales, was entirely rejected. The total amount of cloth actually accepted from the mills of the second allocation amounted to 4,598 bales of which 1,760 were sent to the United Provinces, 1,572 to Bihar and Orissa, 479 to the Punjab, 407 to Assam, 251 to the Central Provinces, 25 to Bombay, 37 to Bengal, 29 to the North-West Frontier Province, 36 to Baluchistan, 1 to Delhi and 1 to Madras. The cloth from 18 mills, amounting to 522 bales, was entirely rejected. Under the Act, I had power to require mills to replace this with cloth of the requisite quality but this course was not adopted. As the cloth was not required in the provinces, no object would have been served by doing so.

15. Before passing on to describe the arrangements made for the examination and despatch of the cloth, it will be convenient to give details of other cloth obtained subsequent to the second allocation. As will be seen from the chart, the price of cloth, having reached its lowest point in April, rose steadily until August when it commenced to fall. The rise in prices stimulated the demand for A.-12 cloth in the Punjab and the adjacent provinces, a demand which the fall in prices did not affect so far as the Punjab is concerned. No

more standard cloth was being manufactured under the Act, but I was able to obtain a fairly large quantity both of A.-12 and ordinary cloth at favourable rates through the kind assistance of some of the leading Bombay firms. 135 bales of A.-12 were obtained at Re. 1-3-6 per pound, the price fixed for the second allocation, from the following mills and firms :—

	Bales.
Century Mills Company	51
Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Company	12
Messrs. Tata Sons and Company	17
The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company	12
Messrs. Finlay and Company	10
Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company	11
The E. D. Sassoon United Mills Company	12
Colaba Land and Mills Company	10

Of this cloth 72 bales were despatched to the Punjab, 35 bales to Sind, 15 bales to Baluchistan and 13 bales to the North-West Frontier Province. 15 bales of A.-12 were also obtained from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, at Re. 1-6-6 per pound, 5 of which were despatched to Baluchistan and 10 to the Punjab. The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company also supplied me with 30 bales of cloth A.-12 quality, 36 inches wide instead of 31 inches at Re. 1-6-6 per pound. Of this, 18 bales were supplied to the Punjab, 10 to the North-West Frontier Province and 2 to Sind. 50 bales of ordinary cloth were also obtained from the Century Mills Company at favourable rates 41 of these were supplied to the Punjab and 9 to Sind. I have further arranged with the Century Mills Company for the supply of 65 bales of A.-12 at Re. 1-6-0 per pound to the Director of Civil Supplies, Punjab and 12 bales at Re. 1-8-0 per pound to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Punjab and with Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons for the supply of 100 bales to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Pubjab at Re. 1-6-0 per pound. These are in process of manufacture. The popularity of A.-12 cloth in the Punjab has been so great that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in that province is anxious to arrange for a permanent supply of this cloth to Co-operative Societies in that Province He has recently visited Bombay and I have been able to assist him in making arrangements which will, I trust, secure this result. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons have generously offered to supply at once 260 bales at Re. 1-8-0 per pound, a very favourable rate in present circumstances. 100 bales have been accepted at this rate, and I have little doubt that the whole quantity will be taken up. In order to prevent a recrudescence of profiteering during the Pooja holidays, the Government of Bengal requested me to arrange for a supply of ordinary cloth which could be placed on the market should any tendency to profiteer become manifest or be disposed of suitably should that contingency not arise. I succeeded in obtaining 119 bales for them at favourable rates from the following firms :—

	Bales.
The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company	48
Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons	49
Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company	22

300 bales of cloth were also obtained at ordinary rates from the Century Manufacturing Company. 10 bales of cotton-blankets obtained from the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company at favourable rates have been supplied to Assam and 4 bales to the United Provinces.

16. In all, therefore, the total figure of standard and other cloth supplied by me to the various provinces, including cloth in process of manufacture and

the 100 bales from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons mentioned in the last paragraph, amounts to 11,708 bales made up as follows :—

Name of Province.	Prior to the Act being brought into force.	1st allocation.	2nd allocation.	Voluntary.	TOTAL.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
United Provinces	240	2,270	1,760	4	4,274
Bihar and Orissa	799	1,534	1,572	...	3,905
Punjab	4	1,178	479	418	2,079
Bengal	5	...	37	419	461
Assam	...	...	407	10	417
Central Provinces	60	29	251	...	340
Bombay	4	37	25	46	112
Baluchistan	5	...	36	20	61
North-West Frontier Province	...	5	29	23	57
Delhi	...	...	1	...	1
Madras	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL	1,117	5,053	4,598	940	11,708

This represents nearly $22\frac{1}{4}$ million yards of cloth.

17. A word should now be said about the examination and despatch of the cloth. Each mill was required to submit two one yard samples of the cloth it had been directed to make. These samples were carefully examined both in my office and by Mr. Stones at the Textile Mills and, if they were approved, the mill was directed to proceed with the manufacture of its allocation. If they were not approved, the mill was directed to submit a fresh sample. This was, as a rule, sufficient though in a few cases more than one fresh sample had to be called for. At the outset, the cloth was inspected by the Assistant Controller or myself whilst it was in process of manufature and if the quality was satisfactory, despatching instructions were issued in regard to it. It was, however, soon found that this method of inspection did not prevent unsatisfactory cloth being sent out and a different system was adopted. The cloth was not inspected until the whole of it had been completed and baled. A proportion of the bales were then opened and examined. If any defects were found in these, the mill was required to reopen the bales and to select satisfactory cloth. If this proved impossible, the whole consignment was rejected. It will be observed that the rejections were much larger in the case of the second allocation than of the first. This was partly due to the fact that, in consequence of complaints received in regard to the first allocation, a somewhat higher standard was insisted on in the case of the second allocation, partly to the fact that owing to the slackening of the demand for standard cloth, more detailed inspection was possible in the case of the second allocation than of the first and partly to the fact that some mills were undoubtedly more careless about their second allocation than about the first as they were then aware that no more orders were being placed with them. That no undue leniency was shown in passing the cloths is, I

think, shown by the prices mills were able to obtain for rejected cloth. I heard of some cases in which this was appreciably above the controlled price. This means that some mills gained by turning out defective cloth. It is to be regretted that this should have been possible, but, as already explained, no useful purpose would have been served by requiring them to replace it by cloth of correct quality. I may here mention that in only one case was my decision questioned and an appeal made to my Advisory Committee. In that case, the mill was given an opportunity of selecting its cloth and of providing as many bales as possible of a quality equal to the best sample I had been able to find on inspection of its cloth. It proved unable to do so. The complaints made in regard to the quality of the cloth are dealt with in paragraph 21 below.

18. The arrangements made to secure quick transit of the cloth were as follows. In the case of the United Provinces, the cloth was despatched in whole waggon loads to Cawnpore, Lucknow or Allahabad. In the case of other provinces which had no such convenient distributing centres, arrangements were made with the authorities of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways to despatch all the cloth sent off from Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur in whole waggon loads to the furthest possible point, *e.g.*, in the case of Assam to Calcutta or in that of the Punjab to Lahore and so on. These arrangements worked admirably and undoubtedly saved much time in transit. In this connexion, I am especially indebted to Mr. D. S Burn, Deputy Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Mr. J. D. Flynn, C.I.E., Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and Mr. J. Counsell, Goods Superintendent, Carnac Bunder, on whom and whose staff the detailed working out of the scheme entailed much labour.

19. The arrangements for financing the purchase of the cloth which were contemplated at the preliminary Conference held in September were that the Local Government should keep me in funds in order to enable me to pay for the cloth immediately on receipt of the signed railway receipt from the Station Master of the despatching station. Government were, however, unable to approve this proposal as the financing of the very large purchases of standard cloth which then appeared probable would have involved somewhat serious interference with their financial arrangements. Eventually the price of standard cloth was fixed on the assumption that it would be paid for within three weeks of delivery. At that time it was contemplated that the cloth would be mainly disposed of by wholesale and retail dealers who would pay for it on receipt of the railway receipt. The system of disposing of the cloth through wholesale and retail dealers did not prove successful and other expedients had to be adopted which are described in detail in paragraph 22. In the United Provinces, the procedure followed at the outset was that the Collector of the district recovered the amount of the invoices from the dealers and remitted it to me by remittance transfer receipt. This system soon broke down owing to the refusal of some dealers to take delivery of the cloth indented for and the inability of others to dispose of what they had. This meant that payment could not be made until other agencies had been organized. In Bihar and Orissa, the incapacity of the dealers was very quickly recognized and arrangements were made to dispose of the cloth through the agency of the Provincial Controller's own staff and that of District Officers. This meant, however, that the Provincial Controller could not remit the money due for the cloth until it had actually been sold. In the case of both these provinces, therefore, which took the bulk of the ordinary standard cloth, the prompt payment, which had been hoped for, was not forthcoming and it was not until the Local Governments advanced the whole of the funds required to meet the outstanding invoices that my difficulties in this respect were overcome. I have to express my appreciation of the forbearance shown by the majority of the mills in Bombay and of some of those up-country in this matter. The three weeks period was seldom exceeded in the case of the consignments of cloth sent to the Punjab, to which a more readily saleable cloth had been supplied and where it was disposed of almost entirely through the agency of Co-operative Societies, or in that of the other provinces which took cloth on a small scale. A few Municipalities and District Boards in the Central Provinces were somewhat dilatory

in payment. The total amount paid to the mills was R63,13,555-10-3 made up as follows :—

	R	A	P.
United Provinces	22,66,420	6	7
Bihar and Orissa	21,02,005	14	7
Punjab	10,81,992	2	10
Bengal	3,45,683	4	3
Assam	2,13,553	12	6
Central Provinces	1,86,406	8	7
Bombay	59,377	15	4
Baluchistan	29,730	0	9
North-West Frontier Province	27,772	15	7
Delhi	487	1	9
Madras	125	7	6
Total	63,13,555	10	3

20. Before proceeding to give details of the agencies by which the cloth was sold and the effect upon the prices of ordinary cloth in the different provinces, a few remarks upon the general question of the saleability of standard cloth seem called for. If, as has been stated in the course of this report, the price of standard cloth has been throughout lower than the price of ordinary cloth of the same or even of inferior quality it is only natural that the question should be asked why it did not sell more readily in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and why there was not a greater demand for it in other Provinces. For this there were several reasons. It must be emphasized that the intention of Government in providing for the manufacture of standard cloth was not to provide a popular cloth but a cloth which would relieve the distress of the poorest classes. To get such a cloth to the poorest classes needs organization to an extent which was not realized at the outset. As will be shown, when dealing with conditions in each province, an organization has now been evolved in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa which is disposing of standard cloth with what may be regarded as satisfactory rapidity and there can be little doubt that, if this organization had been in existence throughout, nearly all the standard cloth sent to those provinces would have been disposed of by this time. As the operations progressed, it became clear that the poorest classes for whom alone standard cloth was intended would buy if it were sent out to them but that it was difficult to get them to come to public offices for it either because they could not spare the time, were reluctant to leave their homes or were exceedingly ignorant and careless of their own interests Another point which militated against the sale of standard cloth was the fact that it could not be sold on credit. In July last, Mr. Reid reported that, in the Bhabua Sub-Division of the Shahabad District, hundreds of people came to purchase standard cloth but were unable to buy as they had no money. They were willing to take the whole supply on credit. Mr. Reid further pointed out that his experience had shown that the statistics usually accepted in regard to the demand for cloth in rural tracts were entirely fallacious and that when prices were as high as they have been in war conditions the poorer people buy very little cloth indeed. Instead of the normal two pairs a year, they are content to buy a single cloth and in the jungle tracts many of the aboriginal tribes do with even less. Another obstacle was the inherent conservatism even of the poor which led them to prefer a dearer cloth to which they were used to a cheaper cloth to which they were not accustomed. Both from the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, it was reported that standard cloth would have found a readier sale if it had been more heavily sized. The amount of size on standard cloth was 40 per cent. on warp whereas very much of the cloth usually purchased by the poorer classes is sized to the extent of 80 or 100 per cent. In other words, these classes are so negligent of their real interests that they prefer a cloth which is composed in very large measure of size rather than yarn merely because it looks more attractive in the first instance though it loses its appearance as soon

as it is washed and is obviously much less durable than standard cloth. A curious obstacle to the ready sale of standard *saris* (A 15) in Bihar and Orissa, which could not have been foreseen, was the existence of the coloured centre runner. Everyone consulted on this point expressed the opinion that this centre runner was an indispensable feature of *saris* and that they would never sell without it. Mr. Reid, however, found that it was considered too "fashionable" by the classes for which it was intended and has considerable difficulties in disposing of the *saris* in consequence. This was specially unfortunate as a slight reduction in cost would have been possible if it had been omitted. Punjab experience shows that the poorer classes were quite willing to pay more for a more closely woven cloth and, if the cloth operations are resumed at any time, this tendency must undoubtedly be taken into account

21. I have already referred to the complaints which were received of the inferiority of the cloth supplied by some mills. I regret to be compelled to admit that, in many cases, these were entirely justified. At the same time, they were inseparable from the character of the scheme. It was absolutely impossible to ensure that every mill should turn out exactly the same cloth from the same specifications. It was out of the question to lay down what cotton should be used for the manufacture of standard cloth and I may say at once that I am satisfied that the use of inferior cotton was not the cause of the trouble. I received a complaint in regard to the cloth turned out by a mill which had, I found on enquiry, paid R1,000 a *khandi* for the cotton it had used for its standard cloth. The real cause of the difference in the quality of the standard cloth turned out by different mills lay in the character of the machinery and management, more especially the former. The older the machinery, the greater the twist which has to be given to the yarn and the more open and less attractive the appearance of the cloth. Put shortly, the same quality of cloth could not be expected from an up to date Bombay mill with the latest machinery, with highly trained and highly paid European mill managers obtained from Lancashire and with mill agents who make a practice of visiting their mills daily and from small upcountry mills with very old machinery, badly paid subordinates and mill agents who are often non-resident. It was unfortunate from this point of view that the sample bales which were supplied to the provinces were supplied by the Textile Mill which is one of the very best mills in India. This justified the complaint that much of the standard cloth supplied subsequently was not as good as the sample bales but the Textile Mill was the only one willing to give me assistance on the scale required as the manufacture of standard cloth at that stage involved the mill in a heavy loss on the prices then obtainable for ordinary cloth. I may mention that small samples of standard cloth manufactured by upcountry mills were despatched to the Provincial Controllers who were warned that this represented more nearly the average quality of cloth which might be expected. The warning was perhaps not quite sufficiently taken to heart. No complaints were received of the quality of the thicker A 12 cloth and the complaints in regard to the quality of the standard cloth turned out by the Bombay mills were very few indeed. Almost all the majority of the complaints were in regard to the quality of cloth turned out by mills in Ahmedabad and by some of the smaller upcountry mills and the cloth rejected was mainly from these mills. The difference in the quality of the cloth that might be expected from the average Bombay mill and the average mill in Ahmedabad or the small upcountry mill was perhaps hardly appreciated by myself or my Advisory Committee, nearly all the representatives of the mill industry on which were gentlemen connected with highly efficient mills. If it had been, a somewhat different procedure might have been adopted though the question of prescribing a different cloth for mills of different degrees of efficiency appeared at that stage to present insuperable obstacles. I have given much thought to it during the last few months, in view of a possible resumption of the standard cloth operations, and consider that the only way in which the difficulty could be overcome would be to standardize a more closely woven cloth for all mills and in the case of mills in regard to whose cloth justifiable complaints have been received, to prescribe a higher reed and pick in order to ensure that no more complaints of

inferior quality should be received. This would enable the Ahmedabad Mills to manufacture a cloth of 20s. warp and 30s. weft to which they are much more accustomed than to one of 20s. warp and 20s. weft. I am entirely satisfied that in no case did any mill attempt in any way to evade responsibilities under the Act, and that the inferiority of the cloth was due to the causes enumerated. That standard cloth in all cases represented good value for money is shown by the fact already mentioned that, in several cases, rejected cloth was sold at a higher price than would have been paid for it by me. I may mention that no complaints in regard to quality were received from provinces which took standard cloth in small quantities and that it would thus appear that it was only in Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces that the presence of cloth from good and inferior mills gave rise to difficulties.

22. A brief summary of the reports received from the provinces in regard to the agencies through which standard cloth was sold and its effect upon the prices of ordinary cloth will now be given. A statement showing the rates at which the cloth was sold in the different provinces is appended (Statement B).

United Provinces.—The announcement of the intention of Government in regard to the control of cloth contributed in some degree to the large fall in bazaar prices which occurred in these provinces at the end of October. As it was not considered that this would be permanent, the demand for standard cloth was tested by placing five bales of cloth on the market in each of the 48 districts in the provinces. These sold sufficiently well to justify the conclusion that the manufacture of standard cloth on a considerable scale would be of real benefit to the poorer classes and two indents for March and April were accordingly submitted. By the time these reached the provinces, the price of bazaar cloth had fallen considerably and the difference between it and that of standard cloth was no longer so considerable. Under the scheme originally worked out, it was intended that the cloth should be disposed of by regular dealers in cloth who were selected in each district by the District Officers. Their remuneration was fixed at 3½ per cent. for wholesale dealers and 5 per cent for retail dealers. This proved insufficiently attractive and the Provincial Controller reports that where it was a choice between the sale of standard and bazaar cloth many dealers undoubtedly pressed the latter on their customers as it gave them a better profit. The undoubted inferiority of much of the standard cloth to the sample bales supplied them with an excuse for backing out of a bargain which they realized was not going to be as profitable as they had anticipated. It was further alleged that the cloth had arrived too late to be of use, a ground of complaint which was justified in so far that the cold weather is a better season for the sale of cloth than the hot. It was further alleged that the rates for standard cloth did not compare favourably with the market prices for other cloth. That this complaint was entirely without justification and that, in spite of the fall in the prices of ordinary cloth to which the presence of standard cloth had contributed, there was still a sufficient margin to make it well worth while for customers to purchase the latter is clear from the Statement C appended which shows the difference at Cawnpore in April. This difference would, of course, be appreciably greater in the case of the rural tracts.

In a few districts such as Gorakhpur, where dealers with a genuine interest in the scheme spread the news that standard cloth was available, sales proceeded rapidly but the indifference generally displayed by them made it imperative that another selling agency should be devised. The Provincial Controller of Cloth therefore submitted proposals to the Local Government that the cloth should be taken over by District Boards. These proposals were finally sanctioned at the end of June and many Boards are now selling the cloth through teachers and poundkeepers. Wherever the Boards have refused to take over the cloth, District Officers have instructed their Gazetted Officers and Tahsildars to take a supply of cloth with them whenever they go on tour. The reports so far received of the results of the new arrangements are very encouraging. The Secretaries of some District Boards, notably those at Cawnpore, Lucknow and Allahabad, are devoting a great deal of time and energy to the task with the result that in those places large quantity of cloth have recently been disposed of. The District Board at Muttra disposed of 17 bales of standard cloth in a month though the wholesale dealer had failed

to sell a single piece in the four previous months. In Basti the difficulty is to keep the selling agents supplied as they dispose of the cloth as soon as it is received. Officers who have so far taken the cloth on tour have found many ready customers. In Muzaffarnagar, three Sub-Divisional Officers and one Tahsildar disposed of Rs. 2,540 worth of cloth (about five bales) during a brief monsoon tour of 10 or 12 days. Help is being given in a few instances by Co-operative Credit Societies and Managers of the Court of Wards. Where teachers and poundkeepers are giving their services, they are being allowed a small commission though this amounts to much less than that which was previously sanctioned for dealers.

In June market prices for shirting in the United Provinces rose slightly by about two annas a pound and remained firm till the middle of September. They then dropped by about six annas a pound and the price at the beginning of October was Re. 1-8-6 wholesale. The price of *dhoties* and *saris* has steadily declined since February. The average prices in June and October as compared with the price of the second allocation of standard cloth are shown in Statement D appended.

For purposes of comparison, the cloths in the Cawnpore market, which bear the closest resemblance to standard cloth, have been taken. The difference between the price of standard cloth of the second allocation and the wholesale market rate is slightly in favour of the former, but the advantage is increased considerably when the comparison is extended to retail rates. The Provincial Controller adds that the fall in bazaar prices has for the present been checked by large outstation purchases for Hindu festivals and that it is generally thought the lowest level for the time being has now been reached.

As regards the effect of the manufacture of standard cloth in the price of ordinary cloth, the Controller of Cloth (Mr. J. H. Darwin, I.C.S.) is of opinion that there is no doubt that it has been instrumental in keeping prices low, but that it is difficult to say exactly how far it has operated in this direction in view of the other important factors which have been at work such as the heavy fall in the price of cotton and the rise in the rate of exchange. He considers that the great benefit which standard cloth has brought about has been in the steadying influence it has exercised on the market. Since it was introduced, there have been no sudden fluctuations and its diffusion in all districts has kept prices much the same throughout the provinces. I may mention that enquiries I made during my recent tour in the United Provinces with the Indian Sugar Committee have shown that standard cloth has been of the greatest service in some of the eastern districts of the provinces. I was informed that in the north of the Gorakhpur district, where communications are bad and ordinary cloth expensive and difficult to obtain in consequence, many of the poorer people would have been practically unclad had it not been for standard cloth.

Mr. Darwin further points out that until the end of May the staff employed in connexion with standard cloth in the United Provinces consisted of one supervising officer and one clerk. It was not until the end of June that a special officer was appointed to tour the province and infuse more vigour in the selling arrangements. He considers that if a staff of Inspectors had been employed in the provinces from the start, the result would have been different. He is unable to state exactly how much standard cloth has been sold, but states that at the end of the first week in November there were 86[illegible] bales still undespatched to districts from the distributing centres at Cawnpore and Allahabad. Considerably more than half of this consists of dhoties (A.-16) which are much less popular than the shirting. It is surprising that this should be so as their average quality was markedly higher. In view of the fall in bazaar prices and to facilitate the disposal of such cloth as remained of the first allocation, its prices were reduced to those of the second. The difference will be paid by the Local Government which has made budget provision for the purpose. It is hoped that the loss will not exceed one lakh.

Bihar and Orissa.—The Provincial Controller (Mr. J. Reid, I.C.S.) reports that the agency originally adopted for the sale of standard cloth, as well as of

the Manchester cloth purchased by him in Calcutta, was that of agents and retailers appointed on commission. These men, who were selected by district officers, proved to possess very little experience of trade or of any business requiring close organization. They sold large quantities of the cloth purchased at low prices by Mr. Reid in the Calcutta market during the collapse in prices which followed the armistice, but when their prices rose to a level approaching the local market rates they failed completely to make any headway and have all been displaced. The plea put forward by them to justify their failure was, as in the United Provinces, that the cloth supplied to them was dearer than the cloth sold in the local market by the local dealers, a plea which was supported by several local officers and sub-divisional officers. This plea was completely demolished by the large sales effected by the special staff subsequently organized at all the larger centres in competition with the local dealers competition which was generally invited. Individual dealers occasionally sold particular kinds of ordinary cloth at rates below its purchase price in order to create the impression that ordinary cloth was cheaper than standard cloth and the agents and retailers, who were unable to make any headway for quite different reasons, eagerly adopted the theory to explain their own inefficiency. It, therefore, became necessary to appoint a special agency working directly under the Provincial Controller. Experiments were first tried in the Patna District and were completely successful as soon as the cloth was placed in the mofussil markets. The scheme has since been fully developed and there are now 40 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors engaged in the sale of cloth. Cloth is also being sold through post offices. What can be accomplished by agencies of this character is shown by the fact that in the Chapra Sub-Division Rs. 25,000 worth of cloth (nearly 50 bales) were sold in August. Sales in Bihar are now satisfactory. This is not the case in Chota Nagpur and Orissa, but even there, in individual tracts in Chota Nagpur and throughout Orissa, they are improving owing to the advertisement which has been given to the cloth through the efforts of the special staff. About the middle of October, Mr. Reid estimated that he still had standard and other cloth on hand to the value of about Rs 13 lakhs. He has been unable to supply me with any later figures of value, but since then the sale of standard cloth has progressed steadily and a further 100 bales have been transferred to Assam. The saleability of the balance will depend on the pitch of prices in the local market, but should the heavy demand, which is expected, materialize during the cold weather it will disappear very rapidly. The disposal of the cloth will be facilitated by the arrangements which have been made to supply 100 bales per mensem to Assam as long as possible.

Mr. Reid reports that, in addition to the difficulty arising from the difference in the quality of the cloth supplied by different mills which has been dealt with above and which both he and Mr. Darwin state was much less apparent in the case of cloth of the second than that of the first consignment as a result of the action taken by me, the tenuity of the cloth militated against its popularity and that it was found that the poorer classes were prepared to pay one or two annas a yard more for better material if placed side by side with standard cloth for sale. I have also already dealt with this point. Mr. Reid states that standard cloth has, with a few exceptions, proved durable, and it has certainly conferred a great benefit on the poorer classes in Bihar and Orissa who were quite unable to purchase Manchester cloth or the cloth supplied by local dealers at the high level of prices which they sought to maintain. Its influence in reducing the level of prices has not been such an important factor as the Manchester cloth purchased in the Calcutta market, as a result of which the prices of the local dealers fell as much as 20 per cent before standard cloth was placed on the market. No loss has so far been incurred as a result of the standard cloth operations.

Punjab.—The Director of Civil Supplies (The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. H. Townsend, I.C.S.) reports that by far the greater part of the cloth supplied to the Punjab was distributed to the public through the agency of Co-operative Societies, rural and urban, which sold the cloth equally to members, and non-members, Municipalities and Cantonment Committees. During the period of martial law in Lahore about 130 bales were sold in that city by selected shopkeepers who were allowed a profit on the sale but, even so, retailed the cloth to the public at rates well below the maximum rates fixed by Government.

The standard cloth A.-12, which formed the bulk of the cloth taken by the Punjab, was exceedingly popular and could hardly have been a greater success than it was. Ten times the amount received could have been disposed of without difficulty. It was well suited to the requirements of the average Punjabi. The ordinary standard cloth was by no means so popular and some difficulty was experienced in disposing of it.

The prices at which the cloth was sold in the Punjab, which are shown in the statement appended (Statement B), were regarded as maximum prices and the distributing agencies were instructed to retail the cloth to the public at such rates below these as would allow them neither profit nor loss on the transaction. It was found impossible to fix one retail rate for standard cloth for the whole of the province owing to the difference in the cost of freight to such stations as Rohtak in the south-east of the province and Isākhel, a remote Trans-Indus Municipality. In no case were the maximum rates exceeded. The bulk of the first allocation of A.-12 cloth was retailed at either annas 6-9 or annas 7 per yard: that of the second at annas 6-6 per yard. The A.-12 of the first allocation, sold under martial law at Lahore, was sold at annas 6-9 per yard.

Mr. Townsend states that the political effect of the manufacture and sale of the cloth was exceedingly good and that he has received reports to this effect from all over the province. It brought home to the poorer, and indeed to all classes, that Government really had their interests at heart and wanted to do what it could to help them. The testimony on the strength of which he has reported to this effect is far from being all official. One missionary lady of Lahore, in particular, who has been there for many years and is in intimate touch with the poorer city women of all religions, assured him that the political effect of the sale of standard cloth under martial law was very great and entirely good. When A.-12 first appeared in the province in March, it was about 25 per cent. cheaper than ordinary bazaar cloth of similar quality. As a result of its appearance, the latter fell in price between 5 and 10 per cent. all over the province. This fall in price has continued, generally speaking until recently, owing to ordinary trade conditions. At the end of October, the difference in price between A.-12 and similar ordinary bazaar cloth was about 10 per cent. Mr. Townsend confirms the anticipation I expressed at the outset that A.-12 would have been even more popular had it been 36 inches wide instead of 31 inches. He sums up by saying that standard cloth in the Punjab has been a very great success and of great political value.

Assam.—At first only small quantities of standard cloth were indented for from Assam, but for some months past the indent has been for 100 bales monthly. As already mentioned, arrangements have now been made to supply this quantity from the surplus stocks held by the Controller, Bihar and Orissa. It is reported that the shirtings and *dhoties* are in demand everywhere, but that the *saris* are not liked by the general public owing to the presence of the coloured centre runner. Their sale is, therefore, confined to the coolie women of the tea gardens. The price of the ordinary lines of cotton cloth of the same sizes and quality are considerably higher than those of standard cloth, and the sale of standard cloth has not influenced them to any great extent as the market prices in Assam depend on those in Calcutta, the stocks of cloth held in the province being small. Local dealers are, however, getting smaller quantities of coarse cloth for sale in Assam. The agencies employed for the distribution of the cloth were Deputy Collectors in charge of circles, mouzadars (Revenue Collectors), Municipalities, Local Boards, Co-operative Societies and Managers of tea gardens, both Indian and European. The manufacture of standard cloth has undoubtedly proved a great benefit to the poorer classes in Assam.

Central Provinces.—The Director of Civil Supplies (Mr. C. G. Leftwich, C.B.E., I.C.S.) states that, generally speaking, standard cloth was not popular in the Central Provinces. Hoshangabad was the only district from which any considerable orders were placed. The poorer classes considered it rough and not durable, a view which, as I have already pointed out, was probably due to the fact that the cloth was not so heavily sized as that to which they are accustomed. One local body subsequently reported that experience had shown that the cloth was quite as durable as could be expected at the price.

In most cases, the unpopularity of the cloth was due to its variation from the style generally used. Mr. Leftwich holds that it was very wise not to try to meet the wishes of the people altogether, and that had this been attempted, the difficulties would have been greatly increased. As it was, the price of standard cloth in most places—the exceptions being the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug where similar cheap cloth was available from the Bengal Nagpur Mills at Rajnandgaon—was below that of similar lines available in the market and the presence of standard cloth undoubtedly had a good steadying effect on the market generally. In some places, middle class people would have been glad to avail themselves of the cloth, being less rigid in their customs than the labouring classes, but sales were generally restricted to the latter only. In most places the selling agency was a local body such as a Municipality, Local Board or Co-operative Bank. Sometimes the local bodies appointed a sub-committee and in a few cases employed selected dealers, who sold under their control.

Mr. Leftwich considers that it may be claimed that the cloth operations in the Central Provinces were beneficial and served a useful purpose in keeping the markets steady. One Indian officer, in reporting upon its effect, expressed the view that standard cloth had once again convinced the people that their "Sarkar" is mindful of their interests and ever ready to help them in times of distress.

Sind.—From Sind it is reported that A.-12 cloth was much more popular than the ordinary standard cloth and that large quantities of it could have been sold if it had been available. The work of distributing the standard cloth in Karachi and despatching it up-country was undertaken by Mr. Jamshed N. N. Mehta without remuneration. The cloth was sold by two agents and also at four Government cloth shops in Karachi. That sent up-country was sold by dealers approved and at prices fixed by the Collectors. The price of A.-12 cloth was considerably below that of ordinary cloth of similar quality, but the quantity available was insufficient to have any great effect on the price of ordinary lines of cloth. Standard cloth has been of great benefit to a limited class of poor people.

Bengal.—Standard cloth was supplied to and sold from only two centres in the Bengal Presidency, Bankura and Brahmanbaria. A few bales only were sold and the rest was distributed free. It is reported that the cloth was popular amongst the people who got it. It was sold through official agency and the prices compared favourably with that of ordinary lines of cloth. The ordinary cloth recently obtained through me has been distributed for relief purposes in the area affected by the cyclone of September 26th. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. J. T. Donovan, I.C.S., adds that the quantity of standard cloth sold was insufficient to affect the market rates of other cloth, but the fact that standard cloth could be counted on had a salutary effect on potential profiteers.

Baluchistan.—From Baluchistan it is reported that standard cloth A.-12 has been most popular amongst the local population and found a ready market. It was sold at annas 6-3 to annas 6-6 per yard, whilst the cost of similar cloth supplied by Bombay and Karachi firms was annas 8 to annas 9 per yard. The preference for the cloth was so great that, had there been any more cloth forthcoming, it would have been welcomed.

North-West Frontier Province.—Mr. S. E. Pears, C.I.E., the Director of Civil Supplies, reports that standard cloth A.-12 was distinctly popular, although its appearance was not considered attractive. It was sold by reliable dealers at a low profit. As it was unlike the cloth usually sold in the province, comparison between its price and that of ordinary cloth of similar quality is not possible, but it was recognized as being good value. Owing to the small quantity supplied the influence which it exercised on the prices of ordinary cloth was negligible as the fluctuations in the latter were brought about by more powerful factors.

23. During the last few weeks the position in Bombay has altered considerably. The price of the Century Mill's cloth, which six or seven weeks ago stood at Re. 1-7-6 per pound, is now Re. 1-14-0 per pound. This rise in

price has been brought about by several factors, the most important of which are the great revival in demand as a result of favourable monsoon conditions, and the prohibition by Japan of the export of yarn under 20*s*. counts which has resulted in the price of yarn at the time of writing being higher in some cases than the price of the cloth manufactured from it. The large stocks of standard cloth held in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and the arrangements I have been able to make in regard to further supplies of A.-12 cloth to the Punjab and for transferring cloth from Bihar and Orissa to Assam enable the situation to be regarded with equanimity, but at the same time a resumption of the standard cloth operations cannot be regarded an altogether remote possibility.

24. In viewing the standard cloth operations as a whole, their effect must not, I venture to think, be gauged entirely by the quantity of cloth supplied, large as this was and great as was the benefit it undoubtedly conferred on the poorer classes. The indirect effects of the presence of standard cloth in stabilising prices and in checking any tendency to profiteer have been equally important. The political effect in one important province has also to be placed to the credit of the operations. It is hardly necessary to point out that had the war continued, standard cloth would have been more necessary and its sale much quicker than has proved to be the case. It can, I venture to think, be claimed that the operations have been carried out with the minimum of dislocation to the trade.

25. If the operations are resumed at any time, which, I trust, will not prove necesary, a few changes in the scheme will be called for. It will, as I have already pointed out, be advisable to standardize a somewhat thicker cloth and to differentiate between mills of different grades of efficiency. It will also be necessary to make arrangements under which the cloth will be paid for more promptly than has been possible on this occasion. It is unnecessary to discuss a possibility which may not arise, and I need only point out that the organization which the provinces have now evolved for disposing of standard cloth will make it much more easy for the provincial authorities to meet the mills' invoices at once.

26. I have already expressed my obligations to various firms and gentlemen connected with them for the assistance given me in procuring standard cloth on a voluntary basis and ordinary cloth at favourable rates. The extent of these obligations will be evident from the figures given in the preceding paragraphs. As will be seen, those members of my Advisory Committee, who were connected with mills, have been especially helpful in this respect. For this and for the advice and assistance in other ways which were at all times freely given by them, I would express my grateful thanks.

To the firm of Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons, the Managing Agents of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, I am under special obligations. Not only did they supply me with a very large quantity of standard cloth on a voluntary basis and of other cloth at favourable rates, but they were good enough at the outset to furnish samples of all the cloth which it was proposed to standardize to all provinces without charge. The value of these samples amounted to at least Rs. 1,500. All the samples of cloth received from the various mills were tested either at the Textile or Spring Mills, a task which entailed much time and trouble. They also permitted Mr. F. Stones, the Manager of their mills, to serve on my Advisory Committee. It is impossible for me to express in sufficiently warm terms my appreciation of the help given me by Mr. Stones throughout. The value of his expert knowledge to me in working out all the details of the scheme was inestimable, and it is largely due to it that an organization was evolved which worked with so little friction and could at any time have been expanded to meet a very much greater demand. I venture to bring his services to the special notice of the Government of India.

Five bales of cloth sent off by the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills to a destination in the Central Provinces were destroyed by fire *en route*. The cloth had been inadvertently sent off at owner's risk instead of at railway risk. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway authorities were good enough to allow

Rs. 918 compensation although no responsibility rested with them. The Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company generously replaced the bales at their own expense less the amount received from the Railway Company as compensation and the small amount realized by the sale of the damaged bales. The Bombay Company were also good enough to replace a bale of cloth sent off by them before orders issued that all cloth should be sent off at " railway risk " and stolen in transit.

The bulk of the work of inspecting the cloth fell on Mr. J. D. F. Engel, my Assistant Controller. This difficult, and at times not alogether pleasant, duty involved incessant travelling all over India from February till August. Mr. Engel deserves great credit for the successful way in which he carried it out.

In order to ensure the prompt despatch of all cloth and the prompt payment of all money received, my office staff had for several months to work long hours and to do without holidays. Their work has been entirely satisfactory and Mr. F. de Ga, my Head Clerk, in particular, has been of the greatest assistance to me.

27. All the accounts for standard cloth have been finally adjusted with the exception of those for A.-12 cloth either in process of manufacture or to be manufactured for the Punjab. I have arranged that the Director of Civil Supplies and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should deal direct with the mills concerned in regard to this.

STATEMENT A—(Paragraph 11).

Statement showing the details of the cloth standardized.

Mark.	Description.	Breadth.	Length.	Weight in lbs.	No. of pieces in a bale.	Price per yard.	Price per lb.	Price per pair.	Price per bale.	REMARKS.
		Inches.	Yards.				R	R	R	
A. 1	Shirting	37	38	$7\frac{1}{4}$	50 pieces	1 allo. 4·48 as. 2 „ 4·1 „	1-7-6 1-5-6	... ...	532-6-9 487-1-9	
A. 3	Dhoti . . .	31	7	$1\frac{1}{8}$	300 pairs	1 „ 2 „	1-8-0 1-6-0	1-11-0 1-8-9	506-4-0 464-1-0	
A. 4	Do.	35	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	250 „	1 „ 2 „	1-8-0 1-6-0	2-4-0 2-1-0	562-8-0 515-10-0	
A. 5	Do.	39	9	$1\frac{7}{8}$	200 „	1 „ 2 „	1-6-0 1-6-0	2-13-0 2-9-3	562-8-0 515-10-0	
A. 9	Sari	39	9	$1\frac{13}{16}$	200 pieces	1 „ 2 „	1-8-6 1-6-6	2-15-6 2-11-7	593-5-9 544-14-9	
A. 14	Shirting	40	38	$7\frac{3}{4}$	50 „	1 „ 4·8 as. 2 „ 4·4 „	1-7-6 1-5-6	... ...	569-2-3 520-11-3	
A. 15	Sari	40	10	$2\frac{3}{16}$	180 „	1 „ 2 „	1-8-6 1-6-6	3-5-6 3-1-3	602-14-10 553-11-4	
A. 16	Dhoti	44	10	$2\frac{3}{8}$	160 pairs	1 „ 2 „	1-8-0 1-6-0	3-9-0 3-4-3	570-0-0 522-8-0	
A. 17	Sari	44	10	$2\frac{3}{8}$	160 pieces	1 „ 2 „	1-8-6 1-6-6	3-10-2 3-5-5	581-14-0 534-6-0	
A. 18	Dhoti	40	10	$2\frac{3}{16}$	180 pairs	1 „ 2 „	... 1-6-0	... 3-0-1	... 541-6-6	
A. 12	Shirting	31	38	$10\frac{7}{8}$	36 pieces	1 „ 6·15 as. 2 „ 5·6 „	1-5-6 1-3-6	... ...	526-1-3 477-2-3	

STATEMENT B—(Paragraph 22).

Statement showing the retail prices at which standard cloth has been sold to the public.

Mark and description.		Bihar and Orissa	Assam.	United Provinces Cawnpore.	Karachi.	Peshawar.	Central Provinces.	Bengal.	Punjab.	Quetta.
A. 1 Shirting . .	1 allo	0-4-9 yard	...	0-5-0 yard	...	...	0-4-8 to	...	0-5-3 yard	...
	2 „	0-4-9 „	0-4-6 yd.	0-4-6 „	...	...	0-4-2 yard	0-4-6 yd.	...	...
A. 3 Dhoti . .	1 „	...	...	1-13-9 pair	...	...	2-3-0 to	1-11-0 and	...	...
	2 „	...	...	1-11-3 „	...	...	2-0-9 pair	1-11-6 pair	...	...
A. 4 do. . .	1 „	...	...	2-7-9 „	...	...	2-11-0 to	2-3-6 and	...	...
	2 „	...	...	2-4-3 „	...	...	2-2-6 pair	2-4-0 pair	...	...
A. 5 do. . .	1 „	3-0-6 pair	...	...	3-2-0 per pair	...	2-13-0 to	2-11-0 and	3-2-0 per pair	...
	2 „	3-0-6 „	2-14-0 pair	...	...	...	2-10-0 pair	2-13-6 pair	...	...
A. 12 Shirting . .	1 „	...	...	...	0-6-11 per yard	0-6-3 to	...	...	0-7-3 yard	0-6-3 to
	2 „	...	...	...	...	0-7-3 per yard	...	...	...	0-6-6 a yard
A. 14 do. . .	1 „	0-5-3 yard	...	...	0-5-5 per yard	...	0-5-6 to	...	0-5-6 yard	...
	2 „	0-5-3 „	0-4-6 yard	...	...	...	0-4-4 yd.	...	...	...
A. 15 Sari . .	1 „	3-10-6 pair	...	...	...	...	...	3-5-0 and	3-12-0 a pair	...
	2 „	3-10-6 „	3-7-0 pair	...	...	...	...	3-7-0 pair	...	...
A. 16 Dhoti .	1 „	3-10-6 „	...	3-15-0 pair	...	...	3-9-0 to	...	3-15-6 a pair	...
	2 „	3-10-6 „	...	3-9-6 „	...	...	3-5-3 pair	...	...	...
A. 17 Sari .	1 „	3-12-0 „	...	4-0-6 „	...	...	...	...	4-1-0 a pair	...
	2 „	3-12-0 „	...	3-10-9 „	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT C.—(Paragraph 22).

Statement showing prices of standard cloth and ordinary cloth at Cawnpore in April.

Description of cloth.	Local Market Rates.		Standard cloth rates.		
	Wholesale.	Retail.	Description of cloth.	Wholesale.	Retail.
	R	R	...	R	R
Shirting corresponding to A. 1 (Hatta).	1-12-6	23-8	A. 1	1-8-6	1-10-3
Dhotis corresponding to A. 3 (7 yards).	2-1-0	2-9-3	A. 3	2-5-11	2-7-9
Dhotis corresponding to A. 4. 32" country	2-5-3	2-14-10	A. 4		
35" foreign	3-7-0	4-4-6	35"	2-5-11	2-7-9
Dhotis corresponding to A. 16.	4-6-0	5-7-6	A. 16	3-12-0	3-15-0
Saris corresponding to A. 17	4-12-0	5-15-0	A. 17	3-13-3	4-0-6

STATEMENT D—(Paragraph 22).

Statement showing prices of standard and ordinary cloth at Cawnpur from June to October.

Description of cloth.	LOCAL RATES.				Description of cloth.	SECOND ALLOCATION RATES.	
	Wholesale.		Retail.			At Head Quarters.	In Rural tracts.
	June.	October.	June.	October.		June to October.	June to October.
	R	R	R	R		R	R
Shirting approximate	1-14-0	1-8-6	2-4-0	1-13-6	A. 1.	1-6-3	1-7-7
Dhotis, 7 yards	1-13-0	1-11-0	2-2-9	2-0-5	A. 3.	1-9-6	1-11-3
Dhotis 8 yards (33")	2-4-0	1-14-0	2-11-2	2-4-0	A. 4. 35"	2-2-0	2-4-3
Dhotis, 10 yards	4-1-0	3-5-0	5-1-7	3-15-7	A. 16.	3-5-9	3-9-6
Saris 10 yards	4-8-0	4-0-0	5-6-5	4-12-10	A. 17.	3-7-0	3-10-9

No. 641-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 29th January 1920.

GRANT OF CERTAIN POWERS TO SECRETARY, AIR BOARD, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

IN connexion with the promulgation of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 66-C. A., dated the 31st January 1920, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to announce that the Secretary, Air Board, Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India, has been empowered—

(1) to grant certificates of approval under rule (2) (1) in respect of aerodromes other than Government or Royal Air Force aerodromes;

(2) to grant exemptions, under the proviso to rule 5, from the rules as to licensing of personnel, to personnel under instruction or to give orders for the grant of such exemptions;

(3) to appoint approved aerodromes for the use of passenger and goods aircraft under rule 12 (2);

(4) to approve persons for the periodical inspection and overhaul of passenger aircraft and engines and for the examination before each flight of such aircraft and engines under rules 29 (1) and 31 (2).

The Secretary, Air Board, will exercise these powers as follows:—

I.—CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL OF AERODROMES.

(1) There will be three classes of aerodromes other than Royal Air Force aerodromes and Civil aerodromes under the control of the Governor-General in Council, *viz.*:—

Class A.—Private aerodromes.

Class B.—Tuition aerodromes.

Class C.—Passenger and goods aerodromes.

(2) Applications for certificates should be made to the Secretary, Air Board.

(3) Certificates will not ordinarily be granted unless the proprietor of the aerodrome is a British subject.

(4) Application forms will be supplied on demand.

(5) *Class A.—Private aerodromes.*—A certificate of approval in Class A for a private aerodrome may be granted to the proprietor of a suitable area in respect of such area if such proprietor shall agree to the following conditions:—

(1) To produce his certificate of approval and allow entry and access to the aerodrome at any time to any person authorised to demand the production of licenses or certificates under the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, (rule 14), and to any officer of Customs;

(2) To charge dues for landing and accommodation of aircraft which shall not exceed the dues specified in paragraph II below.

(3) To keep exhibited a tariff of such charges;

(4) To keep prominently on the aerodrome by day, *viz.*, between sunrise and sunset, a suitable wind indicator, *viz.*, tubular streamer at least 10 feet long and 2 feet in diameter or Tee at least 15 feet long and 15 feet wide;

(5) To keep, as in rule 50, a circuit flag of blue or red colour at least 10 feet long and 5 feet wide;

(6) To observe and cause to be observed the general rules for aircraft using aerodromes as given in Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, rule 50;

(7) To cause suitable markings to be placed upon all obstacles dangerous to flying within the aerodrome;

(8) When specially requested by any person mentioned in Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, rule 14, or by the proprietor of any aerodrome, to make on the aerodrome the circuit light and also the minimum night landing signals as given in Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, rule 50 (10) (*b*). The payment for this service, to be made by the person requesting it, is to be ten rupees for each night.

(9) To make the report required from the proprietor of an aerodrome by Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, rule 61;

(10) To make and keep on the aerodrome suitable ground marks as directed by the Secretary, Air Board;

(11) To make no claim whatever in the event of the cancellation of the certificate of approval.

(6) *Class B.—Tuition aerodromes.*—A certificate of approval in Class B for a tuition aerodrome may be granted if the proprietor shall agree to the above conditions as for a private aerodrome and also to the following conditions:—

(12) To give no written permission of exemption from the requirements of Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, rule 5, as to licensing except to a person actually under the tuition of such proprietor at the time the written permission of exemption is granted. Such written permission shall specify the name of person under tuition to whom exemption is granted and shall be valid for one day only and shall specify the date of the day for which exemption is granted;

(13) To give no written permission of exemption as above to any person under his tuition who is not in possession of the certificate of nationality and suitability required to be sent with such person's application for license as a pilot;

(14) To send to the Secretary, Air Board, by registered letter, notification of each such exemption granted by him giving a copy of such permit of exemption and certificate of nationality and suitability;

When applying for a certificate of approval of a tuition aerodrome the proprietor thereof must furnish to the Secretary, Air Board, documentary proof:

(1) of his nationality and suitability signed by a District Magistrate;

(2) that he is by character and experience a person to whom the power of granting exemptions should be delegated.

(7) *Class C.—Passenger and goods aerodromes.*—A certificate of appointment for the use of passenger aircraft may be granted to the proprietor of any approved aerodrome in class A or B in respect of such aerodrome if the proprietor shall agree to the above conditions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 as for a private aerodrome and also to the following conditions:—

(11) To make and keep each night on the aerodrome between sunset and sunrise the circuit light and also the minimum night landing signals as given in Indian Aircraft Rules, Schedule VII, rule 39 (*b*), and

when specially requested by any person mentioned in Indian Aircraft rules, 1920, rule 14, or by the proprietor of any aerodrome, to make on the aerodrome the night landing signals given in paragraph (*a*) of the aforesaid rule;

(12) To cause suitable markings to be placed upon obstacles dangerous to flying within 300 yards of the boundary of the aerodrome.

II.—CHARGES AT APPROVED AERODROMES.

The dues to be charged at any approved aerodrome are not to exceed the following:—

A.—Accommodation for flying machines.

	8 hours or less.	Up to 24 hours.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Small Type, less than 900 square feet floor space	3 0 0	5 0 0
Medium Type, and exceeding 1,800 square feet floor space.	5 0 0	10 0 0
Larger Type, over 1,800 square feet floor space	20 0 0	20 0 0

Floor space is to be taken as the product of span and overall length. With folder flying machines the span (if folded) to be taken as the overall breadth when folded.

The charges for accommodation are to be made only when shed accommodation is provided.

B.—Landing fees for flying machines.

	FOR A SINGLE LANDING.	
	Without attendance.	With attendance.
	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.
Small type	2 0 0	3 0 0
Medium type	2 0 0	5 0 0
Large type	3 0 0	10 0 0

Attendance will include ordinary attendance, *e.g.*, guiding machines, starting propellers, refuelling, etc.

No extra landing fee will be charged in respect of three test flights not lasting more than thirty minutes in all, before departure.

Landing fees include the right to remain on the aerodrome for four hours without extra fee.

C.—Dues for the accommodation and landing of air-ships may be fixed by agreement.

III.—PERSONS APPROVED TO UNDERTAKE PERIODICAL INSPECTION AND OVERHAUL AND EXAMINATION BEFORE EACH FLIGHT OF AIRCRAFT.

1. With reference to Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, Rules 29 and 31, the following is the procedure for any person desirous of being certified as an approved person, hereinafter referred to as "ground engineer," to undertake the periodical inspection and overhaul of aircraft and engines required to be certified as airworthy, or as an approved person to examine such aircraft and engines before each flight.

2. Applications for certificates should be made to the Secretary, Air Board.

3. Application forms will be supplied on demand.

4. Subsequent to the forwarding to the Secretary, Air Board, of an application form for a ground engineer's certificate, the candidate will be requested to report to a local representative of the Secretary, Air Board, for examination. At this examination the candidate will be required to submit proof—

(*a*) That he is not less than 21 years of age.

(*b*) That he has served as a mechanic or engineer on internal combustion engines, or on flying machine or airship construction or maintenance, or on joint engine and aircraft construction or maintenance.

5. A candidate may apply to be certified as a ground engineer for the periodical inspection and overhaul of either flying machines, airships or engines and for their examination each day before flight; or may apply for a certificate limited to the inspection of *any* named type or types of flying machine, airship or engine.

6. Candidates will be required to submit proof of knowledge :—

(*a*) *For Flying Machines*:—The general principles of construction, rigging, trueing-up and adjustment of flying machines, a detailed knowledge of construction, adjustments, maintenance and final inspection of the flying machine's components and the capacity to supervise, or inspect running repairs, and the overhaul of specified types of flying machines.

(*b*) *For Airships.*—Aerostatics (Density of gases, Laws of Mariotte and Gay Lussac, Barometric pressure, Achimedes Principle, Confinement of gases), physical and chemical properties of gases, General theory of airships, Dynamic properties of moving bodies in air. The general principles of construction, rigging and adjustments of airships, physical and chemical properties of materials used in airships. A detailed knowledge of the construction, adjustments, maintenance and final inspection of airship components and the capacity to supervise or inspect repairs and the overhaul of specified types of airships.

(*c*) *For Engines.*—The general principles of internal combustion engine applied to aircraft, including the general principles of ignition carburation, lubrication and cooling. The inspection, testing and adjustments necessary for the installation and functioning of the complete power unit in the aircraft and the capacity to supervise or inspect running repairs and overhaul of particular engines.

7. The examination may be in part written and in part oral. Candidates may be required to give practical proof of knowledge and skill.

8. Ground engineers, certifying flying machines, airships or engines as airworthy after overhaul, must be in a position to certify that all the conditions required for the inspection of subsequent aircraft during construction that apply to the overhaul have been carried out.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, the Home, Foreign and Political and Army Departments of the Government of India, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary, Air Board, for information.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Delhi, the 2nd February 1920.

No. 369-F.—The following announcement by the Secretary of State regarding the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee, is published for general information :—

" The Secretary of State for India has considered in consultation with the Government of India the majority and minority reports received from the Committee appointed by him under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Babington Smith to advise on the subject of Indian exchange and currency. The majority report, which is signed by the Chairman and all members of Committee except Mr. D. M. Dalal, states as its object the restoration of a stable and automatic system and the maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue.

2. The fundamental recommendations of report are as follows :—

(*a*) that the present rupee, unchanged in weight and fineness, should remain unlimited legal tender ;

(*b*) that the rupee should have a fixed exchange value and that this exchange value should be expressed in terms of gold at the rate of one rupee for 11·30016 grains of fine gold, that is, one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign ;

(*c*) that the sovereign which is now rated by law at rupees 15 should be made legal tender in India at the revised ratio of rupees ten to one sovereign ;

(*d*) that the import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control as soon as the change in the statutory ratio has been effected, and that the gold mint at Bombay should be open for the coinage into sovereigns of gold tendered by public ;

(*e*) that the notification of Government undertaking to give rupees for sovereigns should be withdrawn ;

(*f*) that the prohibition on the private import and export of silver should be removed in due course and that the import duty on silver should be repealed unless the fiscal position demands its retention.

3. These recommendations develop with the necessary modifications required by altered circumstances the principles on which the Indian currency system was established before the war, and are accepted by the Secretary of State in Council as expressing the goal towards which Indian administration, following the previous policy, should now be directed.

4. Under the conditions existing prior to the war sterling and gold were identical standards. The existing disparity has made a choice between these standards necessary, and the Committee's recommendation is in favour of placing the rupee on a gold basis.

5. In recommending a rate, namely that above mentioned, for the exchange value of the rupee the Chairman and majority have taken account of the high range of silver prices and of the importance of safeguarding the convertibility of the Indian note issue by providing so far as possible that the token character of the rupee shall be restored and maintained, *i.e.*, that the Indian Government may be in a position to buy silver for coinage into rupees without loss. They were also impressed by the serious economic and political risks attendant on a further expansion of Indian prices such as must be anticipated from the adoption of a low rate.

6. The arguments advanced in favour of a gold basis and of a high rate of exchange appear to the Secretary of State in Council to be conclusive, and he has decided to take the necessary steps to give immediate effect to the recommendations on these points. Accordingly, the Government of India have to-day announced that the rate which they will pay for gold tendered to them under the Gold Import Act by private importers will henceforth be fixed at one rupee for 11·30016 grains of fine gold, *i.e.*, Rs. 10 for the gold contents of the sovereign. The consequential changes in the regulations relating to the sale of Council drafts by the Secretary of State in Council and of reverse drafts by the Government of India will be notified separately.

7. The question of the internal ratio presents special difficulties. The Committee recommend the maintenance of gold on a legal tender footing especially in view of possible difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of silver. A fixed ratio must, therefore, be established between the rupee and gold, as used in the internal circulation, either one sovereign for R15 as at present or one sovereign for R10 in correspondence with new exchange ratio. The former alternative would give the sovereign the status of an over-valued token coin, necessitating permanent control over the import of sovereigns and making an open gold mint impossible. The Secretary of State in Council agrees with the Committee that such conditions ought not to be contemplated as a permanent arrangement. On the other hand, the lower ratio cannot be effectively introduced while a great disparity continues to exist between the commercial price of gold in India and the intended Indian mint par of one sovereign for R10.

8. Present conditions are a product of the war and in some sense artificial. They cannot be immediately remedied without the risk of shock to the economic and monetary system in India, and of reaction elsewhere to which India cannot in her own interests be indifferent: a gradual process of rectification and of adjustment to new conditions is required. For some time past action has been taken in India to reduce the premium on gold by regular Government sales of bullion to the public, and this measure will be further developed. It may be expected that in that way a natural adjustment may be effected until the path to legislation is cleared.

9. The Secretary of State has decided, therefore, first, that the import of gold shall continue for the present to be controlled by license under the Gold Import Act, with a fixed acquisition rate as mentioned above; second, that meanwhile, periodical sales of gold bullion to the public shall continue; and third, that as a provisional measure during the transition period sovereigns shall remain legal tender at the present ratio of R15.

10. In arriving at these decisions the Secretary of State in Council has not failed to give careful consideration to the minority report signed by Mr. D. M. Dalal. Mr. Dalal's main object is the effective restoration and maintenance of the ratio of 15 rupees to a sovereign as a measure both of exchange and of the circulating value of the rupee. In order to secure this he relies upon freedom for the melting and export of rupees and correspondingly to freedom for the import of gold. To meet the possible result in shortage of silver coins he recommends that as long as the New York price of silver remains above 92 cents Government should coin two rupee silver coins of reduced fineness, the coinage of rupees of the present weight and fineness being meanwhile suspended, and only resumed when the price of silver falls to the figure named. He also recommends that sterling drafts on the Secretary of State should be sold only at 1*s*. 3 $\frac{31}{32}$*d*.

11. The Secretary of State in Council is satisfied that this programme could not be adopted without untoward consequences. The heavy exports of silver coin to be anticipated under the scheme must threaten not only the whole silver circulation but also the Government reserves of silver coin, and entail the gravest risk of inconvertibility of the Government note issue. The demand for the gold required continually to make this deficiency good must greatly aggravate any strain there may be on the gold stock of world when the freedom of import is restored. Nor is it safe to assume that these difficulties could be met by issuing new silver coins of inferior fineness; the evidence

against the acceptability of an inferior substitute for the present rupee has impressed the majority, and their recommendation on this head is accepted by the Secretary of State as decisive. Mr. Dalal's recommendation in regard to the rate for sterling drafts, if adopted, must produce an immediate crash in exchange bringing unmerited disaster to those who have reasonably relied on some continuity of policy. The only cover which his scheme affords is the export of the country's circulating currency. In any case, even if a return to the pre-war level of exchange could be accomplished without a shock to trade or risk to the Currency system, it would lay India open to a further serious inflation of prices, while the majority's recommendation would tend towards a reduction of general price levels in India.

12. Both during and since the war Indian currency and exchange have presented problems previously unanticipated and more perplexing than any encountered since the decision to close the mints in 1893. But the Secretary of State in Council is satisfied that decisions reached promise an eventual solution, and he desires to express his acknowledgments to the Committee and their Chairman for the ability and thoroughness with which they have explored the issues and have framed their recommendations."

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

The 2nd February 1920.

No. 324-F.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 of section 3 of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates at which payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the said Act:—

Class of gold.	Rate.
(1) Gold coins coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint. Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said statute as the least current weight.	Rs. 10 per sovereign.
(2) All other gold not included in entry No. 1	Re. 1 for every 11·30016 grains troy of fine gold.

2. The notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3157-F., dated the 12th December 1919, is hereby cancelled.

Note.—Gold shipped to India on a through bill of lading before the 2nd February 1920 will be paid for at the rates hitherto in force.

No. 370-F.—The Governor General in Council notifies for public information that the notifications of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 4071, dated the 11th September 1897, regarding the issue of rupees at the Reserve Treasuries in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in exchange for sovereigns and half sovereigns, and No. 6908-A., dated the 11th October 1906, regarding the receipt of sovereigns and half sovereigns at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints, are hereby cancelled.

No. 371-F.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel rules 21-A and 21-C of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended.

No. 372-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1571-F., dated the 11th July 1917, prohibiting the import of silver coin and silver bullion.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 2nd February 1920.

No. 745-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 8156, dated the 14th July 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt all silver bullion and silver coin from the import duty leviable thereon under item 49 of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

PURCHASE SCHEMES.

Delhi, the 4th February 1920.

No. 831-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in the schedule appended to the Notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended, *viz.*:—

Delete the entries:—

"(A) Bajra."
"(A) Barley."
"(A) Gram."
"(A) Jowar."
"(A) Lentils."
"(A) Maize."
"(A) Pulse."
"(A) Ragi."

Insert as new entries the following:—

"(A) Bajra and flour made therefrom."
"(A) Barley and flour made therefrom."
"(A) Gram and flour made therefrom."
"(A) Jowar and flour made therefrom."
"(A) Lentils and flour made therefrom."
"(A) Maize and flour made therefrom."
"(A) Pulse and flour made therefrom."
"(A) Ragi and flour made therefrom."

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1920.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 30th January 1920.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 198.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. F. Burton relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 6th January 1920.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 224.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Third Supplement, dated the 20th December, 1919, to the London Gazette of the 19th December, 1919, pages 15827, 15828, 15831, 15832 and 15833.

War Office,

20th December 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.

INFANTRY.

York & Lanc. R.

Temp. Lt. J. S. Thompson is seconded on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army, 29 Aug. 1918, with seniority 21 Oct. 1916. (Substituted for Gaz. notification 3 Oct. 1918, under Gen. List.)

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 181.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 19th January 1920.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following rules made by the Government of the East Africa Protectorate relating to the quarantine of dogs imported into that country, are published for general information :—

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

Rules.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules :—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Diseases of Animals (Importation of Dogs) Amendments Rules (No. 2,) 1919," and shall be read as one with "The Diseases of Animals Rules, 1918," and all amendments thereof.

2. Rules 2 and 3 of "The Diseases of Animals (Importation of Dogs) Amendment Rules, 1919", shall be deleted and the Rules following substituted therefor:—

2. All dogs imported from the United Kigdom and India shall be subjected to four months' quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner.

3. The period of such quarantine shall be reckoned from the date of landing in the Protectorate.

By Command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

G. A. S. NORTHCOTE,

for *Acting Chief Secretary.*

NAIROBI:

The 9th day of December 1919.

H. D. CRAIK,

Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 6th February 1920.

No. 232.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920; namely:—

(1) in clause (*b*) for the words "rifle, revolver, pistol" the word "firearm" shall be substituted; and

(2) in clause (*c*) for the words "loss, theft or transfer" the words "loss or theft" shall be substituted.

WAR.

The 31st January 1920.

No. 152-War.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following provisions of the said Act shall come into force in the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, on and with effect from the 1st February 1920, namely, those contained in section 2, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 7, and section 8.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd February 1920.

No. 428-Est. B.—The undermentioned officer is granted eight months' combined leave with effect from the 30th October 1919, the first 60 days being special war leave and the following 90 days privilege leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Barnard, I.A., Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Cavalry.

Pension service 32nd year commenced on the 11th February 1919.

The notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 3929-Est. B., dated the 20th November 1919, is hereby cancelled.

The 3rd February 1920.

No. 292-I.B—In exercise of the powers conferred by section ?, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2817-I. B., dated the 10th July 1908, as subsequently amended, creating a general police district comprising railway lands situate within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, *viz.*:—

In entry No. (7) between the words "Bundi, Jaipur" the word "Tonk" shall be inserted.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 7th February 1920.

No. 801-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the schedule appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended :—

Delete the entry—

(A) Iron, pig.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th February 1920.

No. 766-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 16th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. Below rule 23 of the said rules, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"23-A. Strong smelling articles (*e. g.*, assafœtida) shall be enclosed in a hermetically sealed case of tin or other metal."

2. In sub-rule (2) of rule 25 of the said rules, after the word and figure "rule 21" the words and figures "and in rules 22, 23 and 23-A." shall be inserted.

3. For rule 27 of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"27 (*1*) Gold coin or bullion or both of a value exceeding Rs. 300, and silver coin or bullion, shall not be transmitted by post.

(*2*) The transmission of gold coin or gold bullion by post to and from Aden shall be subject to the same restrictions as are imposed on its transmission by the foreign parcel post.

(*3*) Gold or silver coin or bullion shall not be transmitted by post from Duki, Loralai, Sinjawai or Fort Sandeman.

(*4*) Circulars relating to lotteries shall not be transmitted by post.

(*5*) Pearls or gold coin or bullion shall not be transmitted by post from any of the British Indian post offices in the Persian Gulf.

27-A. If a postal article in course of transmission by post is actually found to contain any of the articles, the transmission of which by post is prohibited by rule 27, it shall be returned to the sender."

4. In rule 51 of the said rules—

(*i*) In sub-rule (*1*) after the first sentence the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"No label of any kind shall be affixed by the sender to such a cover"; and

(*ii*) In sub-rule (2) the words "or silver" shall be omitted.

5. In rule 53 of the said rules, after the word "figures" the words "without erasure or correction" shall be inserted.

6. In the second proviso of rule 56 of the said rules, for clause (*j*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*j*) Where the insured article contained anything the transmission of which by post is prohibited."

7. In the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 66 of the said rules—

(*i*) In clause (*f*) the word "or" shall be omitted ;

(*ii*) In clause (*g*) a semi-colon shall be substituted for the full-stop and the word "or" shall be inserted after it ; and

(*iii*) After clause (*g*) the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*h*) Where the insured article contained anything the transmission of which by the letter or the parcel post, as the case may be, is prohibited."

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 6th February 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 245.—The services of Captain D. A. G. Dallas, Indian Army, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for Sale.

LIST of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in Oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Persian Instructor.

A fully qualified instructor, native of Persia, is maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian. The services of this Instructor may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.

M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari ... Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal ... Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad ... Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.

M. Gulam Qadir ...	... Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil ...	... Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi	Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan ...	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mihruddin ...	... C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta ...	... Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

M. M. Waris Ali Khan, "Waris"	... Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	.. Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das ...	... Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HISSAR.

M. M. I. Jan Bukhari ..	... C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pabwa ..	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal ...	... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan, Akhgar, Durrani.	Village Bhaddam, Post Office Parjian, District Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE.

M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahorre Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. M. Abdul Hamid	... C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathranwali, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
M. Muhammad Din	... Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdul Rahman Ahmedi	... C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
M. Abdul Haq	... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahamanand, Aggarwal	... Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan	... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.

LUDHIANA.

M. Kishori Lall, Jethi .	... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath, Yogi ...	... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

M. M. Ghulam Haider Khan (of Nowshera).	Officers' Munshi.
M. Sultan Mohammad	... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.

M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur	... Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohammad Khan Talib	... Officer, Cadet Unit.

MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj ..	... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROHTAK.

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

M. Abdul Latif ...	... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU.

M. Amar Nath Varma ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand, Saihgal ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali	... Student, Forman Christian College Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA:

The 23rd December 1919.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 13th February 1920.

No. 23.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

TRADE MARKS ACT, 1919.

[9 & 10 Geo. V, Ch. 79.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PART I.

Registration of certain Trade Marks not registrable under Principal Act.

Section.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE TRADE MARKS ACT, 1905.

[23rd December 1919.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I.

REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN TRADE MARKS NOT REGISTRABLE UNDER PRINCIPAL ACT.

Division of register of trade marks into two parts.

1. (*1*) The register of trade marks (including the Manchester Register) kept under the Trade Marks Act, 1905 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), shall be divided into two parts to be called respectively Part A and Part B. 5 Edw. 7. c. 15.

(*2*) Part A of the register shall comprise all trade marks entered in the register of trade marks at the commencement of this Act and all trade marks which after the commencement of this Act may be registered under the provisions of the principal Act.

(*3*) Part B shall comprise all trade marks registered under this Part of this Act, and all trade marks entered on or removed thereto under this Act.

Registration of trade marks in Part B.

2. (*1*) Where any mark has for not less than two years been *bona fide* used in the United Kingdom upon or in connection with any goods (whether for sale in the United Kingdom or exportation abroad), for the purpose of indicating that they are the goods of the proprietor of the mark by virtue of manufacture, selection, certification, dealing with or offering for sale, the person claiming to be the proprietor of the mark may apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed manner to have the mark entered as his registered trade mark in Part B of the register in respect of such goods.

(*2*) The Registrar shall consider every such application for registration of a trade mark in Part B of the register, and if it appears to him, after such search, if any, as he may deem necessary, that the application is inconsistent with the provisions of section 11 or section 19 of the principal Act, or if he is not satisfied that the mark has been so used as aforesaid, or that it is capable of distinguishing the goods of the applicant, he may refuse the application, or may accept it subject to conditions, amendments or modifications as to the goods or classes of goods in respect of which the mark is to be registered, or to such limitations, if any, as to mode or place of user or otherwise as he may think right to impose, and in any other caes he shall accept the application.

(*3*) Every such application shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration verifying the user, including the date of first user, and such date shall be entered on the register.

(*4*) Any such refusal or conditional acceptance shall be subject to appeal to the court, and, if the ground for refusal is insufficiency of evidence as to user, such refusal shall be without prejudice to any application for registration of the trade mark under the provisions of the principal Act.

(*5*) Every such application shall, if accepted, be advertised in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act.

(6) A mark may be registered in Part B notwithstanding any registration in Part A by the same proprietor of the same mark or any part or parts thereof.

Application of certain provisions of principal Act to Part B trade marks

3. The provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, with the exception of those set out in the First Schedule to this Act, shall, subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act, apply in respect of trade marks to which this Part of this Act applies as if they were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to this Part of this Act.

Effect of registration in Part B.

4. The registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade mark in Part B of the register shall be *primâ facie* evidence that that person has the exclusive right to the use of that trade mark, but, in any action for infringement of a trade mark entered in Part B of the register, no injunction, interdict or other relief shall be granted to the owner of the trade mark in respect of such registration, if the defendant establishes to the satisfaction of the court that the user of which the plaintiff complains is not calculated to deceive or to lead to the belief that the goods, the subject of such user were goods manufactured, selected, certified, dealt with or offered for sale by the proprietor of the trade mark.

Power to treat applications for registration in Part A as applications for registration in Part B.

5. If any person applies for the registration of a trade mark under the principal Act in Part A of the register, the Registrar may, if the applicant is willing, instead of refusing the application treat it as an application for registration in Part B of the register under this Part of this Act and deal with the application accordingly.

PART II.

PROVISIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF ABUSES OF TRADE MARKS.

Removal from register of word trade marks used as names of articles.

6. (1) Where in the case of an article or substance manufactured under any patent in force at or granted after the passing of the Act, a word trade mark registered under the principal Act or Part I of this Act is the name or only practicable name of the article or substance so manufactured, all rights to the exclusive use of such trade mark, whether under the common law or by registration (and notwithstanding the provisions of section 41 of the principal Act) shall cease upon the expiration or determination of the patent, and thereafter such word shall not be deemed a distinctive mark, and may be removed by the court from the register on the application of any person aggrieved.

(2) No word, which is the only practicable name or description of any single chemical element or single chemical compound as distinguished from a mixture, shall be registered as a trade mark, and any such word now or hereafter on the register may, notwithstanding section 41 of the principal Act, be removed by the court from the register on the application of any person aggrieved :

Provided that

(a) the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply where the mark is used to denote only the proprietor's brand or make of such substance, as distinguished from the substance as made by others, and in association with a suitable and practicable name open to the public use ; and

(b) in the case of marks registered before the passing of this Act, no application under this section for the removal of the mark from the register shall be entertained until after the expiration of four years from the passing of this Act.

(3) The power to remove a trade mark from the register conferred by this section shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers of the court in respect of the removal of trade marks from the register.

(4) The provisions contained in Part III of this Act, authorising applications for the rectification of the register to be made in the first instance to the Registrar instead of to the court, shall apply to applications under this section.

PART III.

GENERAL AMENDMENTS OF PRINCIPAL ACT.

Amendment of the law as to registrable trade marks.

7. In paragraph (5) of section 9 of the principal Act (which defines the particulars which registrable trade marks must contain or consist of) for the words "except by order of the Board of Trade or the court be deemed a distinctive mark," there shall be substituted the words "be registrable under the provisions of this paragraph, except upon evidence of its distinctiveness."

8. (*1*) All appeals from the decisions of the Registrar under section 14 of the principal Act shall be made to the court, and an appeal shall not lie from any such decision to the Board of Trade, and accordingly that section shall have effect, subject to the modification set forth in the Second Schedule to this Act:

Appeals.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect any appeal which may be pending at the commencement of this Act.

(*2*) In any appeal from the decision of the Registrar to the court under the principal Act or this Act the court shall have and exercise the same discretionary powers as under the principal Act or this Act as conferred upon the Registrar.

9. (*1*) Any application for the rectification of the register or the removal of any trade mark from the register in respect of any goods which, under section 35 or section 37 of the principal Act or under Part II of this Act, is to be made to the court, may, at the option of the applicant, be made in the first instance to the Registrar:

Rectification of register.

Provided that no such application shall be made otherwise than to the court where an action concerning the trade mark in question is pending.

(*2*) The Registrar may, at any stage of the proceedings, refer any such application to the court or he may, after hearing the parties, determine the question between them, subject to appeal to the court.

(*3*) In any proceedings for the rectification of the register under this Act or under section 35 of the principal Act as amended by this section, the court or the Registrar shall, in addition to the powers conferred by that section as so amended, have power to direct a trade mark entered in Part A of the register to be removed to Part B of the register.

10. In all proceedings before the Registrar under the principal Act or this Act the Registrar shall have power to award to any party such costs as he may consider reasonable, and to direct how and by what parties they are to be paid, and any such order may be made a rule of court.

Costs.

11. For section 33 of the principal Act the following section shall be substituted:—

"33. (*1*) Where a person becomes entitled by assignment, transmission, or other operation of law to a registered trade mark, he shall make application to the Registrar to register his title, and the Registrar shall, on receipt of such application and on proof of title to his satisfaction, register him as the proprietor of the trade mark, and shall cause an entry to be made in the prescribed manner on the register of the assignment, transmission, or other instrument affecting the title. Any decision of the Registrar under this section shall be subject to appeal to the court.

Registration of assignments.

(*2*) Except in cases of appeals under this section and applications made under section 35 of this Act, a document or instrument in respect of which no entry has been made in the register in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) aforesaid shall not be admitted in evidence in any court in proof of the title to a trade mark unless the court otherwise directs."

12. The amendments specified in the second column of the Second Schedule to this Act, which relate to minor details, shall be made in the provisions of the principal Act specified in the first column of that schedule.

Minor amendments of principal Act.

13. (*1*) This Act may be cited as the Trade Marks Act, 1919, and the Trade Marks Acts, 1905 and 1914, and so much of the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919, as relates to trade marks, and this Act may be cited together as the Trade Marks Acts, 1905 to 1919.

Short title, construction and commencement.

(*2*) This Act shall be construed as one with the principal Act and shall come into operation on the first day of April Nineteen Hundred and Twenty.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 3.

PROVISIONS OF PRINCIPAL ACT NOT APPLIED.

No. of Section.	Subject-matter.
1	Short title.
2	Commencement of Act.
6	Incorporation of existing register.
9	Registrable trade marks.
12	Application for registration.
14 (9)	Modification of trade mark on appeals.
15	Disclaimers.
24	Associated trade marks.
25	Combined trade marks.
27	Assignment and user of associated trade marks.
31	Status of unrenewed trade marks.
36	Trade marks registered under previous Acts.
39 (except proviso) ...	Rights of proprietor of trade mark.
41 down to the words "against the provisions of section 11 of this Act."	Registration to be conclusive after seven years.
42	Unregistered trade mark.
62	Standardization, etc., trade marks.
73	Repeal and saving for rules, etc.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Sections 8 and 12.

MINOR AMENDMENTS OF PRINCIPAL ACT.

Section Amended.	Nature of Amendment.
Section 12	At the end of sub-section (2) there shall be inserted the following words "or to such limitations, if any, as to mode or place of user or otherwise as he may think right to impose."
	In sub-section (4), after the words "modifications, if any," shall be inserted the words "or to what limitations, if any, as to mode or place of user or otherwise."
Section 13	After the word "conditions" in both places where it occurs there shall be inserted the words "and limitations."
	At the end of the section there shall be inserted the words "Provided that an application under the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 9 of this Act may be advertised by the Registrar on receipt of such application and before acceptance."
Section 14	In sub-section (4), after the word "conditions" there shall be inserted the following words "or what limitations as to mode or place of user or otherwise."
	In sub-section (5) the words "or with the consent of the parties to the Board of Trade" shall be repealed.
	In sub-section (6) the words "the Board of Trade or" and "as the case may be" shall be repealed; and after the words "conditions, if any," there shall be inserted the words "or what limitations, if any, as to mode or place of user or otherwise."
	Sub-section (10) shall be repealed.

Section Amended.	Nature of Amendment.
Section 16	After the words "the Registrar shall" there shall be inserted the words "unless the mark has been accepted in error or."
Section 21	After the word "court" there shall be inserted the words "or Registrar" in each case.
	Delete the words "as it may think it right to impose" and insert "as the court or the Registrar, as the case may be, may think it right to impose."
Section 22	At the end of the section there shall be added the following words "and the assignment of such right to use the same shall constitute the assignee a proprietor of a separate trade mark for the purpose of section 21 of this Act, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be imposed under that section."
Section 23	After the words "modifications, if any," there shall be inserted the word "and to such limitations, if any, as to mode or place of user."
Section 24	After the words "registration of a trade mark" there shall be inserted the words "identical with or."
Section 34	After the word "terms" there shall be inserted the words "and subject to such limitations as to mode of place or user."
Section 41	In the proviso, after the words "anterior to the user" there shall be inserted the words "or registration, whichever is the earlier."
Section 43	For section 43 the following section shall be substituted :—
	"In any action or proceeding relating to a trade mark or trade name the tribunal shall admit evidence of the usages of the trade concerned and of any relevant trade mark or trade name or get up legitimately used by other persons."
Section 62	For the words "Where any association or person undertakes the examination of any goods in respect of origin, material, mode of manufacture, quality, accuracy or other characteristics, and certifies the result of such examination by mark used upon or in connection with such goods, the Board of Trade may, if they shall judge it to be to the public advantage, permit such association or person to register such mark as a trade mark in respect of such goods whether or not such association or person be a trading association or trader or possessed of a goodwill in connection with such examination and certifying," there shall be substituted the words "Where any association or person undertakes to certify the origin, material, mode of manufacture, quality, accuracy or other characteristic of any goods by mark used upon or in connection with such goods, the Board of Trade, if and so long as they are satisfied that such association or person is competent to certify as aforesaid, may, if they shall judge it to be to the public advantage, permit such association or person to register such mark as a trade mark in respect of such goods, whether or not such association or person be a trading association or trader or possessed of a goodwill in connection with such certifying."
Section 64	Sub-section (10) (*a*) shall be repealed.
	In sub-section (10) (*c*) the word "word" shall be omitted.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th February 1920.

No. 314.—The following revised rules approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 2nd December 1919, consolidating and amending the rules fixing the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and

voyage of the Chief Justices and other Judges of the several Indian High Courts are published for general information :—

INDIAN HIGH COURTS.

Rules fixing the Salaries, Allowances, Furloughs, Retiring Pensions, and (where necessary) Expenses for Equipment and Voyage of the Chief Justices and other Judges.

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context--

" Acting Chief Justice " means a Judge appointed under section 105 of Statute 5 & 6, Geo. V., cap. 61, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of a High Court.

"Acting Judge" means a person appointed under the section 105 to act as a Judge of a High Court.

" Additional Judge " means a person appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council under section 101, sub-section 2 (1) of Statute 5 & 6 Geo. V., cap. 61, to act as Additional Judge of a High Court.

" Judge " includes a Chief Justice and Acting Chief Justice, and an Acting Judge and an Additional Judge, except where the contrary is expressed.

" Actual Service " includes—

(a) Time spent by a Judge on duty as Judge or in the performance of such other functions as he may be directed to discharge by the Governor-General of India in Council ;

(b) Time spent by a Judge on privilege or subsidiary leave ;

(c) Duly authorised vacations (provided that the Judge is not absent on furlough or on extraordinary leave under Rule 26).

Section I.—Salaries.

2. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice, of the High Court at Calcutta shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 72,000 per annum.

3. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice, of the High Courts at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Lahore, respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 60,000 per annum.

4. A Judge, or Acting Judge, of the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Lahore, respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 48,000 per annum.

5. Every Judge shall be allowed to draw, in addition to his salary, any exchange compensation allowance which may be sanctioned for public servants generally subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in the rules relating to such allowance.

Section II.—Leave.

6. One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of the fourth, eighth and twelfth years of actual service ; provided that the aggregate amount of all furlough which can, during the whole period of his service, be granted to a Judge shall not exceed three years : provided further that the maximum amount of furlough which may be taken at any one time is 15 months.

7. Except under Rules 9 and 11, no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule 6. But any Judge already in the service of the Government at the time of being appointed to the High Court, who, when so appointed, had at his credit, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, furlough without medical certificate may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding the amount so at his credit : provided that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

8. Except under Rules 9 and 11, furlough shall not be granted until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or from extraordinary leave.

9. Under me dical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule 6, and although three years' actual service may not have been completed since the last return from furlough or from extraordinary leave.

10. A Judge on long leave in Europe must, if the leave was granted or has been extended on account of ill-health, whether it be technically leave on medical certificate or not, satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office as to his fitness to return to duty. Ordinarily, he must attend at the India Office for examination by the Board, but, in special cases, particularly if he be residing at a distance of more than 60 miles from London, a certificate, in a

form to be obtained from the India Office, from two medical practitioners, may be accepted. On the required evidence of fitness being furnished, the Judge will receive from the India Office permission to return to India.

11. On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted to a Judge before it is at credit under Rule 6, and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave: provided that furlough under this rule shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service.

12. Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date on which the Judge quits his office to the date of his resuming duty. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation at the port of departure from India to the date of debarkation on return to India, except in a case falling under Rule 24.

13. If furlough be taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined under the provisions of Rule 12, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

14. For the interval between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed a subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding 30 days, which in special cases may be extended.

15. A Judge, when on furlough, shall receive allowances, payable monthly at the rate of Rs. 1,111$\frac{1}{9}$ a month, if the furlough be taken in India, and at the rate of £ 1,000. a year, if the furlough be taken out of India and payment be made in England. A Judge, when on subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 1,111$\frac{1}{9}$ a month.

16. Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time and the grant of furlough to individual Judges, shall be subject to and limited by the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority with whom rests the question of granting the furlough.

17. Applications for furlough not supported by medical certificate shall be granted usually in the following order :—

The Judge who has the greatest amount of furlough to his credit under Rule 6 shall have the preference. If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of the commencement of his service in the High Court, and in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough subsidiary, or extraordinary leave from the date of his last return from such furlough or extraordinary leave. If two or more applicants are equal in both the abovementioned respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

18. Subject to the exigencies of the public service, a Judge who has completed 11 months' continuous duty, including the vacation, may take privilege leave for one month in each year, but, except as provided in clause (*a*), his salary will cease during such leave. A Judge may not take privilege leave in instalments or more than a month at a time; and, except as provided in clause (*b*), privilege leave may not be combined with vacation.

(*a*) A Judge who has been detained on duty as Vacation Judge may, provided that he has not in the meantime had any furlough or leave of any kind, during his next subsequent privilege leave, draw his salary for any period not exceeding one month in the whole, by which his vacation may (by reason of his being on duty) have fallen short of one month.

(*b*) Once in three years, and not oftener, privilege leave may be prefixed or affixed to the vacation.

19. Every Judge applying for privilege leave must sign a declaration that he intends to return to duty on the expiration of the leave applied for, and that he has no intention of resigning his office or retiring from the service or taking leave of any kind within three months after his return to duty. Such declaration shall not be held absolutely to debar the person making it from applying for permission to resign his office, or to retire from the service, or to take leave within three months after his return to duty; but every such application must be accompanied by an explanation of the special circumstances under which it is made, and it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Government to grant or withhold the permission sought.

20. Privilege leave may be prefixed but not affixed to furlough.

21. Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government shall from time to time prescribe.

22. No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under the rules.

23. If a Judge overstays any leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he overstays his leave for more than one week, his office shall be liable to be declared vacant. But a Judge on leave (other than leave under Rule 18) is not obliged to return to duty on an authorised holiday, unless another officer is officiating as Judge in consequence of his absence.

24. A Judge may be allowed to combine vacation on full pay with leave as shown in (a) and (b) below, provided that no acting allowance is sanctioned or additional expense is incurred by the State in consequence of his absence during the vacation:—

(A) Where the vacation of the High Court consists of one period, a Judge may be allowed to combine vacation on full pay with leave, either at the beginning or end thereof, but not both

(B) Where the annual long vacation is not continuous, but is divided into two separate portions, a Judge may be allowed either—

(a) To combine one part of a vacation on full pay with leave, either at the beginning or end thereof, but not both; or

(b) To combine both parts of one annual vacation on full pay with leave for the intervening period.

25. No leave except privilege leave and leave subsidiary to furlough shall count as service for pension.

26. If the Government in its discretion deems it necessary, in any special instance, to grant to any Judge leave of absence which is not expressly provided for in the foregoing rules, such leave shall be without pay; provided always that in no case shall such leave exceed six months, or be granted more than once in the whole course of the Judge's service.

Section III.—Pensions.

27. Subject to the proviso hereinafter set out, a Judge of a High Court shall receive according to the length of his actual service, a pension corresponding to the rates specified in the table that follows:—

Length of actual Service.	If Service includes Service as Chief Justice.					Judge who is not a member of the Indian Civil Service.	Judge who is a member of the Indian Civil Service.
	Not less than 5½ years.		Not less than 2½ years, but less than 5½ years.				
	As Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court.	As Chief Justice in any other High Court.	As Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court (when previous service has been as Chief Justice in other High Courts).	As Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court (when previous service has been as Puisne Judge).	As Chief Justice in any other High Courts.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(a) 6½ years, but less than 8½ years.	900	750	800	700	650	600	100
(b) 8½ years, but less than 10 years.	1,075	900	960	840	780	720	120
(c) 10 years, but less than 11½ years.	1,450	1,200	1,280	1,120	1,040	960	160
(d) 11½ years and over ...	1,800	1,500	1,600	1,400	1,300	1,200	200

Provided that no Judge shall receive such pension who has not attained the age of 60 years, unless he either retires on medical certificate or has had an actual service of at least 11½ years.

28. Except in the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service, a Judge receiving a pension under the preceding rules will not be entitled to any other pension or retiring allowance.

29. When a Judge, who at the time of his appointment to a High Court was a member of one of the Government Services in India, is permitted to retire without a pension under the preceding rules, he shall receive such a pension as he might receive under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged when so appointed, reckoning the period of his service as a Judge of a High Court towards service for that pension.

30. If a Judge who, at the time of his appointment to a High Court, was a member of one of the Government Services in India, is permitted to retire after six years and nine months of actual service as Judge, he shall have the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules or under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged when appointed.

31. The words "a member of one of the Government Services in India" in Rules 29 and 30 include an acting member, and for the purpose of these rules acting service in the appointment held at the time of appointment as a Judge of the High Court shall be regarded as substantive.

32. In the event of the appointment to be a Judge of a High Court of a retired Judge who is in receipt of a pension under the preceding rules, the Secretary of State in Council shall decide in each case whether his salary shall be reduced by the amount of such pension, or by any part of such amount.

33. No Judge, selected from the Indian Civil Service, shall receive any pension under these rules unless he shall have fully complied with all the rules and regulations in force for the time being as to payments to be made by him as a member of the Indian Civil Service on account of the provision for his own pension or retiring allowance, and for pensions to his wife and children.

34. If a Judge is transferred from one High Court to another, the period he has served in each Court shall count towards his qualification for pension.

35. A Judge appointed under Statute 5 & 6 Geo. V, Chapter 61, section 105, to perform the duties of Chief Justice is not a Chief Justice within the meaning of these rules as to pension; provided that, if such Judge be afterwards appointed to be a Chief Justice, the period during which he performed the duties of Chief Justice as aforesaid shall count as service for pension according to the table in Rule 27; provided also that the period during which a Judge performs (under Statute 5 & 6 Geo. V, Chapter 61, section 105) the duties of Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall not count towards pension at a rate exceeding £ 1,500 a year, unless such Judge is subsequently appointed to the office of Chief Justice of the said High Court at Calcutta.

36. The above rules shall apply to every Judge now holding office, as well as to those who may be hereafter appointed.

Section IV.—Expenses for Equipment and Voyage.

37. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from Europe on first appointment, there shall be allowed—

To a Chief Justice or Judge of any High Court, £ 300.

38. But no such allowance shall be made to any person who, being in India, is appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Judge, or who, having been in India, is in Europe at the time of his appointment with the intention of returning to India.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Government of Indi

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY.

The 11th February 1920.

No. 98.—Captain E. S. Phipson, D.S.O., M.B., I.M.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Health Officer, Simla, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th October 1918.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Delhi, the 13th February 1920.

No. 283.—With reference to Rule 3, clause (*a*), of the Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated 25th July 1900, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* Lord Meston, K.C.S.I., LL.D., V.D., resigned.

FORESTS.

The 13th February 1920.

No. 103-D.—Mr. A. J. Gibson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of Forests, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office of Forest Economist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 13th February 1920.

No. 8.—The services of Mr. A. Croad, Executive Engineer, Punjab Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the date he was released from Military duty.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, COLONEL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi the 10th February 1920.

No 186-F.E.—The Hon'ble Mr. E. Burdon, I.C.S., has been confirmed in the appointment of Financial Adviser, Military Finance, with effect from the 21st January 1920.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 14th February 1920.

No. 117-C A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department No. 69-C.A., dated the 31st January 1920, the Governor-General is pleased to prohibit the navigation of all aircraft over the areas specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE.

PROHIBITED AREAS.

Places.

(1) All territory lying trans-Indus except—

(a) *Peshawar District.*—An area bounded on the east by the River Indus (right bank) from its junction with the River Kabul (but excluding Attock and the Attock Railway Bridge) to its point of exit from the hills; on the south by a line running parallel to the North-Western Railway to Badbher; on the west by a line running through Charsadda to Dargai; and on the north by a line following the Machai Canal to the Indus. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed at any point between its exit from the hills and a point five miles above Attock Railway Bridge.

(b) *Derajat.*—The country within a ten-mile radius of Dera Ismail Khan; the Indus to be crossed within that radius.

(c) *Baluchistan.*—A "corridor" 20 miles wide from Sukkur (exclusive) to Quetta following the general line of the North-Western Railway. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed between its junction with the Sind Wah and a point five miles above Sukkur Railway Bridge.

(d) *Sind.*—The triangular area enclosed between the Karachi-Kotri Railway and the River Indus (right bank) below Kotri; the Indus to be crossed anywhere southward of a point five miles below Kotri Railway Bridge.

(e) *Mekran.*—A corridor 20 miles wide along the Mekran Coast.

(2) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenal at Quetta.

(3) All territory lying within 5 miles of the light house at Manora (near Karachi).

(4) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenals at—

(i) Rawalpindi,

(ii) Ferozepore.

(5) All territory lying within 1 mile of Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

(6) All territory lying within 3 miles of—

(i) The Arsenal at Kirkee;

(ii) The South Point of Colaba promontory (Bombay).

(7) The Kidderpore docks (Calcutta).

(8) The site of the new King George's docks (Calcutta).

(9) The jetties (Calcutta).

(10) The River Hooghly between the Botanical Gardens and Howrah Bridge (Calcutta).

(11) The petroleum depôt at Budge Budge.

(12) The powder magazine at Moyapore.

(13) All territory lying within 3 miles of Fort Chingri Khal (near Diamond Harbour, Calcutta).

(14) All territory lying within 7 miles of the Syriam Pagoda, Rangoon.

(15) The oil refineries at Syriam on the Pegu River (Burma).

(16) The oil refineries at Seikkyi on the Rangoon River (Burma).

(17) The oil refineries at Thilawa on the Rangoon River (Burma).

(18) The Singu and Yenangyaung oilfields in the Magwe District bounded on the west by the Irrawaddy River and on the east by an imaginary line 3 miles to the east and parallel to a line drawn from Singy to Sadaing, both being on the Irrawaddy River (Burma).

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 14th February 1920.

No. 1167-D.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the notification in this Department No. 1632-D., dated the 22nd February 1919, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st March 1920 :—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

		Tariff value per lb.
		Rs. A. P.
1.	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over ¼"	1 10 0
2.	Dangari and Khadi cloth	1 7 0
3.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over ¼"	1 12 6
4.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis and gumchas having only borders over ¼" but not over ¾"	2 0 0
5.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis and gumchas having only borders over ¾" but not over 2"	2 2 6
6.	Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over ½" ...	1 12 0
7.	Drills and jeans, plain	1 9 6
8.	Fents	1 4 0
9.	Patals and saris with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over ¾"	2 2 6
10.	Printers, sadlapat and bhagavad	1 9 0
11.	Shirtings twilled, unbleached	1 12 0
12.	Tent, sail, commissariat and double threaded cloth (dosuti)	1 7 0
13.	Zanzibar cloth	1 12 0

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

		Tariff value per lb.
		Rs. A. P.
14.	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table cloths with borders not over ¼" ...	1 15 0
15.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets, and chadars, coloured warp or weft	2 0 0
16.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	2 1 6
17.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	1 13 0
18.	Check gumchas and check cholas	2 0 0
19.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	2 4 0
20.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill and Thana check	1 13 0
21.	Drills, striped	1 11 6
22.	" checked	1 12 6
23.	" dyed	1 13 6
24.	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings	2 2 3
25.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	2 4 0
26.	Fents	1 6 0
27.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	1 14 0

Figured or coloured goods—concld.

		Tariff value per lb. Rs. A. P.
28.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, coloured weft	1 15 0
29.	Lungis, coloured	2 0 0
30.	Lungis, grey with coloured stripes and borders	1 13 0
31.	Napkins, grey	1 14 0
32.	,, bleached	2 2 0
33.	Shirtings twilled, bleached	2 0 0
34.	Susi, check, English, grey ground	2 4 0
35.	,, checks, ordinary, grey ground	2 0 0
36.	,, ,, ,, coloured warp or weft	2 2 0
37.	,, checksheets, ordinary grey ground	2 0 0
38.	,, ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	1 12 0
39.	,, ,, ,, weft	1 14 0
40.	Tent cloth, blue and red	1 14 0
41.	,, ,, khaki	1 14 0
42.	Towels, Turkish grey	2 0 0
43.	,, ,, bleached	2 4 0
44.	,, honeycomb and other sorts, grey	1 13 0
45.	,, ,, bleached	2 1 0
46.	Zephyr cloth	1 14 0
47.	,, striped and checked	2 0 0

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 14th February 1920.

No. 1109-D.—The following extract from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 8th January 1920, is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT SECTION.

Alteration to Export Prohibitions.

Th Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that the present heading "Coal Tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof, etc.," on List "A," has been deleted and the following substituted :—

(a) Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products and derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for Sale.

LIST of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in Oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Persian Instructor.

A fully qualified instructor, native of Persia, is maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian. The services of this Instructor may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.

M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari ...	The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari ...	Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal	Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad	Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir	Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil	Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi ..	Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan	Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mihruddin	C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta	Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

M. M. Waris Ali Khan, " Waris " ...	Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A.	Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das	Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HISSAR.

M. M. I. Jan Bukhari	C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa	Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan	Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand	C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal	C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup	Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only)

LAHORE.

M. Sham Lal, Bhargava	Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq	Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. M. Abdul Hamid ...	C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathranwali, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
M. Muhammad Din ...	Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdul Rahman Ahmedi ...	C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
M. Abdul Huq ...	C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal ...	Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan ...	C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan ...	Nishtar, Arriaz.
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P.	Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. M. Ghulam Haidar Khan ...	Clerk, 37th Sanitary Section.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan ...	Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.

LUDHIANA.

M. Kishori Lall, Jethi	Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath, Yogi	Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

M Sultan Mohammad	... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur	... Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan "Talib"	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bagchi ...	.. Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	.. Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj ...	... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROHTAK.

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

M. Abdul Latif ...	... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU.

M. Amar Nath Varma ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand, Saihgal ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali	... Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teacher whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA:

The 11th February 1920.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

2476 PGG—730—27-2-20—SGPP Lahore.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 21st February 1920.

No. 1368-D.—The following extract from the "Board of Trade Journal," dated the 15th January 1920, is published for general information:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT SECTION.

CONDITION UNDER WHICH TRADING IS PERMISSIBLE WITH CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Trade have issued the following instructions (Cmd. 512, price 1d.), dealing with trading conditions with certain countries as a result of the ratification of the Peace Treaty:—

The following notes on trading conditions as affected by the raising of the blockade, the authorisation of the resumption of trade with Germany and other countries, and the removal of United Kingdom import restrictions, are published for the information of British traders. These notes supersede those published in July and September last as Parliamentary Returns "Cmd. 274" and "Cmd. 350."

During the war it was necessary to prohibit all trading with the enemy, but the necessity for this prohibition has now ceased. It is no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to discourage British traders from competing in the markets of the late enemy countries, and it is desirable that British traders should make every effort to secure a proper footing in Central Europe.

I.—GERMANY.

Exports.—Any goods may be sent to Germany without licence, except goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports. Applications for export licences in respect of goods included in those Lists should be addressed to the Imports and Exports Licensing Section, 22, Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W.1.

Imports.—Any goods may be imported from Germany, and paid for, without licence except goods whose importation from *all* foreign countries is prohibited. The import prohibitions established during the war by means of Royal Proclamations issued under Section 43, of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, a list of which, so far as they remained in force after 1st September, 1919, was published in Parliamentary Paper Cmd. 454, have been temporarily suspended pending either reversal of Mr. Justice Sankey's judgment or legislative action to secure powers to impose a limited number of restrictions. Importers, however, should clearly understand that, in the event of these powers being conferred by Parliament, or in the event of the judgment being reversed on appeal, licences to import restricted goods will not be granted merely on the ground that the goods had been ordered between the date of the judgment and that of the re-establishment of the restrictions, but will be based solely on consideration of the reasonable requirements of the country.

Other transactions.—Other transactions of a commercial or financial nature with firms in Germany are permissible without further licence, provided they do not involve any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) The payment or receipt of money arising out of pre-war transactions ;

(*b*) The delivery of or dealing with property held in this country for persons in Germany since before the outbreak of war ;

(*c*) The transfer of securities by or on behalf of a person in Germany ;

(*d*) The allotment or transfer of securities issued by a Company to or for the benefit of a German subject ;

(*e*) The transfer of any debt or other obligation due to a person in Germany, arising out of pre-war transactions.

It should, of course, be understood that, as regards the financing of transactions, traders must make the best arrangements they can, and, in the case of uncertainty as to the best mode of procedure, they should consult their bankers.

Money due to or property acquired by German nationals as a result of transactions entered into since the resumption of trade with Germany was authorised are not liable to sequestration in this country.

II.—TURKEY, BULGARIA AND THE TERRITORIES PREVIOUSLY INCLUDED IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DOMINIONS.

The British regulations are the same as those set out above in the case of Germany except that the collection of debts owed by persons or firms in these territories is allowed.

III.—NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, HOLLAND AND SWITZERLAND.

It is no longer necessary to obtain certificates from Importing Associations in these countries, or to procure other forms of guarantee, or to consign goods to such Associations. Export licences, for which application should be made to the Imports and Exports Licensing Section at the address given above, are required only for goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports.

IV.—POLAND, FINLAND, ESTHONIA, LETTLAND, LITHUANIA.

So far as British regulations are concerned, there are no special restrictions on trade with these countries, but as in the case of other foreign countries export licences are required for goods on Lists "A" and "B" and general prohibitions of import apply to these as to other countries.

Consular Certificates of Origin and Interest.—These certificates are no longer required for goods imported into this country.

Declarations of Ultimate Destination and Disclosure of Names of Consignees.—These declarations will no longer be required to be made in respect of exports from the United Kingdom, and disclosure of the name of the consignee on Bills of Lading or Shipping Manifests is unnecessary, except in a limited number of cases where the Imports and Exports Licensing Section may continue to specify on an export licence the name of the consignee.

NOTE.—The above statements deal only with such regulations as are in force in the United Kingdom, Traders should also have regard to the restrictions on imports and exports in operation in foreign countries. Information on this subject may be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, and is published from time to time, as received in the "Board of Trade Journal."

No. 1370-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 16th January 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
22, CARLISLE PLACE,
WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 16th JANUARY 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d.* per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters, who desire to have their names placed on the register, should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

**The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
22, Carlisle Place,
Westminster, S. W.-1.**

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked **(A)** to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked **(B)** to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked **(B)** can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 279).

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 279).

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor cars.

(A) Arms, not being Fire-arms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

(A) Boats and craft.

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—

Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal ;
Husk meal ;
Linseed cake and meal ;
Maize germ meal ;
Maize meal and flour ;

(A) Calfskins

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 279.)

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.

Cattle Hides, *see* Hides.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, page 279).

(A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

(A) Cocoa, raw.

(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.

Coin, *see* Gold ; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, page 279).

Combings, *see* Malt

Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.

(C) Copra.

Corn offals, *see* Offals.

Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.

Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.

Craft, *see* Boats.

Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.

Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A) Dried figs.

Dyes and dye-stuffs, synthetic and intermediates for the manufacture thereof, *see* Coal tar, &c.

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.

(A) Explosives. (*See*, however, page 5).

Fats, edible, *see* Oils

(A) Figs, dried.

(A) Fire-arms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 279).

(A) Fish except the following—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.

(A) Salmon, tinned.

(A) Flax, raw.

Flour, *see* Barley ; Maize ; Rice ; Rye ; Wheat.

Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Cakes ; Hay ; Oats, etc.
(A) Forage, green.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
(A) Fruit ,dried, the following :—
Figs.
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Sultanas.
(A) Fruit, preserved.

(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(C) Ground nuts.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Fire-arms, Machine-guns.

(A) Hay.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.

Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.

(A) Lard ; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley ; Cakes ; Rye ; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horse-flesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved.
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
*Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(C) Oils and fats, edible, the following :—
Cocoanut oil ;
Groundnut oil ;
Palmkernel oil ;
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon ; Carriages.

(C) Palm Kernels.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites ; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Fire-arms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

(A) Quinine sulphate.

(A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins)
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Fire-arms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calf ; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Sultanas.
(A) Superphosphates.

(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels.
(A) Whalebone, raw.
(A) Whale fins.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—

(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* above) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.
Gloy.
Koffio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920 permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive .	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive) .	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive .	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Arms Convention," all destinations in the prohibited areas set out in Article 6 are excepted from this Open General Licence and will still require a specific export licence for all arms, ammunition and industrial explosives.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia).**

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(*a*) *Northern District—approached* viâ *Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(*b*) *Southern District—approached* viâ *the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(*c*) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, care of Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated ; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W.-1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
Butter and cheese.
Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S.-90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Quinine sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Delhi, the 20th February 1920.

No. 329.-*Erratum.*—In the Notification by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1320, dated the 22nd August 1919, sanctioning the grant of leave to Colonel H. T. Pease, C.I.E., M.R.C.V.S., Principal of the Punjab Veterinary College, *for the word* "vacation" *read* "privilege leave."

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 17th February 1920.

No. 644-Est. A.—Mr. G. F. deMontmorency, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service (Punjab), is appointed to be Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 11th February 1920, and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

The 21st February 1920.

No. 1375-D.—Mr. J. G. Beazley, I.C.S., is appointed temporary Additional Deputy Secretary in this Department with effect from the 16th February 1920.

POST OFFICE.

The 21st February 1920.

No. 1537-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act (Act No. VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2383-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For rule 122 (2) of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted :—

In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rates of commission shall be the following, namely :—

On any sum not exceeding £10	Re. 0-6-0 per £1 or fraction of £1.
On any sum exceeding £10	Re. 0-8-0 per £1 or fraction of £1 in excess of £10.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th February 1920.

No. 26.—The following Statutes are published for general information :—

ALIENS RESTRICTION ACT, 1914.

[4 & 5 GEO. 5, CH. 12.]

AN ACT TO ENABLE HIS MAJESTY IN TIME OF WAR OR IMMINENT NATIONAL DANGER OR GREAT EMERGENCY BY ORDER IN COUNCIL TO IMPOSE RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS AND MAKE SUCH PROVISIONS AS APPEAR NECESSARY OR EXPEDIENT FOR CARRYING SUCH RESTRICTIONS INTO EFFECT.

[5th August 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Powers with respect to aliens in case of national emergency.

1.—(*1*) His Majesty may at any time when a state of war exists between His Majesty and any foreign power, or when it appears that an occasion of imminent national danger or great emergency has arisen, by Order in Council impose restrictions on aliens, and provision may be made by the Order—

(*a*) for prohibiting aliens from landing in the United Kingdom, either generally or at certain places, and for imposing restrictions or conditions on aliens landing or arriving at any port in the United Kingdom ; and

(*b*) for prohibiting aliens from embarking in the United Kingdom, either generally or at certain places, and for imposing restrictions and conditions on aliens embarking or about to embark in the United Kingdom ; and

(*c*) for the deportation of aliens from the United Kingdom ; and

(*d*) for requiring aliens to reside and remain within certain places or districts ; and

(*e*) for prohibiting aliens from residing or remaining in any areas specified in the Order ; and

(*f*) for requiring aliens residing in the United Kingdom to comply with such provisions as to registration, change of abode, travelling, or otherwise as may be made by the Order ; and

(*g*) for the appointment of officers to carry the Order into effect, and for conferring on such officers and on the Secretary of State such powers as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Order ; and

(*h*) for imposing penalties on persons who aid or abet any contravention of the Order, and for imposing such obligations and restrictions on masters of ships or any other persons specified in the Order as appear necessary or expedient for giving full effect to the Order ; and

(*i*) for conferring upon such persons as may be specified in the Order such powers with respect to arrest, detention, search of premises or persons, and otherwise, as may be specified in the Order, and for any other ancillary matters for which it appears expedient to provide with a view to giving full effect to the Order ; and

(*k*) for any other matters which appear necessary or expedient with a view to the safety of the realm.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any provisions of any such Order, he shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, and the court before which he is convicted may, either in addition to,

or in lieu of, any such punishment, require that person to enter into recognizances with or without sureties to comply with the provisions of the Order in Council or such provisions thereof as the court may direct.

If any person fails to comply with an order of the court requiring him to enter into recognizances the court, or any court of summary jurisdiction sitting for the same place, may order him to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

(3) Any provision of any Order in Council made under this section with respect to aliens may relate either to aliens in general or to any class or description of aliens.

(4) If any question arises on any proceedings under any such Order, or with reference to anything done or proposed to be done under any such Order, whether any person is an alien or not, or is an alien of a particular class or not, the onus of proving that that person is not an alien, or, as the case may be, is not an alien of that class, shall lie upon that person.

(5) His Majesty may by Order in Council revoke, alter, or add to any Order in Council made under this section as occasion requires.

(6) Any powers given under this section, or under any Order in Council made under this section, shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers with respect to the expulsion of aliens, or the prohibition of aliens from entering the United Kingdom or any other powers of His Majesty.

Short title and application.

2.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914.

(2) In the application of this Act to Scotland the expressions "the court" and "any court of summary jurisdiction" mean the sheriff; and the expressions "enter into recognizances with or without sureties" and "enter into recognizances" mean "find caution."

ALIENS RESTRICTION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1919.

[9 & 10 GEO. 5. CH. 92.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

AN ACT TO CONTINUE AND EXTEND THE PROVISIONS OF THE ALIENS RESTRICTION ACT, 1914.

[23rd December 1919.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Continuance and Extension of Emergency Powers.

4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 12.

Continuance of emergency powers.

1.—(*1*) The powers which under sub-section (1) of section one of the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914 (which Act, as amended by this Act, is hereinafter in this Act referred to as the principal Act), are exercisable with respect to aliens at any time when a state of war exists between His Majesty and any foreign power, or when it appears that an occasion of imminent national danger or great emergency has arisen, shall, for a period of one year after the passing of this Act, be exerciseable, not only in those circumstances, but at any time, and accordingly that subsection shall, for such period as aforesaid, have effect as though the words "at any time when a state of war exists between His Majesty and any foreign power, or when it appears that an occasion of imminent national danger or great emergency has arisen" were omitted.

(2) Any order made under the principal Act during the currency of this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament forthwith, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next subsequent twenty-one days, on which that House has sat after any such order is laid before it praying that the order may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the order, and it shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder :

Provided that this provision shall not apply in the case of an order the operation of which is limited to a time when a state of war exists between His Majesty and any foreign power, or when it appears that an occasion of imminent national danger or great emergency has arisen.

Extension of powers.

2.—(*1*) Subsection (1) of section one of the principal Act shall be amended by the addition at the end thereof of the following paragraph :—

(*l*) for determining what nationality is to be ascribed to aliens in doubtful circumstances, and for disregarding, in the case of any person against whom a deportation or expulsion order has been made, any subsequent change of nationality.

(2) For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of any Treaty of Peace concluded or to be concluded between His Majesty and any Power with which His Majesty was at war in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, His Majesty may by Order in Council under the principal Act make regulations requiring information to be given as to the property, liabilities, and interests of former enemy aliens, and for preventing (without notice or authority) the transfer of or other dealings with the property of such aliens.

Further Restrictions of Aliens.

Incitement to sedition, &c.

3.—(*1*) If any alien attempts or does any act calculated or likely to cause sedition or disaffection amongst any of His Majesty's Forces or the forces of His Majesty's allies, or amongst the civilian population, he shall be liable on conviction on indictment to penal servitude for a term not exceeding ten years, or on summary conviction to imprisonment for term not exceeding three months.

(2) If any alien promotes or attempts to promote industrial unrest in any industry in which he has not been *bonâ fide* engaged for at least two years immediately preceding in the United Kingdom, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

2 & 3 Geo. 5, c. 31.

Pilotage certificates.

4. No alien shall hold a pilotage certificate for any pilotage district in the United Kingdom ; except that the provisions of section twenty-four of the Pilotage Act, 1913, shall continue to apply to the renewal and issue of certificates entitling a master or mate of French nationality to navigate his ship into the ports of Newhaven or Grimsby.

Employment of aliens in ships of the mercantile marine.

5.—(*1*) No alien shall act as master, chief officer, or chief engineer of a British merchant ship registered in the United Kingdom, or as skipper or second hand of a fishing boat registered in the United Kingdom, except in the case of a ship or boat employed habitually in voyages between ports outside the United Kingdom :

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to any alien who has acted as a master, chief officer, or chief engineer of a British ship, or as skipper or second hand of a British fishing boat, at any time during the war, and is certified by the Admiralty to have performed good and faithful service in that capacity.

(2) No alien shall be employed in any capacity on board a British ship registered in the United Kingdom at a rate of pay less than the standard rate of pay for the time being current on British ships for his rating :

Provided that, where the Board of Trade are satisfied that aliens of any particular race (other than former enemy aliens) are habitually employed afloat in any capacity, or in any climate, for which they are specially fitted, nothing in this section shall prejudice the right of aliens of such race to be employed upon British ships at rates of pay which are not below those for the time being fixed as standard rates for British subjects of that race.

(3) No alien shall be employed in any capacity on board a British ship registered in the United Kingdom unless he has produced to the officer before whom he is engaged satisfactory proof of his nationality.

(4) Any person who engages an alien for employment on a British ship in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Appointment of aliens to the Civil Service.

6. After the passing of this Act no alien shall be appointed to any office or place in the Civil Service of the State.

Restriction of change of name by aliens.

7.—(1) An alien shall not for any purpose assume or use or purport to assume or use or continue after the commencement of this Act the assumption or use of any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known on the fourth day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen.

(2) Where any alien carries on or purports or continues to carry on, or is a member of a partnership or firm which carries on, or which purports or continues to carry on any trade or business in any name other than that under which the trade or business was carried on on the fourth of August nineteen hundred and fourteen, he shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be using or purporting or continuing to use a name other than that by which he was ordinarily known on the said date.

(3) A Secretary of State may, if it appears desirable on special grounds in any particular case, grant an exemption from the provisions of this section, but shall not do so unless he is satisfied that the name proposed to be assumed, used, or continued is in the circumstances of the case a suitable name.

(4) Nothing in this section shall—

(a) affect the assumption or use or continued assumption or use of any name in pursuance of a Royal licence; or

(b) affect the continuance of the use by any person of a name which he has assumed before the commencement of this Act if he has been granted an exemption under the Defence of the Realm regulations or the Aliens Restriction Order in force on the first day of January nineteen hundred and nineteen; or

(c) prevent the assumption or use by a married woman of her husband's name.

(5) A fee of ten guineas shall be paid by any alien on obtaining an exemption under this section; but the Secretary of State may remit the whole or any part of such fee in special cases.

(6) A list of the persons to whom the Secretary of State has granted an exemption under this section shall be published in the Gazette as soon as may be after the granting of the exemption.

(7) Any person to whom any such exemption is granted shall, unless the Secretary of State shall expressly dispense with such publication, within one calendar month thereafter publish at his own expense, in some paper circulating in the district in which he resides, an advertisement stating the fact that the exemption has been granted.

Provisions as to aliens on juries.

8. No alien shall sit upon a jury in any judicial or other proceedings if challenged by any party to such proceedings.

Special Provisions as to former Enemy Aliens.

Deportation of former enemy aliens.

9.—(1) Every former enemy alien who is now in the United Kingdom and to whom this section applies shall be deported forthwith unless the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the advisory committee, to be constituted under this section, shall grant him a licence to remain.

(2) The Secretary of State may, if he is satisfied on the recommendation of the said advisory committee that there is no reason to the contrary, grant such licence, subject to such terms and conditions (if any) as he shall think fit.

(3) This section shall apply to any former enemy alien now in the United Kingdom (not being a former enemy alien exempted from internment or repatriation on the recommendation of any advisory committee appointed after the first day of January nineteen hundred and eighteen and before the passing of this Act) as to whom there shall be delivered to the Secretary of State, within two months after the passing of this Act, a statement in writing signed by any credible person to the effect that the continued residence in the United Kingdom of that alien is, for reasons relating to the alien, undesirable in the public interest and giving particulars of the allegations upon which such reasons are based.

(4) The Secretary of State shall refer all such statements to the advisory committee to be constituted under this section, and the committee shall thereupon require each alien affected to make to the committee within one month, in a form prescribed by the committee, an application to be allowed to remain in the United Kingdom, stating the general grounds on which the application is based, and the answer of the alien to the allegations made in relation to him, and the committee shall examine into such allegations and in the result may—

(a) recommend that the alien be immediately deported ; or

(b) if satisfied that the allegations are groundless or insufficient, and that the alien affected holds an exemption recommended by any advisory committee appointed in the year nineteen hundred and fifteen, recommend that such exemption be not disturbed ; or

(c) in any case inwhich it seems to them right and proper so to do, recommend that the alien be granted a licence to remain, subject to such terms and conditions (if any) as may appear to them to be fitting in the circumstances.

(5) In granting a licence under this section, the Secretary of State may include in the licence the wife of the applicant and any child or children of his, and such inclusion shall, notwithstanding anything in this section, have the same effect as the grant of a licence.

(6) A list of the persons to whom such licence is granted shall, as soon as may be, after the granting of the licence, be published in the Gazette

(7) Any licence so granted may be at any time revoked by the Secretary of State.

(8) If such licence is not granted, or if, having been granted, it is revoked, the Secretary of State shall make an order (in this Act referred to as a deportation order) requiring the alien to leave the United Kingdom and thereafter to remain out of the United Kingdom so long as the order remains in force. The Secretary of State may, by a deportation order, require the alien to return to the country of which he is a subject or citizen.

(9) The provisions of this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other provisions of the principal Act or this Act or any Order in Council made thereunder.

(10) The Secretary of State shall appoint an advisory committee for the purpose of this section, consisting of a chairman and such other persons including members of both Houses of Parliament as the Secretary of State may think fit.

(11) This section shall not apply to any subject of the Ottoman Empire who holds a certificate issued by a police authority, or by or under the direction of the Secretary of State, granting exemption from any provisions of Part II of the Aliens Restriction Order in force on the first day of January nineteen hundred and nineteen, applicable to alien enemies.

Admission of former enemy aliens

10.—(1) No former enemy alien shall, for a period of three years after the passing of this Act, be permitted to land in the United Kingdom either from the sea or from the air, or, if he should land without permission, to remain in the United Kingdom, without the permission of the Secretary of State, to be granted only on special grounds, and such permission shall, save as hereinafter provided, be limited in duration to a period of three months, and may, upon special grounds, be renewed from time to time for a like period.

(2) A list of the persons to whom permissions are so granted during each month shall be published in the London Gazette as soon as practicable after the end of each such month.

(3) The requirement of this section that permission to remain in the United Kingdom shall be limited to a period of three months shall not apply to a former enemy alien who was resident in the United Kingdom at the date of the passing of this Act, and after a temporary absence abroad returns to the United Kingdom.

(4) Where any former enemy alien, formerly resident in the United Kingdom, and having a British-born wife or a British-born child under the age of sixteen, still resident in the United Kingdom, applies, within three months from the passing of this Act, to the Secretary of State for permission to land in the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State shall refer the application to the advisory committee constituted under the last foregoing section of this Act, and, if that committee recommends that he be permitted to land he shall be so permitted, and the requirement of this section that permission to remain in the United Kingdom shall be limited to a period of three months shall not apply.

Temporary restriction on acquisition by former enemy aliens of certain kinds of property.

11.—(1) During a period of three years from the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for a former enemy alien, either in his own name or in the name of a trustee or trustees, to acquire property of any of the following descriptions; that is to say:—

(a) Any land, or any interest in any land, in the United Kingdom; or

(b) Any interest in a key industry, or any share or interest in a share in a company registered in the United Kingdom which carries on any such industry; or

(c) Any share or interest in a share in a company owning a British ship registered in the United Kingdom.

(2) If any such property as aforesaid is acquired in contravention of this section, the Board of Trade may, on an application made to them for the purpose, by order, vest the property in the Public Trustee.

Any such order may contain provisions applying for the purposes of the order, with such modifications as the Board think necessary, any of the provisions of section 4 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916, or any enactment referred to in that section. 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 105.

(3) For the purpose of this section—

the expression "key industry" means any industry included in a list declared by the Board of Trade to be a list of key industries for the purposes of this section;

the expression "share" includes any stock forming part of the capital of a company and securities of any description issued by a company;

the expression "interest in land" does not include a tenancy for a period not exceeding three years at a rackrent.

(4) Any list of key industries prepared by the Board of Trade under this section shall be published as soon as it is made in the London Gazette, and may be varied or amended by the Board from time to time.

Employment of former enemy aliens in British ships.

12. No former enemy alien shall be employed or shall act as master, officer or member of the crew of a British ship registered in the United Kingdom.

General

Offences and penalties.

13.—(1) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, the provisions of this Act or any order or rules made or conditions imposed thereunder, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(2) If any person aids or abets any person in any contravention of this Act, or knowingly harbours any person whom he knows or has reasonable ground for believing to have acted in contravention of this Act, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(3) Where a person lands in the United Kingdom in contravention of this Act, the master of the ship or the pilot or commander of the aircraft from which he lands shall, unless he proves to the contrary, be deemed to have aided and abetted the offence.

(4) A person who is guilty of an offence against this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or, on a second or subsequent conviction, twelve months or, in either case, to both such fine and imprisonment.

Saving for diplomatic persons, etc.

14.—(1) Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as imposing any restriction or disability on any duly accredited head of a foreign diplomatic mission or any member of his official staff or household.

(2) The Secretary of State may exempt from any of the special provisions of this Act as to former enemy aliens any consul or vice-consul to whom His Majesty is pleased to grant an exequatur and the wife and child of any such consul or vice-consul.

Definitions.

15. The expression "former enemy alien" means an alien who is a subject or citizen of the German Empire or any component state thereof, or of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey, or who, having at any time been such subject or citizen, has not changed his allegiance as a result of the recognition of new states or territorial re-arrangements, or been naturalised in any other foreign state or in any British Possession in accordance with the laws thereof and when actually resident therein, and does not retain according to the law of his state of origin the nationality of that state :

Provided that the special provisions of this Act as to former enemy aliens, except the provisions of sub-section (2) of section two of this Act, shall not apply to any woman who was at the time of her marriage a British subject.

Short title and repeal.

16.—(*1*) This Act may be cited as the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919 and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the Aliens Restriction Acts, 1914 and 1919.

5 Edw. 7, c. 13.

(*2*) The Aliens Act, 1905, is hereby repealed as from such date or dates as may be specified by Order in Council made under the principal Act, and any such order may fix different dates for the repeal of different provisions of the said Act, but an order under the principal Act may incorporate (with or without modifications) any of the provision of the said Act :

Provided that any order or appointment made or action taken under the said Act shall notwithstanding any such repeal as aforesaid, continue in force as though it had been made or taken under an Order in Council under the principal Act, subject, however, to any provisions of any such order.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

The 27th February 1920.

No. 377.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely :—

I. For sub-rule (2) of rule 29 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(2) Licenses granted under sub rule (1) may be made valid by the licensing authority as follows :—

(*a*) in Burma throughout the Province or any specified part thereof, subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by general or special order of the Local Government ;

(*b*) in Assam, throughout the Province or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India, except Burma and the North-West Frontier Province ;

(*c*) in the North-West Frontier Province, throughout the Province or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India except Burma and Assam ; and

(*d*) in any other Province, throughout the Province in which it is granted or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India except Burma, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province.

(3) Any such license having effect outside the Province in which it is granted shall be granted subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a Local Government in regard to its own Province.

II. In Schedule VII appended to the said Rules—

(*i*) in condition 4 of Form XIII and condition 5 of Form XIV, the word "into a railway carriage or" and

(*ii*) in condition 3 of Form XVI, the words " in a railway carriage or " shall be omitted.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPATMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 24th February 1920.

No. 9.—Mr. J. N. Taylor, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, Punjab, is transferred to Assam, with effect from the 18th February 1920

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 28th February 1920.

No. 1784-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification in this Department No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914 :—

After clause (*iv*) of rule 3 of the said rules the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

" (*v*) to the possession, sale, transport and importation of Di-nitro-phenol, when packed in watertight packages and mixed with water in the proportion of 85 parts by weight of Di-nitro-phenol to not less than 15 parts by weight of water."

POST OFFICE.

The 28th February 1920.

No. 1790-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act (Act No. VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For rule 122 (2) of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the followin shall be substituted :—

In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely :—

Rupee 1-0-0 per pound or fraction of £1.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for Sale.

LIST of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in Oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Persian Instructor.

A fully qualified instructor, native of Persia, is maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian. The services of this Instructor may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.

M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari	... Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal ...	... Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad ...	... Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir ...	... Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil ...	... Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi	.. Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan ...	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mihruddin ...	... C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta ...	... Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

M. M. Waris Ali Khan, "Waris"	... Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	.. Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das ...	... Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HISSAR.

M. M. I. Jan Bukhari ...	... C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal ...	... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only)

LAHORE.

M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. M. Abdul Hamid ...	... C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathranwali, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
M. Muhammad Din ...	... Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdul Rahman Ahmedi ...	... C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
M. Abdul Huq ...	... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal ...	... Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan ...	... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan ...	... Nishtar, Arriaz.
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P.	... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. M. Ghulam Haidar Khan ...	... Clerk, 37th Sanitary Section.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan ...	... Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.

LUDHIANA.

M. Kishori Lall, Jethi ... ... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath, Yogi ... ... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

M. Sultan Mohammad ... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ... ... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur ... Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan "Talib" ... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ... Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj ... ... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ... ... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ... ... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj ... ... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi ... ... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ... ... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages. Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROHTAK.

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin ... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ... ... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ... ... Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ... ... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

M. Abdul Latif ... ... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU.

M. Amar Nath Varma ... ... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup ... ... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman ... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari ... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed ... ... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand, Saihgal ... ... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali ... Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teacher whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA :

The 11th February 1920.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

2521 PGG—730—3-5-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1920.

No. 27.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (6) of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General (in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council) published under Notification No. 61 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 14th November 1912, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For the second proviso to Regulation X (1) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided further that the Governor-General may, by notification as aforesaid, extend the term of office of Additional Members or any Additional Member of the Council up to such date as the Governor-General in Council may, under section 17 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the Council."

2583 PGG

No. 31.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 76 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab published under Notification No. 19 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated 15th November 1909, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For the second proviso to Regulation X (1) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided further that the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification as aforesaid, extend the term of office of Members or any Member of the Council up to such date as the Governor-General in Council may, under section 47 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the Council."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 4th March 1920.

No. 131-D.—On return from leave Mr. E. A. Courthope, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is transferred from the United Provinces to the Punjab.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1920.

No. 885-Est. A.—Mr. G. Cunningham, of the Political Department, was employed on special duty on the staff of the Chief Political Officer with the North-West Frontier Field Force, from the 31st May to the 10th September 1919, inclusive.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 4th March 1920.

No. 304-F. E.—Mr. Yakub Shah has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 23rd February 1920 and has been posted to the office of the Accountant-General, Punjab, from the same date.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

The 5th March 1920.

No. 740-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18, sub-section (1) of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 (X of 1919), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Excess Profits Duty Rules, 1919, namely :—

In sub-rule (1) of rule 18 of the said rules, before the words "the Board" in both places where they occur, the words "the Chief Revenue Authority or" shall be inserted.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 5th March 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 423.—The services of Major P. H. Martin, Indian Army, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 424.—The services of Major E. A. Trafford, Indian Army, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 428.—The following officiating promotion is notified, consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. A. Wimberley, Cantonment Magistrate, Chakrata,—*vide* United Provinces Government Gazette Notification No. 6195-II-732, dated the 22nd December 1919 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Browning, 3rd grade Cantonment Magistrate, to officiate in the 2nd grade, from the 2nd January 1920 to the 31st January 1920.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for Sale.

LIST of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in Oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Persian Instructor.

A fully qualified instructor, native of Persia, is maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian. The services of this Instructor may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.

M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari ...	The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari ...	Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal ...	Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad ...	Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir ...	Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil ...	Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi ..	Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan ...	Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.	
M. Mihruddin	C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta	Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	
M. M. Waris Ali Khan, "Waris"	Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.
FEROZEPORE.	
M. Suraj Narain, B.A.	Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das	Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.
HISSAR.	
M. M. I. Jan Bukhari	C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.
JHELUM.	
M. Thakur Das Pahwa	Officers Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan	Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.
JULLUNDUR.	
M. Karam Chand	C/o Jacki Mall & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal	C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.
KASAULI.	
M. Anand Sarup	Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only)
LAHORE.	
M. Sham Lal, Bhargava	Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq	Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. M. Abdul Hamid	C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathranwali, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
M. Muhammad Din	Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdul Rahman Ahmedi	C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
M. Abdul Huq	C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal	Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan	C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan	Nishtar, Arriaz.
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P	Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. M. Ghulam Haidar Khan	Clerk, 37th Sanitary Section.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan	Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.
LUDHIANA.	
M. Kishori Lall, Jethi	Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath, Yogi	Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.
MULTAN.	
M. Sultan Mohammad	Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind	House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur	Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan "Talib"	Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.
MURREE HILLS.	
M. S. C. Bagchi	Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din	Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj	Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan	Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.	
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj ...	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi ...	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Spo Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.
ROHTAK.	
M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.
SIALKOT.	
M. Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.
SIMLA.	
M. Abdul Latif ...	... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.
SUBATHU.	
M. Amar Nath Varma ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand, Saihgal ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.	
M. Muhammad Zafar Ali	... Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

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CALCUTTA :

The 11th February 1920.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 6th March 1920.

No. 1827-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 30th January 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
GT. GEORGE STREET,
S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 30th JANUARY, 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d*. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to—

**The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
Gt. George Street.**

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**A**) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**B**) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (**B**) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 305.)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 305.)

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Fire-arms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

(A) Barley, barley flour, and barley meal.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—

Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour.

(A) Calf-skins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 305.)

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Cattle hides, *see* Hides.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, page 304.)

(A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

(A) Cocoa, raw.

(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.

Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, page 304.)

Combings, *see* Malt.

Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.

Corn offals, *see* Offals.

Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.

Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.

Distiller's grain, *see* Grains, &c.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A) Dried figs.

(A) Dyes and dye-stuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dye-stuffs.

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.

(A) Explosives. (*See*, however, page 305.)

(A) Figs, dried.

(A) Fire-arms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 305.)

(A) Fish except the following :—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.

(A) Salmon, tinned.

(A) Flax, raw.

Flour, *see* Barley; Maize; Rice; Rye; Wheat.

Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.

Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Cakes; Hay, Oats, &c.

(A) Forage, green.

Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Fruit, dried, the following :—

Figs.
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Sultanas.

(A) Fruit preserved, other than dried fruits preserved in sugar.

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* Application for licence to export live stock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(A) Game.
(A) Gold coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine guns.
(A) Hay.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit preserved.
(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horseflesh tinned or potted meat, salt and pickled meat, other than bacon and ham.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.

(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
*Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.

(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.

(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

(A) Quinine sulphate.

(A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned and pork sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calf-skins; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Sultanas.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.

Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons and over.

(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* page 304) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.
Gloy.
Horseflesh.
Koffio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below) the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive.	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymric Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns, and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Iceland.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Arms Convention," all destinations in the prohibited areas set out in Article 6 are excepted from this Open General Licence and will still require a specific export licence for *all* arms and ammunition.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Syria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia**).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(*a*) *Northern District—approached* viâ *Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(*b*) *Southern District—approached* viâ *the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(*c*) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Licensing Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
Butter and cheese.
Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Quinine sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 6th March 1920.

No. 1927-D.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt nitrate of ammonia from import duty leviable thereon under item No. 93 of Schedule II, Part IV, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Delhi, the 13th March 1920.

No. 2193-D.—The services of Mr. A. H. Parker, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 12th March 1920.

POST OFFICE.

The 13th March 1920.

No. 2085-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in sub-rule (3) of rule 27 of the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883—45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

After the word " post " the words " to or " shall be inserted.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—DYES.

The 13th March 1920.

No. 2055-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916) the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6993, dated the 6th September 1919.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

EXPLOSIVES.

Delhi, the 13th March 1920.

No. 3011-M.—The following draft of amendments which in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), it is proposed to make in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914, is published as required by section 18 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 13th of May 1920. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendments.

1. In sub-rule (2) of rule 51 of the said rules, the words " to the District authority " shall be omitted and after the words " the reasons for it " the words " to the District authority, or, if the license was granted by a Sub-divisional or other Magistrate, to such Magistrate." shall be inserted.

2. In Schedule II to the said rules, in column 5 against items 8 and 12 after the words " The District authority " the words " or any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf " shall be added.

3. In Schedule III to the said rules—

(i) in the first sentence of the note to the heading of Form E, and

(ii) in the note to the heading of Form F,

after the words " District Magistrate " the words " or any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf " shall be inserted.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for Sale.

LIST of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in Oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Persian Instructor.

A fully qualified instructor, native of Persia, is maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian. The services of this Instructor may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.	
M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari	... Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal ...	... Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad ...	... Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir ...	... Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil ...	... Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi	... Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan ...	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
AMRITSAR.	
M. Mihruddin ...	... C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta ...	... Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	
M. M. Waris Ali Khan, "Waris"	... Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.
FEROZEPORE.	
M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	... Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das ...	... Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.
HISSAR.	
M. M. I. Jan Bukhari ...	... C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.
JHELUM.	
M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.
JULLUNDUR.	
M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal ...	... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.
KASAULI.	
M. Anand Sarup ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).
LAHORE.	
M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. M. Abdul Hamid	... C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathranwali, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
M. Muhammad Din	... Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdul Rahman Ahmedi	... C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
M. Abdul Huq	... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal	... Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan	... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.

LAHORE—*concluded.*

M. Abdul Hakim Khan ...	Nishtar, Arriaz
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P	Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. M. Ghulam Haidar Khan ...	Clerk, 37th Sanitary Section.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan ...	Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.

LUDHIANA.

M. Kishori Lall, Jethi	Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath, Yogi	Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

M. Sultan Mohammad ...	Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind	House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur ...	Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan "Talib" ...	Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bagchi	Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din	Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj	Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan	Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din	Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul	Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj	Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi	C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq	C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROHTAK.

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin ...	Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali	Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan	Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed	Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

M. Abdul Latif	Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU.

M. Amar Nath Varma	Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup	Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman ...	Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari ...	Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed	Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand, Saihgal	Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali ...	Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teacher whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA : C. L. PEART, MAJOR,

The 11th February 1920. *Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

2660 PGG—700—19-3-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED DELHI, SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 17th March 1920.

No. 522.—The services of Lala Balwant Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the 6th February 1920.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

POLICE.

The 19th March 1920.

No. 509.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 41 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no fee shall be payable by warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers in His Majesty's Army, British or Indian, or by warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Defence Force, in respect of the grant of any licence in Form XIII under rule 29 of the said rules or of the renewal of any such licence.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

2740 PGG

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Delhi, the 18th March 1920.

No. 514-113.—Colonel J. Farmer, C.I.E., F.R.C.V.S., Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab, is granted under articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for eight months, *viz.*, privilege leave for six months and furlough on average salary in continuation for two months, with effect from the 20th February 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 11th March 1920.

No 348-F. E.—The following promotions and reversions of Officers in the Indian Finance Department are notified :—

With effect from the 15th October 1919.

Mr. A. C. Badenoch, I.C.S., to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class II of Accountants-General.

With effect from the 23rd October 1919.

The promotions and reversions ordered from this date in Notification No. 2177-F. E., dated the 19th December 1919, are hereby cancelled, and the following revised promotions and reversions are ordered :—

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S., to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class I of Accountants-General.

Mr. A. C. Badenoch, I.C.S., to revert to sub. *pro tem.* Class III of Accountants-General.

With effect from the 10th November 1919.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S., to revert to sub. *pro tem.* Class II, but to continue to officiate in Class I of Accountants-General.

Mr. A. C. Badenoch, I.C.S., to revert to officiating Class III of Accountants-General.

With effect from the 24th December 1919.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S., to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class I of Accountants-General.

With effect from the 21st January 1920.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S., is promoted provisionally to Class III, but will continue to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class I of Accountants-General.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The 17th March 1920.

No 379-F. E.—Mr. Malik Ghulam Muhammad has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 7th March 1920, and has been posted to the office of the Accountant-General, Punjab, from the same date.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

INCOME-TAX.

The 19th March 1920.

No. 927-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 44 of the Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall not, up to 31st March 1920, apply to the children allowance granted under Army Instruction (India), No. 160 of 1919.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 19th March 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 514.—The services of Lieutenant D. M. L. Hennessey, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Government of India for valuable services rendered in India in connection with the war up to the 31st December 1918.

(*Supplementary to the list issued with the "Gazette of India," Extraordinary, dated the 29th July 1919.*)

Arur Singh, Sardar, C.I.E., *Sardar Bahadur*, Manager, Golden Temple, Amritsar.

Bulter, Mr. M. S. D., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

Kamal Singh, Captain, Excise Commissioner, Patiala State, and Secretary, Central Recruiting Board, Patiala.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for Sale.

LIST of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in Oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Persian Instructor.

A fully qualified instructor, native of Persia, is maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian. The services of this Instructor may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.	
M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari	... Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal ...	... Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad ...	... Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir ...	... Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil ...	... Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi	.. Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan ...	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
AMRITSAR.	
M. Mihruddin ...	... C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta ...	... Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	
M. M. Waris Ali Khan, "Waris"	... Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	.. Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das ...	.. Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HISSAR.

M. M. I. Jan Bukhari ...	... C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal ...	... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ...	.. Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE.

M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. M. Abdul Hamid	... C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathranwali, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
M. Muhammad Din	... Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdul Rahman Ahmedi	... C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
M. Abdul Huq	... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal	.. Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan	... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan ...	Nishtar, Arriaz
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P	Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. M. Ghulam Haidar Khan ...	Clerk, 37th Sanitary Section.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan ...	Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.

LUDHIANA.

M. Kishori Lall, Jethi ..	... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath, Yogi ...	... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

M. Sultan Mohammad	... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur	... Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan " Talib "	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS

M. S. C. Bagchi ...	.. Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj ..	... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).

† M. Fazl Elahi ...	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.
ROHTAK.	
M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.
SIALKOT.	
M. Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.
SIMLA.	
M. Abdul Latif ...	... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.
SUBATHU.	
M. Amar Nath Varma ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand, Saihgal ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali	... Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teacher whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA : C. L. PEART, MAJOR,

The 11th February 1920. *Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

THE TREASURY.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1920.

In continuation of this office notification dated the 13th December 1919, it is further notified that no Exchange Compensation Allowance will be admissible during the quarter commencing 1st April 1920 and that the rate of exchange at which contributions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund should be recovered during the period is 2*s* 5$\frac{21}{31}$*d.* per rupee. This rate shall also apply to the contributions to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

W. ALDER,

Offg. Controller of Currency

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 16th March 1920.

No. 1636 Home.—Mr. R. C. Bolster, I.C.S., was appointed and assumed charge of the duties of Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th March 1920, relieving Mr. H. A. Smith, I.C.S., transferred.

C. A. BARRON,

Ch. Commissioner Delhi.

2740 PGG—740—26-3-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920, AND EXTRAORDINARY MARCH 15 AND 18, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 20th March 1920.

No. 2411-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 13th February 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
GT. GEORGE STREET,
S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 13th February 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly, Exporters, who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year, can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required, an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d*. per copy for each month or 2*s*. for each additional copy to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
Gt. George Street,
S. W. 1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**A**) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (**B**) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (**B**) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 323)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 323.)

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

*Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
- Husk Meal;
- Linseed cake and meal;
- Maize germ meal;
- Maize meal and flour;

(A) Calfskins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifles and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 323)

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Cattle hides, *see* Hides.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, page 322.)

(A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

(A) Cocoa raw.

(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.

Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, page 322.)

Combings, *see* Malt.

Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.

Corn offals, *see* Offals.

Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.

Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.

Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, &c.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A) Dried figs.

(A) †Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

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*Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

†The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

Creosote oil and anthracene oil (green oil) containing *no* substance suitable for making dyes or explosives are not included under the coal tar, etc., heading, *vide* announcement in Board of Trade Journal, dated the 29th January 1920.

(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives. (*See*, however, page 4.)
(A) Figs, dried.
(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 322.)
(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, lobsters and fresh salmon.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Barley; Maize; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Cakes; Hay, Oats, &c.
(A) Forage, green.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
(A) Fruit, dried, the following:—
Figs.
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Sultanas.
(A) Fruit, preserved, other than dried fruits preserved in sugar.
(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, brewers' and distillers'.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns.
(A) Hay.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit preserved.
(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Linseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat and horseflesh.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
*Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.
(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
(A) Quinine sulphate.
(A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calfskins; Hides.
(A) Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Sultanas.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, see Game.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.
Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on list C (*see* above) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Bird Seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.
Gloy.
Horseflesh.
Koffiio.
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the schem at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

6. The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive.	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns, and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Iceland.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Arms Convention," all destinations in the prohibited areas set out in Article 6 will still require a specific export licence for all arms and ammunition.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port--Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia).**

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached* viâ *Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(b) *Southern District—approached* viâ *the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in Turkey are accepted if they are fully addressed c/o "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are fully addressed, c/o "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna;" parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case, in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant, the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.-1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).

Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 20th March 1920.

No. 2360-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the monthly magazine entitled "Gale's Journal of Revolutionary Communism," published in Mexico by Linn A. E. Gale.

POST OFFICE.

The 20th March 1920.

No. 2455-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act (Act No. VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For rule 122 (2) of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted :

In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely :—

For every sum of 5 shillings or fraction thereof . . . . . Annas 4

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 15th March 1920.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 486.—The following despatch by His Excellency General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.-D.-C., Commander-in-Chief in India, on operations during the Third Afghan War, May to August 1919, is published for general information :—

Dated Simla, the 1st November 1919.

From—GENERAL SIR CHARLES CARMICHAEL MONRO, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.-D.-C., Commander-in-Chief in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, ARMY DEPARTMENT.

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of the Government of India, an account of the recent operations against Afghanistan.

INTRODUCTORY.

2. For the proper consideration of these operations, it is necessary to refer briefly to the conditions prevailing in India at the time hostilities broke out. As the Government of India are aware, the standard of military preparation in this country was regulated by the instructions of the War Committee of the Cabinet received through the Secretary of State for India in 1916, *viz.*, that operations on the Indian frontier were to be of a defensive nature, and that, should the offensive be forced upon us, it was to be strictly limited in scope. The Field Army maintained for this purpose, namely, four divisions, three frontier brigades and four cavalry brigades, had necessarily suffered from the demands made upon it to supply additional units and draft reinforcements for overseas theatres, and this had to a certain extent affected its efficiency; moreover, many of its best qualified officers were employed out of India, and there was considerable deficiency in medical and engineer personnel which could not be made good from home. Since the commencement of the war in 1914, India had been engaged in providing personnel, material and munitions of war to many overseas theatres. As a result of this drain upon her resources, stocks of electrical and railway plant and other stores, only procurable from the United Kingdom, had been reduced to the lowest ebb, and, owing to shortage of shipping, deficiencies could not be replaced. Thus the signing of the Armistice in November 1918 found India grappling with the problem of meeting urgent demands on her greatly reduced resources, and with the machinery for carrying on her internal administration weakened by the withdrawal from all her civil departments of large numbers of officers for military duty.

3. Following on the Armistice came the demand for demobilisation. Every effort was made to release such men as were urgently required either at home or in India, and this necessitated a considerable reduction in establishments and imposed a severe strain on all branches of the service, especially in those employing skilled artisans and mechanics.

4. Such was the military situation when the outbreak of internal disturbances supervened in April 1919. To quell these disturbances and to protect communications, it was found necessary to divert large bodies of troops from their normal peace stations, to detain others which were awaiting demobilisation or embarkation to the United Kingdom, and to recall a large number of Indian troops who had proceeded to their homes on leave. We were particularly fortunate in having at hand so valuable a reinforcement as the British troops *ex*-Mesopotamia awaiting demobilisation. It was only with great reluctance that I sanctioned their retention at a time when they had every reason and right to expect their early release from military service; but my confidence in the loyalty of the British soldier was not misplaced, and I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the fine military spirit he displayed in shouldering this additional burden. It was a keen and natural disappointment also to the Indian soldier to be deprived of the furlough which he had earned so well, but he too accepted this burden in a spirit of cheerful resignation for which we owe him a deep debt of gratitude; his conduct, throughout this period, has been worthy of the highest praise.

5. Before passing on to a narrative of the operations, I propose briefly to review the work of the various administrative services and departments, for the campaign was essentially one in which administrative organisation played the leading part. At one time the strength of the force employed trans-Indus amounted to 340,000 men and 158,000 animals, and it will readily be understood that the maintenance of these numbers, with depleted means of transportation, was a problem of considerable difficulty. Fortunately, much attention had been paid in recent years to the improvement of frontier communications; new mechanical transport roads at a cost of approximately one million sterling had been constructed in the North-West Frontier Province alone during the past four years. Considerable improvements had also been effected in existing roads, the most important being those between Jamrud and Landi-Kotal, Kohat and Parachinar, Bannu and Miranshah, Dera Ismail Khan and Tank, and the Bolan road from Sibi to Quetta, on each of which a large number of girder bridges had been provided, spanning the main waterways. With the exception of the Bolan these roads have all been subjected to heavy and continuous motor traffic throughout the operations, and have stood the test well.

6. As regards railways, the situation was somewhat abnormal when concentration was ordered. Civil traffic had been considerably curtailed and serious damage caused at certain outlying stations during the internal disturbances in the Punjab. Nevertheless, thanks to the efforts of the North-Western and other railways, military requirements were fully met, and though the protection of Peshawar necessitated some divergence from the schedule, concentration was completed in advance of the pre-arranged time-table. During the month of May, 637 military special trains were run over the North-Western Railway system. Early in the concentration period a number of specially fitted ambulance trains were located at convenient forward stations such as Peshawar and Rawalpindi, and special services were arranged for the conveyance of ice, fruit, and vegetables in insulated railway vans, both to hospitals and the troops in the field.

7. Major-General H. F. E. Freeland, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.E., who was at this time a member of the Railway Board, earned the gratitude of the army by his zealous and unremitting efforts in developing the capacity of the railways in respect of military requirements. His wide and varied experience in dealing with military traffic problems proved of inestimable value. I had also the advantage of obtaining the valuable services of Brigadier-General C. L.

Magniac, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.E., who had recently returned from France and was appointed Director of Movements.

8. The position of the Supply and Transport Services had been influenced considerably by the calls made upon them from overseas during the course of the great war. The resources of India in animal transport had been exploited to the utmost and the reserve of animals left in the country was reduced to the lowest ebb; indeed, the supply of mules had been completely exhausted and recourse was had to ponies. These latter, though they proved themselves a fairly satisfactory substitute, were greatly inferior to the mule in general utility and endurance. The ravages of *surra*, combined with continued and heavy demands made by the operations in Persia, had seriously crippled the supply of camels; and the liability of the bullock transport to epidemic diseases limited the degree of reliability which could be placed upon it. In spite of these difficulties, the animal transport available on the outbreak of war was sufficient to equip and maintain the Field Army under the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 above.

9. The mechanical transport at my disposal was employed at the outset on convoy work through the Khaibar; but later, when reinforced by locally purchased vehicles and a number of Ford chassis received from America in March and equipped locally with van bodies, it was used to supplement the animal transport with units and field formations and for the transportation of such perishable commodities as ice, milk, fresh fruit and vegetables. The British ranks of the Heavy Mechanical Transport companies were considerably below establishment and the proper complement of drivers could not be provided for the vehicles available. In spite of the strain on their endurance, these men carried out their duties with a fortitude and efficiency which deserves unstinted praise, and proved themselves equal to the task of moving all the tonnage required for the maintenance of the forces in the field. It may here be mentioned that upwards of 500 tons of supplies and stores were transported daily from Peshawar and Jamrud through the Khaibar, a figure which was only reduced during the period of the Afghan threat on the Kurram, when a portion of the mechanical transport was diverted to that area from the Khaibar.

10. The reserves of supplies in position on the outbreak of war proved ample for the needs of the army; the standard laid down was sixty days' stocks, of which half had been placed in forward positions west of the Indus, and half in the base depôt at Lahore and at the ports of Bombay and Karachi. Within three days of mobilisation being ordered, the reserves at the ports had been despatched, according to a pre-arranged schedule, to Lahore and the forward areas. New field service scales of rations were introduced in this campaign and have proved highly satisfactory from a dietetic point of view; the items additional to the old scale include condensed milk, tinned or dried fruit, fresh fruit, cigarettes and sweets for British troops; and fresh meat, condensed milk, tobacco, cigarettes, sweets, and ground nuts for Indian soldiers.

11. In previous frontier campaigns, units had been left to make their own arrangements for canteen supplies; but the system of relying on *bunniahs* and the peace canteen contractors of British units was unsatisfactory. The War Office were unable, however, to accede to my request that the Expeditionary Force Canteen organisation should take the matter in hand, and a general contract was therefore made with a Calcutta firm of large experience and reputation, to whom special railway and transport facilities were given. This arrangement proved satisfactory on the whole and was certainly an improvement on the former arrangement; but I hope that in future a system may be devised which will enable us to ensure the provision on mobilisation of Field Force Canteens fully equipped with personnel and supplies.

12. In order to provide rest and refreshment for troops moving by rail and to mitigate the hardships inseparable from a journey across India during the summer months, rest camps were established at Peshawar, Nowshera, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Ambala, Quetta and Chaman, and the number of "Monro

Soldiers' Canteens" (which had been established at all the principal railway stations) was increased to meet the additional demands made upon them. Tea rooms were also opened for the special use of Indian troops, not only at the chief railway stations, but also at all standing camps within the forward areas. Messes for British officers and for warrant and non-commissioned officers travelling in small parties or independently of their units, were organised and equipped at seventeen of the main halting places, in advance of railheads, on the various lines of communication.

13. The requirements of the Veterinary Service necessitated the formation of three Camel Veterinary Hospitals for 500 camels each, a Camel Convalescent Depôt and Horse Convalescent Depôt for 1,000 animals each, as well as additional Field and Mobile Veterinary Sections and Base Depôts of Veterinary Stores. The creation of these units imposed a severe tax on available sources of recruitment, and some difficulty was experienced in obtaining personnel of the right stamp. But, on the whole, the existing organisation stood the test well. The mortality among animals was never excessive, amounting to a weekly average of ·2 per cent. in the case of horses and ponies, ·04 in the case of mules, ·3 in the case of bullocks and ·3 in the case of camels, as compared with ·2, ·06, 1·6, and ·1 per cent respectively during the period May to September, 1918, in Mesopotamia. The evacuation of sick animals was on the whole well carried out, but there was a tendency to maintain too many ineffective animals with units; this fault was corrected in course of time. Considerable inefficiency was caused by the incidence of foot and mouth disease and rinderpest in bullocks. The organisation of the Remount Service stood the test well and calls for no comment.

14. I was fortunate in obtaining two Ordnance Mobile Workshops, complete with personnel, from Mesopotamia. These were pushed up to Peshawar to supplement the heavy workshops established in the Ordnance depôt there immediately on the outbreak of war. A number of R. A. O. C personnel were obtained from among the troops awaiting demobilisation, and these rendered invaluable service in the Ordnance depôts in the forward areas. In other respects the existing Ordnance organisation proved sufficient for the needs of the army. An ample reserve had been provided of special stores such as heavy tents, hand fans, mosquito nets, sun goggles, etc., which experience has shown to be necessary for the health and comfort of the troops during a summer campaign.

15. As regards the Medical Service, the number of regular R. A. M. C. and I.M.S. officers available in India was short of our requirements for complete mobilisation. The source of recruitment of these categories in India is small and it had been found impossible to make good the deficiency from home. I was fortunate, however, in obtaining the services of 107 officers and 1,280 other ranks of the R. A. M. C. who happened to be in India *en route* from Mesopotamia to the United Kingdom. The field medical units of the Field Army were already partially mobilised with personnel when the outbreak of war occurred and the equipment of other field medical units and of 21 General Hospitals was held ready for issue in medical mobilisation stores. The number of mobilised medical units employed during the campaign amounted to 29 Field Ambulances, 12 Casualty Clearing Stations, 53 Staging Sections, 15 Sanitary Sections, 8 Advanced Depôts of Medical Stores, 1¼ Base Depôt Medical Stores and 16,000 beds in General Hospitals, *i.e.*, 5,000 for British and 11,000 for Indians. The General Hospitals were established at Landi Kotal, Peshawar, Nowshera, Rawalpindi, Gharial, Kuldana, Kohat, Bannu, Dardoni, (near Miranshah), Dera Ismail Khan, Tank, Manzai, and Quetta. In addition to these, convalescent camps provided accommodation in the Murree Hills for 1,200 British at Upper Topa and Lower Gharial, and for 3,000 Indians at Kohat and Rawalpindi. Medical transport included two British and eight Indian broad gauge ambulance trains, one combined British and Indian narrow gauge ambulance train and over a hundred specially fitted railway ambulance coaches for use with the ordinary passenger services.

16. The two outstanding features of the campaign from the medical point of view were, firstly, an outbreak of cholera of unusual severity, and, secondly,

the abnormal climatic conditions under which the troops were called upon to operate. An epidemic of cholera seldom equalled in extent and severity during the past ten years was raging among the civil population of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province during the period of the operations. It first made its appearance among the troops in the forward areas at Hangu on June 1st, and at Jamrud on June 4th, but though it spread rapidly in both the Kohat and Khaibar areas and for a time gave rise to grave anxiety, it was successfully stamped out by June 20th, an achievement for which the Medical Service deserves the greatest credit. A severe epidemic also occurred in Derajat and the Tochi Valley and cases continued intermittently from the middle of June till the close of the operations.

17. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, a heat wave of remarkable severity occurred over the whole of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, the daily shade temperatures registered at Peshawar in May, June and July being 5 to 7 degrees Fahrenheit above the daily average of the past 20 years. The Government of India will appreciate how great a strain was imposed on the troops when called upon to operate under these conditions in such areas as the Khaibar, the Kurram, the Derajat and Waziristan.

18. In spite of these conditions, the incidence of sickness was not excessive. The total admissions during the period 5th May to 9th August amounted to 10,882 British and 45,774 Indians, giving a daily admission ratio per thousand of 4·98 British and 2·97 Indians. This compares not unfavourably with admission ratios in Mesopotamia which, in 1917, were 5·04 and 2·11 and, in 1918, 3·48 and 2·27 respectively.

19. The foregoing brief review of the administrative problems presented by this campaign will, I hope, serve to illustrate some of the chief difficulties with which we had to contend. India, and especially the frontier region, is a country ill-provided with those amenities of civilization which, in Western Europe, go so far to mitigate the discomforts of a campaign ; and, coming as it did at the hottest season of the year and at a time when the army was sorely in need of rest and recreation, this campaign inevitably imposed severe hardships on the troops employed. Nevertheless, from personal inspection, I am able to assure the Government of India that everything possible was done with the means at our disposal to alleviate the discomfort of the troops, and I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the work of the administrative services and departments which contributed so largely to that end.

20. I now turn to the conduct of the operations. The distribution of the Afghan army at the end of April is believed to have been as follows. On the northern line, including Kabul, were stationed 7½ regiments of cavalry (2,800 sabres), 29 battalions (16,500 rifles), and 110 guns, of which about 2,000 rifles and 4 guns were located between Kunar and Asmar on the Chitral border. On the central line, including Ghazni, were 3 cavalry regiments (1,100 sabres), 17 battalions (9,150 rifles) and 60 guns ; and, on the southern line, 1 cavalry regiment (460 sabres), 10 battalions (5,250 rifles) and 24 guns. The Afghan garrisons in Herat, Farah, and Mazar-i-Sharif, and in the Maimana and Badakshan districts, are not included in the above, and amounted to about 2,700 sabres, 11,100 rifles and 70 guns. The force at the Amir's disposal thus comprised about 7,000 sabres, 42,000 rifles and 260 guns ; but it should be noted that at least half of his guns were either immobile or obsolete.

21. But the Amir's real strength lay, not in his regular army (which, of itself, is of small account), but in the potential fighting value of the frontier tribes on either side of the border. Expert in all forms of guerilla warfare and amounting in the aggregate to some 120,000 men, armed with modern rifles many of which are provided from Kabul, these tribes are the outstanding factor in the Indian frontier problem, and it was on their co-operation that the Afghan plan of campaign was based. As far as can be judged, this plan contemplated operations on three fronts, *viz.*:—

(*a*) From Jalalabad on the Khaibar and Mohmand sector ;

(b) From Gardez on the Kurram and Waziristan border, utilizing the Khost salient;

(c) From Kandahar on the Chaman border.

A secondary operation from Asmar on Chitral, supported by a demonstration made by the Badakshan garrison, was to be supplementary to (a) above, while, subsidiary to the action on the Kandahar front, troops were to be moved up from Girishk and Farad to threaten the Seistan border and our communications in East Persia. Each of the above fronts formed a separate command, and the general idea appears to have been to push forward in the first instance detachments of Afghan regular troops, whose function was to raise the tribes on both sides of the border with the cry of *Jehad*. Arms and ammunition were to be distributed amongst the tribesmen, and the detachments of Afghan regulars would serve as a stiffening to the tribal lashkars and as an earnest of the Amir's support. On the Khaibar sector, which was evidently looked upon as the main battle front, the intention appears to have been to hold back the bulk of the regular troops until the tribal offensive had developed. This tribal offensive was, in fact, the basis of the whole plan; and the line of action to be taken by the main Afghan army depended entirely on the extent to which the tribes consented to co-operate and on the subsequent success of their operations. It was probably realised that both as regards command and maintenance, the Afghan regular army was, of itself, incapable of undertaking sustained operations and that their best and only chance of success lay in securing the co-operation of the tribes and in co-ordinating their efforts The looseness of our political control over a large portion of the border territory makes it a promising field for such an enterprise. The Amir appears to have anticipated that the presence of bodies of tribesmen on the flanks and rear of our main forces would compel us to dissipate our strength and create a favourable opportunity for striking a blow with his regular troops

22. Our plan of campaign was to undertake the offensive towards Jalalabad with our main striking force, our object being to divide the Mohmands and Afridis (two of the most influential tribes upon our border) and to cut them off from Afghan influence and support; to strike at any Afghan concentration within reach; and to induce the withdrawal of Afghan forces from our tribal borders elsewhere, for the purpose of covering Kabul. It was proposed to maintain an active defence on other portions of our front. In the Tochi and Derajat areas we were prepared, if necessary, to evacuate temporarily those portions of the country which lay between the administrative and political borders and which were held by militia garrisons; for their retention in the face of opposition would have involved us in a series of sieges, necessitating measures for their relief and consequent dissipation of transport.

23. To carry out this plan, the army was originally organised in two forces, *viz.*, the North-West Frontier Force, commanded by General Sir A. A. Barrett, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.-D.-C., and the Baluchistan Force, commanded by Lieutenant-General R. Wapshare, C.B., C.S.I., the latter including the troops allotted to the defence of the Nushki extension railway and our line of communication through East Persia to Meshed. As the operations developed, however, it was decided to effect a further decentralisation, and on May 30th the troops allotted to the Bannu and Derajat areas were separated from the North-West Frontier Force, and placed under the command of Major-General S. H. Climo, C.B., D.S.O. This new command was designated the Waziristan Force. The force at Meshed under Major-General W. Malleson, C.B., C.I.E., must also be considered as part of the general organisation, for though charged with no offensive rôle in relation to the operations on the Indian frontier, the duty fell upon it of intervening, if necessary, in any attempt by the Turkistan Bolsheviks to send armed assistance into Afghanistan.

24. As constant references would be made to the Government of India and to Army Headquarters regarding the conduct and direction of the operations, and as in any case officers of sufficient status were not available to form

a separate General Headquarters, it had been decided in advance that the functions of the latter were to be performed by Army Headquarters.

25. I need refer but briefly to the sequence of events which precipitated the outbreak of war. Towards the end of April, Saleh Muhammad Khan, the Afghan Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Dakka with an escort of two companies of infantry and two guns for the ostensible purpose of inspecting the Afghan frontier. On May 3rd, the usual militia escort to the caravan proceeding through the Khaibar was confronted by piquets of armed Afghans on the disputed zone between Tor Khan and Landi Khana, and that night five coolies employed at the water-works were killed by tribesmen. On May 4th large numbers of copies of a *farman*, signed by the Amir and concluding with an unmistakable exhortation to *Jehad*, were distributed in Peshawar city through the agency of the Afghan Post-office there; and on the same day the Afghan postmaster arrived from Jalalabad with a motor car load of leaflets printed at Kabul, announcing that the Germans had resumed war and that India and Egypt had risen. On May 5th, the Field Army received orders for mobilisation.

26. The operations which followed fall naturally under three heads, *viz.*, those of the North-West Frontier Force, the Waziristan force, and the Baluchistan Force, respectively, and I propose to deal with them in three separate narratives. The chief features of the operations, viewed as a whole, can be summarised as follows. Our main effort was directed to the Khaibar front, with Dakka as the first objective. After defeating the Afghan covering troops in the vicinity of Landi Khana, our troops occupied Dakka on May 13th, *i.e.*, within eight days of mobilisation being ordered; and, following a successful action on May 17th the Afghan main army dispersed and, for the time being, practically ceased to exist as an organised force. A pause was now necessary for the purpose of accumulating supplies preparatory to a further advance. All arrangements for the advance had been completed and the troops were ready to move when the Amir's request for negotiations rendered any further forward movement politically inexpedient. On the Waziristan front, we were prepared, as explained above, to evacuate certain positions with the object of reducing detachments, avoiding embarrassing commitments, and concentrating as large a force as possible at the decisive point. The evacuation became necessary and was carried out under arrangements concerted between General Sir A. A. Barrett and the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province. Suitable dispositions were made to meet the situation thus created. On the Baluchistan front, the only operation of importance was the attack and capture of Fort Spin Baldak. The close proximity of this fort to the Baluchistan border was a threat to our position at Chaman and it served as a screen behind which the enemy could concentrate preparatory to an attack on Chaman itself, or against the flank of our position at Bogra. It was accordingly carried by assault on May 27th.

27. During the course of the war our troops were engaged on a front extending along the whole length of the Afghan frontier from Chitral on the north-east to Seistan on the south-west, a total distance of about 1,000 miles; indeed, the fighting front may be said to have extended still further, for our line of communication defence troops on the 300 miles of road between Robat and Rui Khaf were kept constantly on their guard against raids from across the border, and were at one time directly threatened by a small Afghan force which was detached from Herat towards the Persian frontier. Never before have simultaneous operations been undertaken on the frontier of India which have covered so wide an extent of front.

28. There are other important points of difference between this and previous campaigns on the Indian frontier. In the first and second Afghan wars and in the Tirah campaign, the initiative lay with the Government of India; India was enjoying internal tranquillity, and the Government was able to mature its plans and move in its own time during the cool season of the year. On the present occasion, Afghanistan was the aggressor, certain districts of internal India were still under martial law, the time chosen was the hottest season of the year, and the invasion contemplated a rising in Peshawar. In

1878 and 1897, eight weeks elapsed between the issue of orders to concentrate and the advance of our forces up the Khaibar and into Tirah respectively; in 1919, two weeks only elapsed between the receipt of information of the impending Afghan attack and the disposal of the main Afghan army on the Jalalabad plain and within four weeks Amir Amanullah had sued for an armistice. The promptitude of this advance through the Khaibar and the consequent menace to Jalalabad, prevented an Afghan-tribal combination against us, and saved India the long and costly war which would have resulted from the loss of the Khaibar.

29. Two other features of the campaign may be mentioned as exercising an appreciable influence on the course of the operations. The first is the failure of the system of tribal militias. With certain notable exceptions (which are referred to in their place) the outbreak of war was followed almost immediately by wholesale desertions from militia units, necessitating the complete disbandment of one and the reduction of others to a small fraction of their proper establishment. The defection of these units at a time when the Field Army was concentrating in rear of them constituted a grave danger and this danger is one which, in my opinion, we cannot afford to accept in the future.

The other feature to which I refer is the great disadvantage from which the troops suffered as the result of the political situation. From the granting of the armistice at the beginning of June to the signing of peace on August the 8th, the Amir failed to exercise complete control over his own tribesmen and the agents whom he had deputed to raise the tribes within the British border. Consequently, throughout this period, the whole length of the frontier was threatened and constant raiding occurred.

30. The formations at my disposal at the outbreak of war (excluding units allotted to area defence) comprised two divisions and two cavalry brigades on the Khaibar line, one brigade in the Kohat-Kurram area, two brigades in Waziristan, and one division and one cavalry brigade on the Baluchistan front, with one division, one cavalry brigade and two mixed brigades in central reserve. During the course of the operations, seven additional brigades and one cavalry brigade were formed, increasing the total force employed at the signing of peace to the equivalent of about seven divisions and four cavalry brigades, with one cavalry and five infantry brigades in reserve.

OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER FORCE.

31. News of the proclamation of *Jehad* by the Amir of Afghanistan, together with the move of Afghan troops towards the Khaibar and Kurram, reached Peshawar on the 3rd May. I immediately ordered General Sir A. A. Barrett, who was at that time on inspection duty in Delhi, to proceed at once to Peshawar to control the military measures necessary in the North-West Frontier Province. He was directed to assume command of the North-West Frontier Force, the troops at his disposal comprising the 1st and 10th Cavalry Brigades, the 1st and 2nd Divisions, the Internal Security Troops of the Peshawar area and the Kohat, Bannu and Derajat Brigades, together with Corps Troops and Frontier Militia. In view of the paramount importance of safeguarding the Peshawar district, which was already threatened by Afghan forces and which is surrounded by powerful independent tribes, General Sir A. A. Barrett directed the 2nd Division into the Peshawar area in support of the 1st Division.

32. Prior to his arrival in Peshawar, the situation on the Khaibar line had developed rapidly. On the morning of the 4th May, Afghan troops supported by large bodies of tribesmen, were reported to have taken possession of the Bagh and Tangi springs, near Landi Khana, and to be on the Spinatsuka and Tor Sappar ridges to the north of Landi Kotal. On the following day a small column, which had been ordered to hold itself in readiness at Peshawar, was despatched by the General Officer Commanding, 1st Division, in motor

lorries to Landi Kotal to support the Khaibar Rifles. It was essential that the Afghans should be driven from the springs as quickly as possible, as on one of them depended the principal water supply of Landi Kotal, and until the springs were in our possession no large force could be concentrated at that place. Troops were therefore pushed up the Khaibar as rapidly as possible, and on the 8th the 1st Infantry Brigade with one battalion of the 2nd Infantry Brigade and 14 field and mountain guns, under the command of Brigadier-General G. D. Crocker, were concentrated at Landi Kotal, other troops of the 1st Division moving up the Khaibar in support. Troops of the 2nd Division were meanwhile arriving continuously in the Peshawar area.

33. On the morning of the 9th, General Crocker, reinforced by another battalion of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, attacked the enemy and secured the Tangi springs and water works; but he encountered stubborn opposition, and the force at his disposal was insufficient to drive the Afghans from their strong position, in difficult mountainous country, covering the Bagh springs. Next day the remainder of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, together with a mountain battery and a machine gun company, reinforced the troops at Landi Kotal, where Major-General C. A. Fowler, C.B., D.S.O., commanding the 1st Division, had assumed command.

34. On the 11th May, the headquarters and one and a half battalions of the 3rd Infantry Brigade reached Landi Kotal, and an entirely successful attack was made on the Afghans on the Khargali heights dominating the Bagh springs. Infantry, guns, machine guns, and aeroplanes worked in close co-operation, and the enemy, who again resisted stubbornly, fled in disorder, leaving behind him six guns which fell into our hands. Our casualties were happily slight. The Royal Air Force not only co-operated in the action, but also systematically bombed Dakka, where the Afghan transport had been collected. The material and moral effect of this bombing was very great. Major-General Fowler brings to notice the excellent work of the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, the 1st Gurkha Rifles, and No. 8 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., on this occasion. On the following day a reconnaissance disclosed the Afghans still holding Spinatsuka and a hill near Tor Sappar, but these localities were found evacuated on May 13th.

35. On May 10th, I authorised General Sir A. A. Barrettt to advance to the vicinity of Dakka in order the more effectively to deter the tribes from hostilities by threatening their rear and preventing their maintenance from Kabul with arms and ammunition. On the 13th May a cavalry force, consisting of the 1st Cavalry Brigade and one regiment of the 10th Cavalry Brigade, which had been concentrated in readiness at Jamrud, advanced through the Khaibar and occupied Dakka without opposition. This force was followed next day by the headquarters and two battalions of the 1st Infantry Brigade, and on the 16th, by the remaining two battalions of the 1st Infantry Brigade, a mountain battery and a company of sappers and miners. A reconnaissance on the morning of this date from Dakka towards Hazarnao disclosed the Afghans in large numbers and our troops were closely followed up during their withdrawal to camp. Fighting took place at close quarters, the British squadrons executing several charges before the enemy was successfully beaten off. The enemy now established himself on the hills above Robat Fort to the west of the camp, but was unable to advance into the plain. On the following morning, Brigadier-General Crocker attacked with the 1st Infantry Brigade, supported by aeroplanes and the fire of horse artillery, mountain, and machine guns. As in the previous actions, the enemy held stoutly to his position along the crest of precipitous hills. During the action, two battalions of the 3rd Infantry Brigade with field and mountain howitzers arrived from Landi Kotal under the command of Major-General A. Skeen, C.M.G., and finally forced the enemy to retreat with heavy loss. The manner in which the attack was carried out reflects great credit on the Commander and troops employed, and the results of the action were far-reaching; for the enemy retreated in great disorder, losing large numbers by desertion, and it was long before he was able to reorganise his units. The value of high explosive shell, and particularly of the 3·7 inch mountain howitzer, in dislodging an enemy from an inaccessible position in mountainous country, was well demonstrated

in this action; indeed, these weapons have been of the greatest service throughout the operations.

36. While these operations had been taking place, the state of unrest prevailing in the Peshawar area had given cause for much concern. On the 8th May, Peshawar city was quickly and successfully surrounded by a cordon of troops, and several leaders of the anti-British party, including the Afghan Postmaster, were arrested. It was found necessary to institute martial law and to keep a large body of infantry permanently on duty in the city. Raiding into the Peshawar Cantonment and in the district was at this time very prevalent, and communications up the Khaibar, particularly in the neighbourhood of Ali Masjid, were subjected to constant sniping and attacks by tribesmen. The Khaibar Rifles, in whose hands the guarding of the road through the Pass had at first been left, became unreliable, and after frequent desertions had occurred they were replaced by regular troops, the corps being disbanded. Additional posts were also established in the lower Khaibar, and this, and other measures taken by Major-General Sir C. M. Dobell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding the 2nd Division, quickly resulted in the security of the communications. On the 15th and 16th May, the 6th Infantry Brigade carried out operations near Ali Masjid to secure the heights south of the Khaibar stream and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. By the 19th May the 2nd Division was holding the line from Landi Kotal to Peshawar, with the 1st Division, less two field batteries, concentrated at Dakka and Landi Khana, two of the three Infantry Brigades being at the former place, where the force was temporarily under the command of Major-General Skeen. On May 12th I placed the 16th Division from the Central Reserve at General Sir A. A. Barrett's disposal, and on the 14th I directed him to make preparations for a forward move of four marches from Dakka.

37. In the north, successful operations had been carried out by the Chitral garrison in conjunction with the Chitral Scouts and His Highness the Mehtar's Bodyguard. On the 12th May, the Afghans occupied Arnawai in the Chitral Valley and advanced rapidly up the river. On the 14th the Chitral Scouts drove back the enemy's advanced parties near Kauti. On the 20th, Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. S. Samborne-Palmer, Commanding at Chitral, moved down the Chitral River with a small mobile column, and on the 23rd the column and scouts attacked and drove the enemy from Arnawai, destroying the force opposed to them and capturing four guns. The 11th Rajputs particularly distinguished themselves in this action. The mobile column returned to Drosh on 5th June. During the remainder of this month successful raids into Afghan territory were made by the Chitralis, resulting in the capture of a large quantity of live stock.

38. For some days prior to the 20th May, reports had been received of the presence of Afghan troops on the Mohmand-Afghan border, and on the evening of that day they were reported to have reached Ghalanai in Mohmand country to the west of Shabkadr. A brigade of the 16th Division, with some of the divisional troops of the 2nd Division, under the command of Brigadier-General W. M. Southey, C.M.G., was despatched from Peshawar to Shabkadr and Michni for the defence of that portion of the frontier. The Afghans did not advance, nor did the Mohmand gathering assume large proportions; and after being bombed on two days by aeroplanes the enemy withdrew.

39. The 31st Squadron, Royal Air Force, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Minchin, D.S.O., M.C., Commanding the 52nd Wing, carried out concentrated bombing raids on Jalalabad on the 17th, 20th and 24th May with marked effect; large portions of the military quarter of the town were burnt out, including the Afghan headquarters, and on one occasion a parade of 2,000 Afghan troops was bombed with good results. In the panic which followed these raids the neighbouring tribesmen entered the town and secured large quantities of loot in the shape of arms, ammunition and treasure. On the 24th, Captain Halley, R. A. F., in a Handley-Page machine, performed a notable feat by bombing Kabul; and there is little doubt that this raid was an important factor in producing a desire for peace at the headquarters of the Afghan Government.

40. Meanwhile, preparations for an advance from Dakka were nearing completion, but unofficial overtures, begun on May 15th, for a cessation of hostilities, culminated on May 31st in a formal request from the Amir for the conclusion of an armistice. The Government of India were desirous of avoiding any action which might serve to prejudice the negotiations, and I therefore issued orders that, though preparations for an advance on Jalalabad were to continue without interruption, no further advance was to be made without previous reference to me. The period of inaction which followed was one of great hardship to the troops, for the success of their efforts had led them to expect an early termination of the war, and they were looking forward eagerly to their long delayed leave or demobilisation. The situation was met, however, in that spirit of willing self-sacrifice which we have learnt to expect from the British and Indian Armies, and I desire to express here my appreciation of the high sense of duty they displayed during this period.

41. Turning now to the operations of the force in the Kohat-Kurram area (which, as explained above, formed part of General Sir A. A. Barrett's command), the situation had remained quiet during the first fortnight of May: there had been no unusual raiding from tribal territory and no information was received of any Afghan concentration in Khost. On May 5th, Major-General A. H. Eustace, C. B., D.S.O., Commanding the Kohat area, ordered a column of all arms to proceed from Thal to Parachinar in support of the Kurram Militia. On the 14th, information was received that two Afghan battalions had arrived at Peiwar Kotal, and that there were three battalions with guns at Ali Khel. A detachment of the Kurram Militia, with two guns, was accordingly moved to Peiwar, and four additional battalions and a mountain battery to Kohat. As units became available at Kohat, they were moved up to Thal and Parachinar, and on the 26th the force at the latter place consisted of two battalions, one squadron, and four mountain guns. Having regard to the requirements of the Khaibar line, it was impossible at this time to despatch aeroplanes to the Kohat and Waziristan areas; arrangements were, however, made to despatch a flight to Bannu from which the bombing of Matun in Khost could be undertaken.

42. On the evening of the 24th May information was received at Thal that General Nadir Khan, the Afghan Commander in Khost and *ex*-Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan army, intended to advance either into the Tochi or the Kurram and it was reported from Spinwam that Afghan troops were moving on that post. Major-General Eustace accordingly proceeded to Thal and ordered one more battalion and two more mountain guns to rail from Kohat to Thal. On the arrival of these units, the garrison of Thal comprised 4 battalions, 4 mountain guns, one squadron, and one company of sappers and miners. On the 27th a considerable force of Afghan troops with a large following of tribesmen advanced on Thal and occupied Thal city and the hills to the south-west of the posts. The enemy's guns and the majority of his regular troops were on the south bank of the Kurram river which, at this season, is liable to sudden floods. The fort and camp were subjected to considerable shelling, two of the guns used being German howitzers of 3·8″ calibre. On the morning of the 28th, General Sir A. A. Barrett ordered the immediate despatch to Kohat by rail from Peshawar of a field battery of the 2nd Division, and a battalion of the 45th Infantry Brigade, to be followed by the remaining units of that brigade under the command of Brigadier-General R. E. H. Dyer, C.B. The headquarters of the 16th Division were also ordered to proceed to Kohat from Lahore, instead of to Peshawar as previously ordered. These troops began to arrive at Kohat on the morning of the 29th, and were followed in quick succession by two additional battalions and the 46th Brigade from Ambala which I had also ordered to Kohat.

By the afternoon of the 30th May, Brigadier-General Dyer had concentrated his force by rail and road at Togh from which place he marched 18 miles towards Thal on the early morning of the 31st. On the 1st June he entered Thal with little opposition. The hills to the south-east were then cleared of the enemy. The following day the operations were continued to the west of Thal but the enemy retreated hurriedly, leaving behind him his camp equipment and a large

quantity of cordite ammunition. During the advance of General Dyer's column on Thal, the extreme heat had made the long marches exceedingly arduous and exhausting; but the march discipline and spirit of the men were excellent and the commander and troops deserve great credit for the manner in which the operation was carried out. A flight of aeroplanes based on Thal co-operated throughout, and contributed largely to the enemy's hasty retreat.

43. General Nadir Khan's enterprise was a move which, had it met with a greater measure of success, might have compromised our plan of campaign. The salient of Afghan territory which reaches out between the Tochi and Kurram valleys enabled him to concentrate on the flank of two of our main communications through tribal country. An attack on the Kurram undoubtedly promised more important results, for had Nadir Khan succeeded in raising the Orakzai and Afridi tribes against us the effect would have been felt in our operations in the Khaibar.

44. On the 2nd June the regular troops and Kurram Militia from Parachinar, where Brigadier-General E. A. Fagan, C.M.G., D.S.O., was in command, attacked the Afghau force near Kharlachi, captured the Afghan post at that place and destroyed six villages. The Kurram Militia also carried out several minor operations in which they were invariably successful. Throughout the whole period of the operations the behaviour of this corps has been deserving of the highest praise.

45. As already mentioned, cholera appeared at Hangu in the Kohat area on the 1st June and spread rapidly, appearing a few days later in the Khaibar also. As the transport drivers were chiefly affected, the movement of animal transport up the Khaibar was suspended; all camels from the stages up to Landi Kotal were withdrawn to Nowshera Thana, and did not return to the Khaibar until the end of June. Outbreaks of foot and mouth disease and glanders also seriously affected the Bullock Corps on the Khaibar line, so that it became necessary for some time to rely almost exclusively on mechanical transport.

46. After the operations in the neighbourhood of Thal, the troops in the Kohat area were reorganized, the 46th, 60th and 65th Infantry Brigades being located at Kohat, Parachinar and Thal respectively. The 16th Divisional Headquarters and the 45th Infantry Brigade were withdrawn to Nowshera, and the 66th Infantry Brigade was formed at Mardan as the third Infantry Brigade of the 16th Division. On the 19th and 20th of June our cavalry at Dakka succeeded in ambushing parties of Mohmands and inflicting on them considerable losses. The Dakka camp was sniped nightly from the left bank of the Kabul river and telegraph lines were constantly cut. Considerable raiding continued in the Peshawar area, and on the night of the 6th to 7th June the village of Badhber was surrounded by a column and several arrests made. A similar operation against Utmanzai village was carried out later in the month, and drives by columns of all arms, including armoured cars, were carried out to clear the Kajuri plain of hostile gangs.

47. At the beginning of July the activities of the Afghan Commander at Asmar near the Chitral border, and the arrival of reinforcements, indicated the probability of renewed Afghan attempts to invade Chitral, notwithstanding the Amir's orders to the contrary. To meet this threat the Officer Commanding, Chitral, made suitable dispositions, and, while retaining his regular troops at Drosh and Chitral, placed a central striking force of Chitral Scouts at Ayun. In the middle of the month Afghan troops occupied certain passes on the border, and an attack down the Bumboret valley was made by a mixed force of Afghan regulars and tribesmen. This was driven back in disorder by the Chitral Scouts, whose behaviour throughout the operations has been excellent. On July the 24th an enemy gathering of about 1,200 was reported to have assembled about six miles south of Ziarat near the Lowari pass with the object of attacking the post at that place. A force of Chitral Scouts, Bodyguard, and Levies delivered a most successful attack which drove the enemy from a series of positions. Heavy rain and sleet during the night completed his discomfiture, and he dispersed with a loss of 60 men in killed alone, including a well-known leader. Towards the end of the month Afghan troops from Faizabad advanced towards the Dorah pass, but no attack was made from this direction.

48. On the 13th of July piqueting troops from Dakka experienced considerable opposition in taking up a position on the hills in the direction of Ghuzgai. The tribesmen were in strength and, offering favourable targets to our gun fire, suffered severely. In spite of the armistice conditions, Afghan officials were everywhere busy endeavouring to incite the tribesmen to rise. This culminated on the 16th July in a large gathering in the Bazar valley, estimated to be 10,000 strong. On the 18th, Ali Masjid was threatened and attacks were made on piquets in the Khaibar, one of which was rushed after stubborn resistance. The following night determined but unsuccessful attacks were made on the piquet line from Ali Masjid to Shagai, and as a result of the losses he had suffered in this fighting the enemy retired into the Bazar valley where he was bombed by aeroplanes and finally dispersed on the 19th. The General Officer Commanding, 2nd Division, brings to special notice the 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, for their capture of a ridge to the south of Ali Masjid on the 16th May, and for their defence of the same ridge on this occasion, as well as for consistently good work. On the early morning of the 22nd July a drive was carried out by a force of all arms of the 2nd Division across the Kajuri plain, by which gangs of Afridis harbouring in the plain were driven into the hills. On the 23rd a small action against a tribal gathering west of Dakka resulted in considerable enemy casualties. During the month of July the strength of the Mohmand lashkars at Hazarnao and Busawal varied in strength, but rose at one time to as many as 6,000 men. After a flying bridge across the Kabul river to Lalpura had been established, the sniping of Dakka camp practically ceased.

49. Major-General Skeen had assumed command of the Kohat-Kurram force on the 22nd of June. During July there was continuous sniping on the Peiwar front and parties of enemy, both regular and tribesmen, were constantly infringing the frontier. Occasional raids occurred in the Kurram and Miranzai valleys which were easily dealt with. These included an attack on a convoy near Sadda on the 9th, an attack on Shinawari post on the night of the 21st-22nd, and another on Badama on the 30th. In the Kurram area punitive operations were undertaken during the period 16th to 20th July by a column under Brigadier-General C. O. O. Tanner against the Kabul Khel villages near Shewa and Biland Khel. With a view to undertaking offensive operations against Khost, should the negotiations break down two additional battalions and a pioneer battalion were despatched into the Kohat-Kurram area during July, bringing the number of infantry units to 16. To meet the same eventuality, the field batteries of the 1st Division, which had hitherto not proceeded up the Khaibar, were sent to Dakka, where all the transport necessary for an advance was also concentrated. On the 24th July the Afghan peace delegates arrived at Dakka and left the same day for Rawalpindi. No operations of any importance occurred on the Khaibar line between that date and the 8th of August, when peace was signed.

OPERATIONS OF THE WAZIRISTAN FORCE.

50. In the Waziristan area no movement of troops from their normal stations had taken place before 21st May, though information had been received prior to that date of movements of Afghan troops towards the Upper Tochi and in the direction of Wana, and of a concentration in Khost. Major-General N. G. Woodyatt, C.B., Commanding in Waziristan, had been directed not to despatch troops up the Gomal to Wana or to operate beyond Miranshah in the Upper Tochi valley, as the troops available in the area were considered insufficient for any widely extended operations.

51. Owing to the threatened approach of Afghan regular troops to the Upper Tochi and Wana, the probability of their presence resulting in a general rising of the Mahsuds and Wazirs, and the impossibility of despatching troops to support the militia posts in the Gomal, General Sir A. A. Barrett decided (in view of the uncertain behaviour of the Khaibar Rifles even when closely supported by regular troops) that it would not be possible to trust the Waziristan Militias when left unsupported. He therefore issued orders to Major-General Woodyatt on 21st May that, should Afghan regulars advance

into the vicinity of Wana and be joined by the tribes, Wana and the Gomal posts were to be evacuated, the British officers withdrawing with such men as remained loyal. Similar orders applied to the garrisons in the Upper Tochi.

52. On May 24th, the General Officer Commanding the Bannu Brigade, desiring to reassure the tribes of the Upper Tochi, ordered the movable column which is held permanently in readiness at Dardoni (the new cantonment of Miranshah) to move to Muhammad Khel; but, in consequence of information received that General Nadir Khan in Khost was preparing to move either against Thal or Miranshah, General Sir A. A. Barrett ordered its return to Dardoni, where he considered it would be more suitably placed to meet the threatened attack. On receipt of this order, the General Officer Commanding the Bannu Brigade decided to evacuate the Upper Tochi posts, as in his opinion the withdrawal of the movable column would inevitably be followed by the defection of the militia. On learning of the evacuation of these posts, the Political Agent at Wana decided to evacuate the Southern Waziristan Militia posts as well, as he considered that a general rising of the Mahsuds would be the immediate outcome of events in the Tochi.

53. The withdrawal of these garrisons was an operation of extreme difficulty and danger. The loyal elements of the militia, led by a small but gallant band of British officers who carried their lives in their hands and paid dearly for their devotion, made their way by forced marches to Murtaza and into Zhob. The route was infested by tribesmen who clung to the rear of the party and made it impossible to give the men a rest on the way. Desertions to the enemy were numerous. It was not till the arrival of the party at Moghalkot, forty miles from Wana, that it was possible to call a halt, and by this time the men were utterly exhausted by heat, thirst, and their continued exertions. Up to this point casualties had been comparatively few but when issuing from Moghalkot in an attempt to reach Mir Ali Khel, the party was heavily attacked and lost four British officers killed and two wounded out of a total of eight. Marching continuously for a further twenty-four hours, the survivors reached Fort Sandeman in the early morning of the 31st. Regarded merely as a feat of endurance, the withdrawal of this party was, of itself, a fine achievement; but taking into consideration the almost insurmountable difficulties which beset them on the road and the dangers through which they emerged, the exploit stands out as one of the finest recorded in the history of the Indian frontier. The success of the operation was due in large measure to the personality of Major G. H. Russell, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, who conducted the withdrawal with remarkable skill, courage and endurance, and set a fine example to those under him. The steadfast fortitude of these men in circumstances before which most would have quailed, is a stirring example of the height to which the devotion of the British officer can rise.

54. On May 26th, I issued orders for the move of headquarters and two battalions of the 43rd Infantry Brigade and a mountain battery to Bannu. The troops of the Derajat Brigade were ordered to concentrate at Murtaza, where a squadron of cavalry successfully engaged a body of Mahsuds on the 30th. On May 27th, Major-General S. H. Climo, C.B., D.S.O., assumed command of the Waziristan Force (Major-General Woodyatt having been transferred to the command of the 4th Division), and on June 1st, the force was separated from General Sir A. A. Barrett's command and came directly under my orders. The situation on this date was briefly as follows :—

55. (*a*) *Bannu Area.*—Communication by road between Bannu and Dardoni, which had been interrupted since 26th May, was not yet restored. A column under Brigadier-General J. G. Clarke, C.M.G., Commanding the 43rd Infantry Brigade, was assembled at Bannu to move up the Tochi. There were persistent reports of the presence of Afghan troops in the Upper Tochi and near Pai Makhmad, 8 miles north-west of Miranshah, and strong lashkars of Wazirs and Mahsuds, assisted by Daurs from the Upper Tochi, were reported to be in the neighbourhood of Miranshah and to be threatening Idak. Spinwam had been occupied by Afghan detachments after its evacuation by the militia, and the Bannu Movable Column had been moved out to Kurram

Garhi to watch the approaches to Bannu from the north and north-west. On the 1st June, reliable information was received that the Afghan detachments had withdrawn and the Bannu Movable Column was accordingly recalled to Bannu.

(*b*) *Derajat.*—Consequent on the evacuation of the Gomal militia posts and the considerable quantity of booty which had fallen into the hands of the Wazirs, the Mahsuds had become very restless, and thinking probably that it was our intention to evacuate Jandola, had assembled in large numbers around that place. A force under Brigadier-General P. J. Miles, C.B., had begun to assemble at Khirgi on the 29th May when it became known that communication with Jandola was interrupted. Other posts had also been threatened by Mahsud and Sheranni lashkars, notably Murtaza, Gomal, Manjhi and Zarkani, and many urgent demands for military assistance for posts held by frontier constabulary were received from the civil authorities.

56. There were therefore two problems which demanded immediate solution :—

(*a*) The opening up of the Tochi from Saidgi to Miranshah and the re-establishment of our posts evacuated by the North Waziristan Milita.

(*b*) The reinforcing of Jandola.

Major-General Climo decided to deal with the Tochi first, as with the troops at his disposal, he did not consider that both operations could be carried out simultaneously in view of a possible repetition of an Afghan concentration at Spinwam or in the Lower Tochi, of a Mahsud incursion into British territory from the Khaisora and Shaktu direction, and of the possibility of encountering strong opposition in the Shinki and Hinnis Tangi defiles. The troops available in Bannu for the first operation were three squadrons of cavalry, one section of Indian mountain artillery, one section of sappers and miners, two battalions of Indian infantry, and details of two other battalions which were at Dardoni. Major-General Climo therefore decided to await the arrival of the two battalions of the 43rd Infantry Brigade which were already *en route* for Bannu. Meanwhile, he strengthened the garrison at Saidgi (which was held by the North Waziristan Militia) with a detachment of Indian infantry.

57. On the 1st June, as considerable lashkars were found in occupation of the hills to the south and west of Miranshah, the Dardoni Movable Column moved out and fought a successful action. The enemy was put to flight with a loss of about 90; and certain towers, from which he had been sniping Miranshah post, were destroyed. On the 2nd June, the Tochi Column, under Brigadier-General J. G. Clarke, moved from Bannu to Saidgi without incident. On the 3rd it got through to Idak, accompanied by a large convoy, without any serious opposition, and on the 4th it opened up communication with Dardoni.

58. Punitive measures against the lower Daurs were then undertaken by columns operating from Dardoni under the orders of Brigadier-General F. G. Lucas, C.B., D.S.O. These operations were to some extent limited by the necessity of keeping the troops ready to concentrate rapidly for co-operation with the Kohat-Kurram Force, but the villages of Spalga, Anghar, and Tughri were burnt, and fines were inflicted on others which had not been so deeply implicated in the looting of the Tochi posts. It is probable that, had there been any immediate military object in doing so, it would have been possible at this stage to have re-occupied the Upper Tochi posts with little opposition, as the tribes were thoroughly frightened.

59. Meanwhile the situation in the Derajat had not improved. A number of posts, including Manjhi, Gomal, Luni, and Zarkani, held by Frontier Constabulary, were seriously threatened and communication with Jandola was cut. Kulachi and Draband also reported lashkars of Sherannis and Wazirs in their vicinity. A force despatched to the relief of Gomal post succeeded, however, in evacuating the garrison, and Draband and Kulachi were occupied by mixed detachments on the night of 1st-2nd June. On the 3rd June a lashkar of about 400 was driven into the hills with a loss of 30 men, and on the same day

Manjhi post was reinforced by a column from Tank after some fighting. On the 4th, a lashkar of 500 Mahsuds which was threatening Girni post was successfully dealt with and the garrison of the post reinforced. Jandola, though the water supply had been cut and the post was surrounded by the enemy, had not been seriously assaulted. The garrison had supplies up to the 24th June and water storage for 15 days. Wholesale desertions had occurred from the Frontier Constabulary at Domandi, Moghalkot, Drazinda and Luni. Chaudhwan was attacked on the night 4th-5th June and partially looted by about 200 Sherannis, and Bigwam Shumala near Paharpur was raided by a gang of Mahsuds.

60. With the arrival of three Indian infantry battalions from the Tochi, Major-General Climo ordered a column to march to Jandola on the 9th June to clear up the situation. No opposition was met with on the march, though the tribesmen attempted to prevent the restoration of the water supply after the column had reached its destination. After re-victualling the post and changing the garrison, the column returned to Khirgi on the 11th June.

61. About the 9th June reports were received and were subsequently confirmed that, in spite of the terms of the armistice, an Afghan force of about 300 men with 2 guns had reached Wana. This detachment appears to have been given a purely passive rôle and to have confined its activities mainly to anti-British propaganda amongst the tribes.

62. On the 11th June, on receipt of reliable information that the village of Drazinda was serving the purpose of a supply depôt for the various raiding gangs in the vicinity, an air raid was carried out against it and a number of bombs dropped. The effect of this raid was considerable and for a time the activities of the tribesmen showed a marked decrease. On the 13th June, Raghza village was destroyed for complicity in attacks on Gomal and Manjhi posts, and a large amount of fodder removed to Murtaza. The following day Parwara, in the Sheranni country, was bombed. On the 18th June, arrangements were made for the re-establishment of the Luni and Zarkani posts with militia garrisons. These two posts had been partially destroyed by the tribesmen, but were repaired and occupied on the 28th June with the object of checking the recrudescence of cattle stealing in the neighbourhood and of enabling work to be resumed on the Gomal river head-works at Kotazam and Diwan Shah. On the 25th June, four squadrons of cavalry and a section of mountain artillery, with 2 aeroplanes co-operating, undertook punitive operations against Drazinda, on supplies from which the Sheranni and Wazir gangs of raiders were dependent. The village was destroyed and over 500 head of cattle captured.

63. Early in July, Major-General Climo concentrated a small force of all arms at Dardoni with the object of co-operating with the Kohat-Kurram force in an advance into Khost, should the peace negotiations fall through. The concentration of this force appears to have been interpreted by the tribes as preparatory to an advance into the Upper Tochi, and on the 7th July a lashkar, reported at over 1,200 Mahsuds and Wazirs, was seen entrenching and sangaring a position at Boya. Next day a half hearted attack was made on the North Waziristan Militia piquets as they moved out from Isha, and on the 14th a cleverly organised attack on the aerodrome at Bannu was carried out by a band of 60 or 70 Shabi Khel Mahsuds. The aerodrome, which is situated about five miles out of Bannu on the Tochi road, was guarded by a platoon of Indian infantry. The enemy made a determined attempt to break into the hangar but were counter-attacked and driven off with loss. No damage was done to the machines.

64. On the 24th July, consequent upon the capture of one of our convoys at Kapip in Zhob, Major-General Climo concentrated at Murtaza a force of one squadron of cavalry, one section of mountain artillery, and one and a half battalions of Indian infantry, his intention being to give the impression that preparations were on foot for an advance up the Gomal, and thereby to draw the Wazir lashkars back to oppose him. The ruse was completely successful.

65. During the latter half of July, Vihowa was attacked several times by Wazirs; on the 18th July they succeeded in getting away with some loot, but otherwise did no important damage.

66. Several minor enterprises were carried out by the tribesmen against our piquets in the Tochi between 28th July and the 8th August. On the 29th July a North Waziristan Militia piquet at Khajuri was ambushed by about 70 Mahsuds; on the 3rd August piquets south of the road between Isha and Miranshah were engaged all day with tribal lashkars and suffered some casualties; on the 8th August our troops moving out to piquet the road between Saidgi and Shinki were ambushed by 200 Abdulai Mahsuds and suffered somewhat heavily. These incidents can be attributed to lack of experience in frontier warfare, and a failure to recognise the necessity for constant vigilance when dealing with expert enemies like the Mahsuds and Wazirs.

67. Although no major operations were carried out by the Waziristan Force during the period under review, there were few days on which troops on some part of this wide front were not engaged. The elusiveness of the enemy with whom they had to deal necessitated constant readiness and in many cases long and rapid marches. Escort duties were heavy; piqueting was continuous; and the troops were subjected to frequent sniping by night. The heat during June and July was abnormal even for that part of the frontier. I cannot speak too highly of the cheerful manner in which all hardships were borne. Whenever the tribesmen were met, all ranks shewed that desire to get to close quarters and use their bayonets which is the true spirit of the offensive; and this is especially gratifying in troops who for the most part were young and without previous war experience. Major-General Climo brings to notice the following units as especially deserving of mention :—

27th Light Cavalry.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

41st Dogras.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

2-2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

OPERATIONS OF THE BALUCHISTAN FORCE.

68. When mobilization was ordered, the troops at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding the Baluchistan Force consisted of :—

(a) the 4th Division (of which the two field batteries were located in their peace station at Hyderabad, Sind; one British battalion was temporarily employed at Lahore in connection with disturbances in the Punjab; and two Indian battalions were on detached duty at Chaman and Peshin respectively);

(b) the 12th Mounted Brigade;

(c) two Indian battalions and one regiment of Indian cavalry, and the Zhob Militia, in Zhob and Loralai;

(d) a force of two squadrons, two companies of sappers and miners and three battalions, together with about 1,500 levies, allotted as line of communication defence troops on the Nushki extension railway, and the 650 miles of road between railhead and Meshed.

Only two aeroplanes were immediately available on mobilization, as the bulk of No. 114 Squadron was employed in connection with internal disturbances.

69. At the outbreak of war the enemy forces in southern and western Afghanistan were estimated at 16 battalions (of which one formed the garrison of Fort Spin Baldak), 11 batteries of artillery and 5 regiments of cavalry. The number of tribesmen which it was estimated could co-operate with these regular troops amounted to about 40,000 men.

70. On May 8th Lieutenant-General R. Wapshare, C.B., C.S.I., assumed command of the Baluchistan Force in addition to the command of 4th Division; on the 28th he handed over command of the latter to Major-General N. G. Woodyatt, C.B., transferred from Waziristan. Lieutenant-General Wapshare was informed that the policy of the Government of India in regard to the Baluchistan area was to show a bold front and, to carry out this policy, I authorised him to make any reconnaissances which might be necessary. There was no indication at this time of any hostile force moving on Chaman, and the nearest enemy troops were those garrisoning Fort Spin Baldak. Reports were soon received, however, of large gatherings of Afghan troops at Wazikhwa on the Zhob border. These troops had arrived from Ghazni and Kabul, and their probable intention was to overawe the Ghilzais and force them and other tribes to join in the *Jehad* with the object of attacking the Fort Sandeman area, or of invading the upper Zhob valley. The Achakzais, who live half in Afghan and half in British territory, were also becoming restless.

71. Lieutenant-General Wapshare considered that it would be strategically unsound to detach a force to reinforce the Zhob at this juncture, and that his best plan of action would be to take the offensive and attack Fort Baldak. The capture of Fort Baldak would have the immediate effect of diverting the attention of the troops threatening the Zhob, and a successful offensive from Chaman would have a great moral effect on the tribesmen, more especially on the Achakzais. On May 5th I authorised Lieutenant-General Wapshare to attack and destroy at his discretion any Afghan force which might advance to Spin Baldak, and directed that the fort should, if captured, be razed to the ground. Owing to shortage of rolling-stock, which delayed the arrival of the divisional howitzer battery from Hyderabad, the attack on the fort was postponed till the 27th. The troops employed consisted of the 4th Division (less 10th Infantry Brigade), assisted by some units of the 12th Mounted Brigade. To ensure secrecy, no preliminary reconnaissance was made by the cavalry, but the necessity of this was obviated to a great extent by the simplicity of the terrain; reconnaissances of the fort had also been carried out daily from the air. The attack involved considerable preliminary preparation. A large number of light scaling ladders were issued to the assaulting columns, as also were rafts for use in the event of the ditch being found to have been filled in. A train of water-kegs on camels was also organized, as the water supply of Fort Baldak was derived from outside sources 12 miles distant and under the control of the enemy.

72. In the early morning of May 27th, the cavalry moved forward in two columns with the object of skirting both sides of the fort, forming a cordon in rear astride the two roads leading to Kandahar, and thus making the escape of the garrison impossible. A white flag was then sent from Chaman to demand the surrender of the fort, and, failing acceptance, to inform the Commander that if there were any women in the fort they could be sent out with an escort of twelve men under safe conduct. The white flag was fired on, and Lieutenant-General Wapshare therefore ordered the attack to proceed.

73. After a bombardment lasting two and a half hours, the artillery had reduced the towers of the fort to a crumbling condition, and the parapet had been breached in several places. While this bombardment was in progress, about two hundred of the enemy broke out of the fort and made for the hills to the north. They were caught under heavy rifle and machine gun fire, and also attacked by the cavalry; it is improbable that more than thirty of the party reached the hills. The fort was assaulted by the 1-22nd Punjabis, whose leading company entered the main gate, and by good use of their Lewis guns quickly secured the first foothold. The 4th Gurkha Rifles simultaneously stormed the south-east face by means of scaling ladders, and in a few minutes the fort was in our hands. The Duke of Wellington's Regiment captured the ridge and towers in a most gallant style, gaining their objectives a few minutes before the main defences had been scaled. The only organized resistance now remaining was from a *sangar* which held up the advance of the Royal West Kent Regiment. The Duke of Wellington's Regiment worked round in rear of the *sangar* with bombs, and not a single man escaped from it.

74. The enemy had shown the greatest bravery throughout the operation, and when the assaulting columns reached their objectives the survivors continued a hand to hand fight. The mopping up parties had to clear the numerous cellars with bombs and bayonets. Out of the garrison of about 600 men, 169 were taken prisoners, about 30 escaped, and the remainder were either killed or buried in the ruins. Daud Shah, the Commander, was among those who escaped, but he was severely wounded.

75. The fall of Fort Baldak had the desired effect of relieving the situation in Zhob, but the evacuation of the Tochi and the retirement of the remnants of the Wana garrison through Zhob produced an atmosphere of unrest among the tribesmen in the Fort Sandeman area. The Zhob Militia were employed to help the Wana garrison into Mir Ali Khel by piqueting a portion of the route between that place and Moghalkot, but the loss of a British officer killed was the signal for wholesale desertions, and only about one-sixth of the corps could be counted on during the remainder of the operations. A mobile column was accordingly formed in Zhob, under the command of Brigadier-General de C. O'Grady, C.I.E., Commanding the 10th Infantry Brigade. While this column was concentrating, a detachment of 200 Gurkhas, proceeding as a reinforcement to Fort Sandeman and accompanied by a small detachment of Zhob Militia Cavalry, was attacked in the vicinity of Fort Sandeman and suffered heavy losses before reaching its destination. Communication with Fort Sandeman was interrupted and for a time attacks on the various posts on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road were of frequent occurrence. Brigadier-General O'Grady reached Kapip, near Fort Sandeman, on the 20th June and remained in the area for some time carrying out punitive measures.

76. In the meantime the situation on the Chaman front had developed rapidly. Enemy forces amounting to about eight battalions, four regiments of cavalry, twenty-six guns, and twenty machine guns under the command of General Abdul Qudus, had concentrated in the Takht and Murgha-Chaman areas, with advanced detachments at Tsagai springs and Sheroba. On our side, a strong line of defence, covering a length of twelve miles and consisting of a series of lunettes at intervals of 600 yards, had been completed between New Chaman and Bogra water-works; and, in addition to this, New Chaman and the mobilization camp there were protected by a separate encirclement of strong points and wire fencing.

77. In dealing with the situation thus created, Lieutenant-General Wapshare was faced with a problem of considerable difficulty. Within striking distance of his main force at Chaman, and concentrated within a comparatively small area, lay the bulk of the Afghan southern army. Each group of Afghan regulars had its following of armed tribesmen, who, though lacking cohesion and organization, were fired by the spirit of *Jehad* and threatened to become formidable adversaries under the elation of success. In ordinary circumstances, Lieutenant-General Wapshare's course of action would have been clear, *viz*., to attack and destroy the force opposed to him; but the political situation precluded him from adopting this obvious solution. Moreover, the difficulty of his position was aggravated by anxiety in regard to the Zhob, for Afghan agents, whether by accident or design, had succeeded in arousing the hostility of the tribes all along the Baluchistan border and in creating a situation in Zhob, which at one time threatened to develop into general insurrection. Great political importance attached to the maintenance of the line stretching from Peshin, through Hindu Bagh, Kila Saifulla, Gwal Haiderzai and Murgha Kibzai, to Musa Khel; for on this depended our ability to prevent the Afghan and British border tribes from penetrating the rich districts of Loralai and Sibi and from gaining contact with the Marris, a tribe which, had they risen, would have added seriously to our embarrassments by harassing our communications with India. He was thus faced with two conflicting considerations, *viz*., to maintain his striking force at Chaman at sufficient strength to attack and disperse the Afghan army opposed to him, should the peace negotiations break down; or, alternatively, to accept the risk of reducing his striking force, with the object of restoring and maintaning order in Zhob. It appeared to me clear that the

strong inducement to dissipate our strength should be resisted as the governing factor in the situation was our ability to strike hard and quickly at such Afghan forces as lay within reach. I was of opinion that a heavy blow dealt at Abdul Qudus's force on the Chaman front would react quickly along the Baluchistan border, and produce the desired solution to the problem in Zhob. I, therefore, directed Lieutenant-General Wapshare to maintain his striking force at Chaman at full strength and with the highest possible degree of mobility.

78. Lieutenant-General Wapshare accordingly recalled Brigadier-General O'Grady from Zhob, together with as many troops as could be spared from that area. I had been able to despatch a reinforcement of three battalions and one mountain battery to the Baluchistan area, and with these Lieutenant-General Wapshare was able to complete the concentration of the 4th Division at Chaman and secure the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road for the time being. In spite of the terms of the armistice, the enemy continued to encroach near the British border, and sniping was of daily occurrence. To complete his preparations to meet a possible breakdown of the negotiations, Lieutenant-General Wapshare moved the 10th Infantry Brigade, less two battalions but strengthened by the addition of a mountain battery and a detachment of cavalry, to the top of the Bogra pass, in order to deny the Toba plateau to the enemy as well as to secure the Bogra water-supply and his own railway communications.

79. Numerous reliable reports were received about this time of hostile activity on the border north of Hindu Bagh, which appeared to indicate that the enemy intended to make a determined advance into the upper Zhob. The situation at Fort Sandeman was also disquieting. The withdrawal of Brigadier-General O'Grady's force had been followed by a concentration of Wazirs and Mahsuds who were joined by disaffected parties of Mando Khel and Sheranni tribesmen. A wireless party and a section of mountain guns marching from Babar to Fort Sandeman under escort of two companies of Gurkha Rifles and a small detachment of Zhob Milita were attacked at Kapip on July the 6th by about 300 Wazirs and local tribesmen who held sangared positions across the road. The enemy resisted the advance of our column with great determination, but were eventually driven off, leaving 37 dead including their leader. On July the 14th an unsuccessful attack on Lakaband was followed immediately by an attack on a convoy moving to Fort Sandeman. An escort, consisting of a section of mountain guns, 225 men of the 1st Gurkha Rifles and 75 Zhob Militia, was sent from Fort Sandeman to Babar in relief of the escort which had accompanied the convoy from Lakaband, but was itself attacked on the return journey near Kapip by a force of Wazirs and Sherannis estimated at between 1,200 and 2,000 men, who had collected from a great distance and with great secrecy. A gallant attempt was made to clear the tribes on either side of the road, but this was only partially successful, and several commanding points remained in the hands of the enemy. From these points he poured a heavy fire into the column, inflicting numerous casualties on men and animals; and, while holding up the advance of the column, repeatedly attacked the flanks and rear guard. The troops resisted with great bravery, but they were altogether outnumbered, and at nightfall the tribesmen rushed the convoy in overwhelming strength. Fierce hand to hand fighting ensued in which the escort was gradually overpowered and swept away, with the loss of the two mountain guns and practically the whole of the transport. The remnants made their way to Fort Sandeman in small parties.

80. This incident had the inevitable result of raising the tribesmen's morale, and the local situation was seriously aggravated. It became imperative to organize another mobile column in the Zhob, but, in order to do so, Lieutenant-General Wapshare was faced with great difficulties in regard to transport, for his railhead at Harnai was 170 miles from Fort Sandeman and the road traversed a difficult and mountainous country. Hired transport refused to move beyond Loralai under any circumstances. He was, therefore, compelled to transfer one of his camel transport corps from Chaman to the Zhob, and this reduced his radius of action against the Afghan forces concentrated against

him on the Chaman front. The concentration of the column was also much delayed by heavy rains which breached the road and railway, and it was not ready to move from its base at Murgha till August 12th, by which date reports indicated that the Wazir and Mahsud *lashkars* were dispersing to their homes. The main objective of the column, therefore, became the re-rationing of Fort Sandeman and the re-establishing of the road posts.

81. In the meantime news had been received that a *lashkar* of 500 men, mainly Zhob Militia deserters and, therefore, well-armed, had occupied Murgha Fakirzai and the hills immediately north of Hindu Bagh. In attempting to deal with these, the Hindu Bagh garrison had suffered appreciable loss. Reinforcements, including an armoured motor battery, were accordingly sent to Hindu Bagh. The enemy attempted to intercept the battery which was acting as escort to a convoy, but were quickly driven off after heavy losses had been inflicted on them.

82. No important operations occurred on the Nushki extension railway or the line of communication in East Persia. The line was well organized and the troops soundly disposed. Armoured trains were also improvised and proved a great deterrent to raiders. A small column was concentrated in Seistan, consisting of 4 mountain guns, an infantry battalion, and 300 mounted levies, but no serious raid took place.

CONCLUSION.

83. It now only remains for me to express my appreciation of the manner in which commanders, staffs, troops and administrative services faced and overcame the difficulties of this campaign. The enemy rarely gave the troops an opportunity of meeting him in open fight, but when he did so, our superior discipline, training and leadership enabled us to overcome opposition with much ease. I have already referred to the fine military spirit in which the troops accepted the burden of this campaign; this spirit was fully maintained in the field, and all ranks, British and Indian, showed themselves to be animated by that determination to close with the enemy which is the surest guarantee of success. No greater testimony of this spirit could be adduced than the cheerfulness with which all ranks endured the trying climatic conditions prevailing and the discomforts inevitable in the opening stages of a campaign. The lot of the troops and administrative personnel detailed to posts on the lines of communication was a particularly hard one, for communications with the frontier pass through a belt of country possessing a climate of exceptional severity and scanty facilities for providing comfort or recreation. Nevertheless, this spirit of cheerfulness was nowhere more in evidence than among these posts.

84. The work of the Royal Air Force under the direction of Brigadier-General N. D. K. McEwen, C.M.G., D.S.O., was carried out under peculiarly difficult and dangerous conditions. The machines could only be used during the heat of the day at considerable risk, but pilots and observers unhesitatingly answered every call made upon them and rendered invaluable service throughout. The same may be said of the workshop personnel who laboured untiringly under most trying climatic conditions.

85. The units of the Machine Gun Corps were used for the first time in frontier operations during this campaign, and have amply proved their value. The work of the Armoured Motor Batteries has emphasized the great utility of this weapon in frontier fighting.

86. The Signal Service has performed its duties to my entire satisfaction. In spite of many difficulties of ground and constant interruption by the enemy, communications have been quickly established and efficiently maintained. The service has been handicapped by the lack of British reinforcements to replace evacuations, and it is greatly to the credit of the officers and men who remained at duty that so high a standard of efficiency was maintained. I am also much indebted to the Indian Postal and Telegraph Departments for their assistance and for the readiness which they have met demands on their already strained resources.

87. The duties of the Engineer and Works Services have been particularly onerous. The construction, upkeep or repair of roads, railways, bridges, and defences; the provision of barracks, camps and hospitals, water supplies, ice factories, and electric installations; the erection of a ropeway through the Khaibar; these and various other projects have necessitated the employment of a large number of sapper and miner units, field and railway companies, pioneer battalions and labour units. I desire to express my high appreciation of the devotion which have characterised the work of these units and which has contributed so largely to the comfort and welfare of the troops.

88. As already stated, I have had every reason to be satisfied with the work of the Veterinary, Remounts, Ordnance, Supply and Transport Services, the latter of whom were the chief sufferers during the cholera outbreak. The energy and promptness displayed in dealing with this outbreak reflects the greatest credit on the Medical Service, whose work throughout has been deserving of the highest praise. I desire also to express the gratitude of the army to the Nursing Sisters whose devotion under most trying conditions has done much to mitigate the suffering of patients in hospitals. The spiritual welfare of the troops has been in capable hands.

89. My special thanks are due to the Red Cross Association, under the direction of their Commissioner the Honourable Mr. W. M Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E., for their immediate and continued ministrations to the comfort not only of those in hospital, but wherever help was needed; to the Comforts for the Troops Fund, who brought the whole of their admirable organisation into play to ameliorate the conditions under which the troops were serving; and to the number of devoted ladies and gentlemen who contributed with unremitting zeal to the welfare of the troops. The work of the Y. M. C. A. was also of great value.

I take this opportunity also of tendering my thanks for the services rendered by the Railway Administration throughout India, and especially to the North-Western Railway for the admirable manner in which they have met the heavy calls made upon them and for the unremitting energy which made it possible to concentrate and maintain so large a force. The success of the arrangements for concentration was due in large measure to the cordial co-operation of the Railway Board.

90. The advice and assistance of the Hon'ble Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Mr. Denys Bray, C.I.E., who successively held the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department during the period of the operations, of the Hon'ble Sir George Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., late Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, and of the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., late Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, have been of the greatest value throughout. I am also much indebted to the political officers attached to the headquarters of the forces in the field.

91. I desire also to express my gratitude and appreciation of the assistance which the Ruling Princes and Chiefs have generally rendered in this emergency. It will be remembered that before the close of the Great War, the Alwar and Bharatpur Darbars offered their Imperial Service Troops for incorporation in the Indian Army, and that five other Darbars, namely, Bikanir, Dholpur, Jodhpur, Kolhapur and Patiala, agreed to the formation in their States of new battalions of the Indian Army. The units thus incorporated in the Indian Army were retransferred to the Darbars on the conclusion of the Great War and the newly raised regiments were disbanded; but on the outbreak of war on the frontier, every Darbar possessing Imperial Service Troops once more placed them at the disposal of the Government of India, notwithstanding that many of these units had only just returned from active service overseas. Contingents of cavalry, infantry, artillery, sappers and miners and transport from nineteen States were employed either with the Field Army or on garrison duty. Many offers of personal services were also received, and appointments on the staff in the field were held by the Rulers of Patiala, Dholpur, Rutlam, and Baria, the two brothers of His

Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and the two sons of the Nawab of Loharu. Many offers of motor cars, camels and money were also received and accepted.

92. I further wish to express my grateful thanks to the Nepal Government for their generous assistance and co-operation. In spite of serious climatic difficulties His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal again sent to our aid a contingent of Nepalese troops accompanied by two generals of the Nepalese army. The two battalions forming the contingent were a welcome addition to our resources.

93. Finally, I desire to express my high appreciation of the services rendered by the three Force Commanders.

General Sir A. A. Barrett commanded the North-West Frontier Force with the military skill and instinct associated with his name. His profound experience of frontier warfare and his sagacious advice were at all times of the greatest value to Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant-General R. Wapshare, Commanding the Baluchistan Force, gave evidence of his military qualities by the manner in which the attack on Spin Baldak was executed. The small number of casualties sustained is a testimony to the thoroughness of his preliminary arrangements. His high powers of organisation were displayed in the measures taken to ensure the health and well-being of those under his command.

Major-General S. H. Climo, Commanding the Waziristan Force, dealt with the many difficult situations which arose within his area with marked ability, and has shown himself as skilful in the handling of troops as in ordering the administrative arrangements necessary for their comfort.

94. I attach a list of those whose services have been of particular value and whose assistance and work I desire to bring specially to notice.

NOTE.—*The list of mentions referred to in para. 94 of the despatch is not yet ready for publication.*

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 18th March 1920.

SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 487.—The Governor-General in Council desires to place on record the names of British and Indian Officers of the Indian Army and Royal Indian Marine and members of the civil and other Government services in India, who have served as officers in His Majesty's Forces and who have died in the Great War.

They went forth from India to fight in divers lands the battles of the King-Emperor and of his rightful cause. They gladly laid down their lives for this noble purpose. But their names shall endure. For in Victory they died that others might live and that justice might prevail in the world, sacrificing themselves for the loyalty that was in them and for their love toward suffering mankind. Through such heroes the world had peace; and on them too be peace.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PART I.

BRITISH OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

Brigadier-General Sir Harry Townsend Fulton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commanding 3rd New Zealand Rifle Brigade.

Brigadier-General Sir Rollo Estouteville Grimston, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Inspector-General Imperial Service Troops.

Brigadier-General Orlando George Gunning, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 36th Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General John Arthur Hannyngton, C.M.G., D.S.O., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Brigadier-General George Benjamin Hodson, C.B., D.S.O., Assistant Quartermaster General, 3rd Division.

Brigadier-General Fredrick Aubrey Hoghton, Commanding 17th Indian Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General Francis Aylmer Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Commanding Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General Vincent Alexander Ormsby, C.B., Commanding 127th Infantry Brigade.

Chief Engineer Frederick Featherston Pickard, Royal Indian Marine.

Brigadier-General Gerard Beechey Howard Rice, Commanding 35th Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General A. R. C. Sanders, Royal Engineers.

Brigadier-General Lewin Barlow Walton, 26th Punjabis.

Colonel Herbert Clifford Bernard, Indian Army (retired) attached 10th Battalion, The Royal Irish Rifles.

Colonel C. B. Collins, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.

Colonel Aurther Percy Archibald Elphinstone, Indian Army (retired) attached 22nd Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers.

Colonel Blenman Buhot Grayfoot, C.B., Indian Medical Service.

Colonel Frank Murray, D.S.O., 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Colonel Geoffrey Davies Pike, M.C., 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Colonel Ernest Robert Rainier Swiney, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Colonel Gervase Francis Newport Tinley, C.B., C.M.G., Commandant Base, Marseilles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Heathcote Allenby, Indian Army (retired) attached 7th Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lawrence Anderson, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charley Blair Baldock, 108th Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Beadon, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Bell, 27th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Emerson Bousefield, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Bovet, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Rae Brakspear, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Xavier Britten, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Richard Inglis Chitty, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Codrington, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Arthur Cooke, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Wilson Cruddas, 41st Dogras.

Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Clare Elliot-Lockhart, D.S.O., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Cambridge Fenner, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Francis Ferguson-Davie, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel John Fortescue Finnis, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald Arthur Gerald Fitzgerald, 18th King George's Own Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pulteney Charles Gabbett, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bertram Robert Graham, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's), Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Grattan, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel George Herbert Griffith, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Walter Gilbert Griffith, 32nd Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ewing Wrigley Grimshaw, 62nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Samuel Hamilton, Indian Army (retired) attached 14th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert Alfred Graham Hanmer, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Hastings Harington, 84th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Newton Heale, 121st Pioneers.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Hingston, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Clinton Holloway, Indian Army (retired), attached Staffs.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Horton, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Elrington Duncan Davidson Houston, D.S.O., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Alfred Russell Howell, Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Malcolm Hughes, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver Goldsmith Ievers, Indian Army (retired) attached Censorship Staff.
Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Compton Jackson, 103rd Marhatta Light Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Augustus Jacques, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Lieutenant-Colonel Arnold Henry Grant Kemball, Indian Army (retired) attached Canadian Forces.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Robert Kennedy, 96th Berar Infantry.
Engineer Captain Thomas Henry Knight, C.I.E., Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lawrie, Indian Medical Service.
Commander George A. Lee, Royal Naval Reserve.
Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Lewis, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
Lieutenant-Colonel James Atkinson Longridge, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, General Staff, 1st Division, British Expeditionary Force.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Charles Kendall MacMullen, 27th Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Clive Victor Martin, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace Lockhart Maxwell, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Maxwell Morris, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Henry Moorhead, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Ralph Nethersole, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Robertson Pocock, 28th Punjabis.
Lieutenant-Colonel John James Patrick Quinn, 117th Marhattas.
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Bassett Cockburn Raban, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
Lieutenant-Colonel Haldane Burney Rattray, D.S.O., 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Rennick, 40th Pathans.
Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Campbell Renton, 98th Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Cosmo Russell, D.S.O., 9th Hodson's Horse.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred George Sargent, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cecil Archibald Sillery, Indian Army (retired) attached 20th Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Cecil Hamilton Smithett, 76th Punjabis.
Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Graham Stainforth, C.M.G., 4th Cavalry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Repton Stevens, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Oliver Swanston, D.S.O., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Commander Walford Charles Taylor, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Thomas, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ivan Frank Ross Thompson, 26th Punjabis.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Walter Tribe, C.M.G., 41st Dogras.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hamilton Fyers Turner, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alan Vallings, 29th Punjabis.
Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Edwin Venour, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Augustus Vivian, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Holberton Whitehead, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest de Laynes Wintle, 12th Cavalry.
Major Bernard Henry Alderson, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Major Harry Allardice, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Major Macclesfield Heptinstall Anderson, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.
Major Pundit Piaraylal Atal, Indian Medical Service.
Major Frederic St. John Atkinson, D.S.O., 9th Hodson's Horse.
Major Gilbert Bailey, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Major Robert Geoffery Baker, D.S.O., 82nd Punjabis.
Major Carew Barnett, Indian Army (retired) attached 6th Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Major Henry Keith Barr, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Major Edward Egerton Barwell, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major Hedley Morton Battye, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major Ernest Bird Barratt, 128th Pioneers.
Major Henry Sullivan Becher, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Major Charles Bliss, C.I.E., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Major Arthur Louis Bickford, C.I.E., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major George Henry Bittles, Indian Ordnance Department.
Major William George Blanford, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.
Major Reginald Edwin Bond, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
Major Cyprian Edward Borton, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Major Bernard Maynard Lucas Brodhurst, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Major Frank Douglas Browne, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major Harry Kendal Walpole Bruce, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Major Jonathan Maxwell Bruce, 107th Pioneers.
Major John Elliot Lidderdale Bruce, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.
Major Stanley Malcolm Bruce, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
Major David Greig Bryce, 76th Punjabis.
Major (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur Robert Berton, 94th Russell's Infantry.
Major William Kenneth Hamilton Campbell, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).
Major John Rutter Carden, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Major Richard Lloyd Carnegy, Indian Army (retired) attached The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).
Major Maxwell Montague Carpendale, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Major Herbert Augustine Carter, The 101st Grenadiers.
Major Earnest Herbert Stuart Chapman, 31st Duke of Cannaught's Own Lancers.
Major Claud Fitzroy Clarke, 20th Deccan Horse.
Major Edward Colson, 41st Dogras.
Major Frederick Copeland, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.
Major Hugh William Fothergill Cooke, 24th Punjabis.
Major Reginald David de la Cour Corbett, 48th Pioneers.
Major (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Edwin Christian Corbyn, 18th King George's Own Lancers.
Major John Beaumont Corry, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Major Horace George Thomson Costley, 44th Merwara Infantry.
Major Herbert Joseph Cotton, 99th Deccan Infantry.
Major Andrew Galbraith Cowan, 74th Punjabis.
Major William Raymond Daniell, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Major William Hastings La Touche Darley, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).
Major W. O. C. Dawson, Civil Veterinary Department.
Major George Clarke Denton, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).
Major Arthur Thomas Searle Dickinson, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Major Frederick Alexander Don, Supply and Transport Corps.
Major Eric Grey Drummond, Indian Army (retired) attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Major Richard Ducat, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Major Francis Taylor Duhan, 19th Punjabis.
Major Ernest Elliott Edlmann, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.
Major James Boswell Egerton, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Major Reginald Williams Sidney Elliott, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Major Robert Cuthbert Fergusson-Pollok, 32nd Lancers.
Brevet Major Arthur Forbes, 128th Pioneers.
Major Arthur Ion Fraser, D.S.O., 9th Hodson's Horse.
Major D'Arcy Mackenzie Fraser, 75th Carnatic Infantry.
Major William Cotton French, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Major Ivan Hugh Gordon, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major Douglas Moncrieff Govan, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major George Humphrey Irving Graham, 44th Merwara Infantry.
Major John Gwynne Griffith, 32nd Lancers.
Major Richard Scorer Molyneux Harrison, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Major Irvine William Bagot Harte, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Major B. J. Haslam, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.
Major (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Percy Macclesfield Heath, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Major Arthur Francis Henderson, 27th Light Cavalry.
Major Hardinge Monteith Hogg, 32nd Lancers.
Major (*temporary* Lieutenant-Colonel) Hyla Napier Holden, D.S.O., 5th Cavalry.
Major T. J. Holland, Indian Army (retired) attached 9th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment).
Major Bernard Henry Howard, 47th Sikhs.
Major Frederick Lee Hughes, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis) attached South Waziristan Militia.
Major Dashwood William Harrington Humphreys, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Major Gerard Byron Corrie Irvine, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Major Eric Conway Irwin, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Major Gerald Alister Jamieson, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Major John Gilberdale Jennings, 66th Punjabis.
Major John Noble Jephson, Indian Army (retired) attached The Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Major Lewis Jeremy Jones, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Major George Henry Fitzmaurice Kelly, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Major Henry Newton Kelly, 33rd Punjabis.
Major Percival Ernest Knapp, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Major Ronald Edward Elliott Kriekenbeek, 128th Pioneers.
Major Guy Neal Landale Labertouche, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Major Augustus Oliver Lash, Indian Army (retired) attached 7th Battalion, The Royal Irish Rifles.

Major Oswald Head Lawson, 26th Punjabis.

Major Paul Lupus Leared, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Major J. T. Lewis, South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, attached 6th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.

Major Lionel Stuart Logan, Supply and Transport Corps.

Major Charles Buxton Loring, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Major Kenneth Lee Warner Mackenzie, 62nd Punjabis.

Major George Reade MacMullen, Indian Army (retired).

Major Bertie Stedman Joseph McMurray, 108th Infantry.

Major Donald Waller MacPherson, 62nd Punjabis.

Major Neil MacPherson, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Major Robert Nasmyth MacPherson, 40th Pathans.

Major Henry Mackinnon Mactier, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Major B. H. B. Magrath, late Indian Army attached 8th Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment.

Major Bertie Wilmote Mainprise, Royal Engineers, Faridkot Imperial Service Troops.

Major Frederick Manners-Smith, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Major William Leigh Maxwell, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Major Augustus Blair Mayne, Indian Army (retired) attached Royal Air Force.

Major Vere Gordon Menzies, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Major John Elliot Moir, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Major Charles Arthur Gilbert Money, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Major Noel Campbell Kyrle Money, 22nd Punjabis.

Major Sidney Morton, 24th Punjabis.

Major Hugh Elliot Moule, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Major Samuel Paynter Musson, Supply and Transport Corps.

Major George Newcome, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Major Basil Rice Nicholl, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Major Herbert Cleland Nicolay, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Major William Hurst Nicolson, 37th Dogras.

Major John O'Leary, Indian Medical Service.

Major Edward Havelock Oliphant, 96th Berar Infantry.

Major William Herbert Pennington, 12th Cavalry.

Major Aeneas Charles Perkins, 40th Pathans.

Major (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Gustavus Arthur Perreau, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Major Charles Louis Perrin, 76th Punjabis.

Major Arthur Langston Pilleau, Indian Army (retired) attached 10th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment.

Major Henry William Ros Potter, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Major George Geoffrey Prendergast-Humphreys, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Commander Vivian Franklyn Lyon Rose Price, Royal Indian Marine.

Major Eyre Walter Molyneux Purvis, 16th Cavalry.

Major Bertram Seymour Raymond, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Major Henry William Felix Ricketts, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Major Henry James Riddell, 48th Pioneers.

Major Edward William Crawford Ridgeway, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Major Archibald Roberts, Indian Army (retired) attached Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire) Regiment.

Major Charles Eugene Barnes Robinson, 117th Mahrattas.

Major Giles Rooke, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Major Edric Crawford Ogilvie Ross, 44th Merwara Infantry.

Major Fleetwood George Cambell Ross, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Major (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Thomas Corrie Rutherfoord, Indian Medical Service.

Major Percy Garrett Shewell, Indian Army (retired).

Major Robert George Shuttleworth, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Major John Jocelyn Doyne Sillery, Indian Army (retired) attached 11th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.

Major William Hugh Simpson, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Major Oliver St. John Skeen, 62nd Punjabis.

Major Norman Chalmers Sparling, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Major Harold Hamer Grey Stansfeld, 74th Punjabis.

Major James Pearson Stockley, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Major Alexander George Stuart, 40th Pathans.

Major George Dighton Probyn Swinley, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Major Spencer Maxwell Tahourdin, 12th Cavalry.

Major Guy Hastings Taylor, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Major Harold Tatum, The 101st Grenadiers.

Major Frank Robinson Teesdale, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Major L. G. Thorpe, Indian Army (retired) attached 6th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.
Major Tudor Henry St. George Tucker, 21st Punjabis.
Major Robert George Antony Trail, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.
Major Charles Herbert Villiers-Stuart, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major Hugh St. Aubyn Wake, M.V.O., 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Major William Archibald Smail Walker, 46th Punjabis.
Major Warren Henry Wardell, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Major Denis Daly Wilson, M.C., 17th Cavalry.
Major George Godfrey Massy Wheeler, M.C., 7th Hariana Lancers.
Major Charles Hugh Tempest Whitehead, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major H. W. Williams, Army Veterinary Corps.
Major James Woods, Indian Medical Service.
Major Arthur Young, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Major David Coley Young, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Marmaduke John Norman Abbay, 87th Punjabis.
Captain (*temporary* Major) Reinhold Meitzen Adams, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain William Finlay Adair, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Captain Harry Lawrence Ainsworth, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Alister Ralph Speris Alexander, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Alexander Claimonte Anderson, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Captain John Victor Cortlandt Anderson, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Captain Walter Andrews, 95th Russell's Infantry.
Captain Alister Dare Staveley Arbuthnot, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain David Arthur, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Reinfred Tatten Arundell, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Captain William Noel Atkinson, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Walter Guy Ayscough, M.C., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Captain Walter Greville Bagot-Chester, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Hubert Baines, 75th Carnatic Infantry.
Captain Alan Henry Bald, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Hugh Laments Chenevix Baldwin, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Richard D'Albini Sykes Banks, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Captain Percy D'Aguilar Bangs, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Captain Oriel William Erskine Bannerman, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).
Captain Gerald Herbert Johnson Barrett, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Captain L. A. Bartlett, Royal Engineers, attached Headquarters, Meerut Division.
Captain Francis Hewson Barton, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Captain Maurice Gordon Bean, 81st Pioneers.
Captain Percy Beattie-Crozier, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
Captain Arthur Thomas Grafton Beckham, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
Captain Malcolm Arthur Russell Bell, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain Harold Bennett, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Caradoc Trevor Davis Berrington, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).
Captain Rustam Hormasji Bharucha, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Claude Arthur Bignell, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
Captain Robert Inglis Binning, Indian Medical Service.
Captain William McMillan Black, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Hugh Seymour Blane, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).
Captain Baker Arthur Rawson Blewitt, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Francis Stephen Bowring, 22nd Punjabis.
Captain Arthur Edwin Bradshaw, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Captain Ralph Montacute Brind, M.C., 37th Dogras.
Captain Christopher William Broderick-Birdwood, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Hugh Gordon Brodie, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Captain Gerald Filose Broughton, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).
Captain Alan Moray Brown, M.C., 47th Sikhs.
Captain Frederick George Brown, The 101st Grenadiers.
Captain Wymyard Keith Brown, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Charles Pierson Browne, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.
Captain Maurice Browne, 92nd Punjabis.
Captain Claude Gray Buchanan, 35th Sikhs.
Captain Godfrey Hugh St. Pierre-Bunbury, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Captain Howel Stephen Bulkley, 33rd Punjabis.
Captain Geoffrey Spencer Bull, 58th Vaughan Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Edward Jerome Burdett, 11th Rajputs.
Captain Thomas Cambell Burke, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Captain Gerard William Burton, D.S.O., 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Captain Gordon Porter Cable, 7th Hariana Lancers.
Captain Ducan Alexander Cameron, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.
Captain Graham Douglas Campbell, 40th Pathans.
Captain John Edward Gordon Carlisle, 107th Pioneers.
Captain E. D. Carr-Harris, Royal Engineers, attached Staff.
Captain Godfrey Lionel John Cavendish, 97th Deccan Infantry.
Captain Frederick James Chadwick, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Captain Gordon Humphreys Chapman, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain Percival Christian Chapman, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.
Captain Hugh Clevereaux Chaytor, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.
Captain Leonard de Lona Christopher, 40th Pathans.
Captain Charles Henry Mathew Churchill, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Captain Wandril Maurice Churchill, 12th Cavalry.
Captain Richard John Clarke, 8th Rajputs.
Captain Claude Rex Cleaver, 29th Punjabis.
Captain Beauchamp Clerk, 82nd Punjabis.
Captain Cecil Hamilton Clibborn, 92nd Punjabis.
Captain Robert Frank Clothier, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).
Captain Lionel Francis Abingdon Cochran, 72nd Punjabis.
Captain Vincent Coldwell, 4th Cavalry.
Captain Phillip Conder, 19th Punjabis attached 24th Punjabis.
Captain James Robert Cook, 21st Punjabis.
Captain Gerald Haslam Cook, The 101st Grenadiers.
Captain William James Corridon, Indian Medical Department
Captain John Gordon Craufurd, 37th Dogras.
Captain Aubrey Osborne Creagh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Captain Ubrey de St. Croix, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Captain Wilfred Plassy Crookshank, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Captain Arthur Henry Prinsep Cruickshank, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
Captain Francis Richards Cubbon, M.C., 72nd Punjabis.
Captain Eric Cummings, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Captain John Sweetland Dallas, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain John Francis Cecil Dalmahoy, 40th Pathans.
Captain Victor Louis Yate Dane, 22nd Punjabis.
Captain Hubert John Daniell, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Captain Douglas Byers Davidson, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Arthur Irvine Dawes, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain James Lionel Cathcart Dempster, 66th Punjabis.
Captain George Henry Dempster, 35th Sikhs.
Captain Edward Massy Dennys, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Seymour Des Voeux, 36th Sikhs.
Captain Robert Foster Dill, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Captain Hugh Cathcart Dobbs, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Captain Charles Gordon Dowding, M.C., 87th Punjabis.
Captain Hamilton Dunbar Drysdale, 26th Punjabis.
Captain Bernon Conrad Duberly, 17th Cavalry.
Captain David Dudley, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).
Captain Leonard Grey Dudley, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Captain Beauchamp Oswald Duff, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Captain Corlos Miguel Guillermo Dunhill, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain Robert Dunlop-Smith, 33rd Punjabis.
Captain Reginald Heber Marion Durand, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Captain Francis Lloyd Dyer, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Captain William Francis Boucher Edwards, 24th Punjabis.
Captain Peter Douglas Colin Eliot, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Captain Charles Howard Elliott, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Henry Etlinger, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Captain George Gordon Everett, 67th Punjabis.
Captain Chetwode Percy Evill, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached Faridkot Imperial Service Troops.
Captain Jasper Gilbert Fagan, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Captain Edward Bertram Fawcett, 92nd Punjabis.
Captain Hedworth George Ailwyn Fellowes, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
Captain Henry Crossley Fielding, 38th Dogras.
Captain Hunter Forbes, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain Ernle Lawrence Dingwall Fordyce, 84th Punjabis.
Captain William Meade Fowle, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Captain Charles Donnolley Frost, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Captain John Henry Middleton Fuller, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.
Captain John Kerwan Gatacre, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
Captain John Charles Temple Gaskell, 69th Punjabis.
Captain Colin Hay Giffard, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Captain James Ponsonby Gilbert, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Captain Robert Crooks Gilchrist, 46th Punjabis.
Captain Morrell Andrew Girdlestone, 41st Dogras.
Captain H. F. Glacken, Royal Engineers.
Captain Alexander Goncaloes Glenday, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain Ronald Steuart Gordon, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Annesley Charles Edward St. George Gore, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain William Arthur Gover, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Captain John Doghton Grafton-Wignall, 82nd Punjabis.
Captain Allan Moir Graham, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain J. A. Graham, Coorg and Mysore Rifles attached 7th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.
Captain Jones Graves, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Captain John Gray, 36th Sikhs.
Captain Julian Frederick Gray, Royal Engineers, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
Captain (*temporary* Major) Frederick George Greenstreet, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Captain Walter Greatwood, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Captain Harold Georgo Greswell, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain Montagu Claude Gribbon, 67th Punjabis.
Captain Harry Hasting Grigg, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Harold Esmond Haddon, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Captain William Alexander Hagger, 123th Baluchistan Infantry.
Captain Burton Howard Hall, 98th Infantry.
Captain Eustace Hammick, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).
Captain Percival Campbell Hampe-Vincent, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Captain (*acting* Major) William Guy Harington, D.S.O., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Harry Thomas Hopkinson Harris, 92nd Punjabis.
Captain H. J. Hart, Railway Corps.
Captain Lawrence George Hart, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.
Captain Barry Hartwell, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Douglas Harvey, D.S.O., 31st Punjabis.
Captain Ernest Reginald Hayes-Sadler, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Robert Francis Hebbert, Indian Medical Service.
Captain (*Temporary* Major) George Willoughby Hemans, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Captain Elmes Pollock Henderson, 106th Hazara Pioneers.
Captain Henry Waller O'Connell Hewett, 41st Dogras.
Captain John Rowley Lunell Heyland, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Henry Dennis Hickley, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain James Lawrence Higgin, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Arthur Charles Sinclair Hind, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Captain Francis Faith Hodgson, 84th Punjabis.
Captain Ivan Dayrell Meredith Hogg, The 101st Grenadiers.
Captain Wallace Derry Ayre Holland, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
Captain Herbert Edward Hosking, 66th Punjabis.
Captain Percy Standish Hore, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain William Barras Hore, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Captain Norman Eliott Howell, 82nd Punjabis.
Captain Leslie Vincent Hoyne-Fox, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Captain Cecil Edwin Hunt, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Captain Frederick William Hunt, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).
Captain Atholl Gunning Hunter, 32nd Lancers.
Captain George Staunton Husband, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.
Captain Kunwar Indarjit Singh, M.C., Indian Medical Service, attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain David Inglis, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Robert Alfred Jenkins, 97th Deccan Infantry.
Captain Percy Jones, Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).
Captain Eustace Jotham, V.C., 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force) attached Northern Waziristan Militia.
Captain Andrew Monro Jukes, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Gilbert Stuart Kennedy, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Captain William George Stanhope Kenny, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Captain James Russell Landale, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Captain Frank Nowell Lane, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Henry Byng Leapingwell, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Captain Otway Trevor McRitchie Leckie, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Captain Henry Norman Lee, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Leonard Harry Lee, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Captain Gilbert Leslie-Smith, 24th Punjabis.
Captain Edward Hale Lewin, 46th Punjabis.
Captain Charles Stephen Lindsay, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain William Henry Aloysius Lloyd, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.
Captain John Thorton Lodwick, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Gerald Blunt Lucas, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Captain Jasper Beverley Lynch, 12th Cavalry.
Captain Robert James McCleverty, 47th Sikhs.
Captain Kenelm Rees McCloughin, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Captain Kenneth Buchanan McKenzie, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Captain Robert Basil Macan, 28th Light Cavalry.
Captain Henry Dobill MacCall, 33rd Punjabis.
Captain Colin MacDonald, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain James Stuart McEuen, 20th Deccan Horse.
Captain James Fergus MacKain, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Captain Frederick Obre MacKenzie, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Captain George Neville Mackie, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain Frank Nairne MacLaran, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Alastair Fitzhugh Maclean, 33rd Punjabis.
Captain William Bannatyne Macleod, 121st Pioneers.
Captain Archibald William McRae, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Captain William Macready, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Captain (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Erskine Magniac, 27th Punjabis.
Captain Bruce Edward Alexander Manson, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.
Captain Gilbert Howe Maxwell Marsh, 41st Dogras.
Captain Henry Francis Freke Marsh, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Captain Edward Waters Harbin Marsh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).
Captain William Macandrew Mashall, 37th Dogras.
Captain Arthur Derisley Martin, 36th Sikhs.
Captain Cecil Stephen Bignold Martin, 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.
Captain Alexander Masters, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Captain George Dudley Matthew, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Captain (*temporary* Major) James Percy May, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Captain William Henry Miller, 74th Punjabis.
Captain Herbert Wardlow Milne, 74th Punjabis.
Captain R. E. Milner-Moore, Royal Engineers, attached Railway Corps.
Captain Ernest Kerr Molesworth, Royal Engineers, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.
Captain Henry Ironside Money, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Captain Duncan Blacket Morris, 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.
Captain Gerald Henry Walter Mortimer, 10th Jats.
Captain Augustus de Thierry Mouillot, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain William George Horace Mainwaring Mules, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Captain Kalyan Kumar Mukerji, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Charles Mylne Mullaly, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Captain Frederick Terence Hastings Mullaly, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain James Eric Murray, 87th Punjabis.
Captain Alexander Lionel William Neave, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Captain Craig Nelson, 3rd Brahmans.
Captain William Odell, M.C., 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Captain Wilton Stransham Oldham, 48th Pioneers.
Captain Guy Giffard Oliver, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Captain Milo Richard Beaumont Onslow, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).
Captain Edward Hornby Ovans, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Captain Wynne Owen, 38th Dogras.
Captain Rhodri Deane Owen-Jones, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Captain William Hamilton Padday, 36th Sikhs.
Captain Walter Gerald Palmer, 113th Infantry.
Captain Archibald Kenneth Park, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain James Wilfred Haynes Park, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Captain Mervyne Edmund Parnell, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Captain (*temporary* Major) De Lacy Wolrich Passy, 25th Punjabis.

Captain Alfred Henry Parsons, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Lindsay Peacock, 72nd Punjabis.
Captain Herbert Gredon Powers, M.C., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Captain Leopold Eliot Poynder, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Robert St. John Locke Price, 33rd Punjabis.
Captain James Edward Douglas Prothero, 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.
Captain Harvey St. George James Pulford, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
Captain Ramsay Rainsford-Hannay, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Captain Lakshminaraynapuram Subramanier Ramier, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Mysore Seshagiri Rao Krishnaswami Rao, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Sorab Dhunjibhoy Ratnagar, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Michael Foster Reaney, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Talbot Reed, 67th Punjabis.
Captain Henry Gerrard Reed, 114th Mahrattas.
Captain John Stanley Richardson, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain Archibald William Robertson-Glasgow, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Captain C. F. Robinson, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Alan Stanley Clark Rogers, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.
Captain Herbert Charlton Rome, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Captain Arthur Montague Rundall, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Henry Charles Sampson, Supply and Transport Corps.
Captain Arthur Hugh Rich Saunders, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Captain Walter Falconer Scott, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Templer Henry Scott, 87th Punjabis.
Captain Albert Morton Senior, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).
Captain Cyril Trevor Shaw, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.
Captain Gerald Alexander Jaselee Shepherd, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force)
Captain Atul Krishna Sinha, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Evelyn Henry Le Mesurier Sinkinson, 24th Punjabis.
Captain Harold Bazalgette Skinner, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Captain Arthur Morris Slingsby, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Hugh Sale Smart, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain Fleet Francis Shingleton Smith, Indian Medical Service.
Captain Sidney James Betton Sparling, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Benjamin Charles Sparrow, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Captain Francis Chavasse Squires, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.
Captain Edward Hugh Bagot Stack, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Harold Ponsonby Steel, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Captain Harry Burnett Stevenson, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Captain George Humbly Stevenson, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Captain Harold Steward, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.
Captain Christopher Codrington Stewart, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Captain (*temporary* Major) Harry Francis Dundas Stirling, M.C., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain George Lawdon Boys Stones, 7th Hariana Lancers.
Captain Roy Thornhill Sweet, D.S.O., 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain John Bailey Tackaberry, Indian Medical Service.
Captain (*temporary* Major) Edward Charles Talbot, 47th Sikhs.
Captain (*acting* Major) Frederick Edward Thornton, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Captain James Farquhar Todd, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Captain Geoffrey Tomes, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Captain John Elmsley Bourchier Torkington, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.
Captain Charles Gordon Loftus Tottenham, Royal Engineers, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
Captain F. W. Townend, Royal Engineers, 35th (7th Meerut) Divisional Signal Company.
Captain George John Townsend, 66th Punjabis.
Captain Gerald Turner, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Captain Arthur Montague Twiss, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain Stephen Ussher, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Captain George Henry Vaughan-Sawyer 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Captain Dawyek Moberly Veitch-Veitch, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
Captain Mark Hamilton Vincent, 33rd Punjabis.
Captain Richard Hope Waller, 38th Dogras.
Captain Otho Charles Ward, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Captain Frederick Charles-Waterfield, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Captain Humphrey Weaver, 114th Mahrattas.
Captain Allan Bonville Hay Webb, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Captain George Lumley Whatford, 66th Punjabis.

Captain Leslie Sedgwick Whitchurch, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Captain Arthur Wilfred White, 117th Mahrattas.

Captain Edward Claude Whiteley, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Captain Hugh Richard Augustin Whytehead, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain John Theodore Cumberland Wilcox, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Captain Arthur Henry Wildman, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Captain (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur Lucuis Wilford, D.S.O., 5th Light Infantry.

Captain James Gerald Willoughby, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

Captain Harold Gordon Wilmer, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Captain Arthur Henry Maitland Wilson, 12th Cavalry.

Captain Herbert Raymond Wilson, 114th Mahrattas.

Captain James Herbert Gray Wilson, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Captain John Graham Wilson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Captain A. F. Wittkugal, South Persian Rifles.

Captain Phillip Wood, 89th Punjabis.

Captain Nigel Gresley Reginald Woodyatt, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Captain Hugh Stafford Northcote Wright, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain Robert Charles Byam Yates, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Harold Agerup, Volunteer Artillery Battery.

Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Arthur Patrick Algar, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 24th Punjabis.

Lieutenant William Allan, Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant Colin Mcdiarmid Allardice, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Lieutenant Hugh Hamilton Arbuthnot, 67th Punjabis.

Lieutenant George Pierce Armstrong, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Lieutenant James Armstrong, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Howard Atkinson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Lieutenant John Cyril Atkinson, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Alfred Ireland Aymer, M.C., 24th Punjabis.

Sub-Lieutenant Courtney Douglas Back, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Duncan Baillie, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Theodore Bailward, 26th King George's Own Cavalry.

Lieutenant Charles Hammond Baker, India Miscellaneous List.

Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Clarence Moores Childe Barker, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Lieutenant Sydney William James Barron, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Frederick Oscar Baxter, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

Lieutenant Rafe Langdon Beddy, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Ronald Mackenzie Benton, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Edward Fleetwood Berry, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant A. S. M. Best, Royal Engineers, 71st Field Company.

Lieutenant Arthur Doyle Bingham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Army Veterinary Corps.

Lieutenant Edward Birkbeck, 12th Pioneers.

Lieutenant Morris Birbeck, 24th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Henry George Rodney Bowes-Scott, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 29th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Edward Clarence Braddyll, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Lieutenant John Giblett Brewer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Signal Service, Sappers and Miners.

Fourth Officer A. M. Brigtin, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Neville Harris Broadway, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Lieutenant Henry Richard Brookes, The 101st Grenadiers.

Lieutenant Oscar Brown, 7th Hariana Lancers.

Lieutenant Charles Stuart Browning, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Lieutenant William Arthur McCrae Bruce, M.C., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Charles Melvill Buck, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

Fourth Officer A. C. Buddin, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Robert Stanley Bullock, 27th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Ralph Harry Burlton, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Lieutenant Henry Gardiner Burridge, 107th Pioneers.

Lieutenant John Gilbert Byrne, 37th Dogras.

Lieutenant George Edward Forman Campbell, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Hugh Featherstone Cameron Cannell, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Lieutenant Arthur Donald Dundas Carter, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Evelyn Anthony Cave-Penny, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.

Lieutenant Charles Cornwallis Chesney, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 117th Mahrattas.

Lieutenant Aviet Thadeus Christian, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant Lawrence William Christie, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.

Lieutenant Brian Lloyd Clarke, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Francis Leonard Courtney Clarke, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Lieutenant Ian Hay Steuart Clarke, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant John Greenshields Clarke, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Charles James Cockburn, M.C., 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Francis John Collins, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.

Lieutenant William Campion Cooper, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Douglas Corlett, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.

Lieutenant Wyndham John Coventry, 7th Hariana Lancers.

Lieutenant John McAdam Craig, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Donald Dunlop Crawford, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Railway Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant Leonard Francis Cremen, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Lieutenant Henry Richmond Crichton, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Harry Jackson Cummins, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant W. L. Curwen, M.C., Royal Garrison Artillery, attached 27th Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant John Pomeray Dalley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

Lieutenant A. E. Dawson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant Frederick Bradshaw Deane-Spread, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Thomas de Burgh, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Lieutenant Roland Maund D'Ombrain, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Frank Alexander De Pass, M.C., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Lieutenant John Rowe Dill, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Harry Chester Wentworth Dillon, 26th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Francis Dixon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Arthur Hugh Dobbs, 76th (attached 92nd) Punjabis.

Lieutenant Robert Alexander Sheridan Dobbin, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.

Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Guy Doncaster, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force), (Lumsden's) Infantry.

Lieutenant Bryce Douglas, The 101st Grenadiers.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) John Dow, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant Gustadji Shahpurji Engineer, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant Richard Hellier Agard Evans, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Charles Exley, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Frederic Walter Langford Grantly Norton-Fagge, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant Cecil Olcher Feddon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

Lieutenant Michael Finn, Indian Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Richard Apjohn Fitzgibbon, 12th Pioneers.

Lieutenant Maurice Alexander Ross Geraldine FitzMaurice, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Horace Justin Dillon Flynn, C.I.E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached The 101st Grenadiers.

Lieutenant John Fraser Follitt, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Lieutenant Horace Vernon Fowler, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Louis Richard Fowle, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Lieutenant Henry James Fraser-Harris, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant Lionel Gaisford, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant William Alexander Galbraith, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Frederick Lee Gardiner, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Barre Herbert Goldie, 32nd Lancers.

Lieutenant Arthur Llewellyn Gorton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Owen Gough, 12th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Charles Alpe Grantham, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Thomas Molyneaux Graves, 76th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Henry Greene, 92nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant Elliot Blair Grasett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 28th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Melville Grey-Smith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Philip Norman Gurdon, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Lieutenant G. D. M. Gwynne-Griffith, Royal Engineers, attached South Persia Rifles.

Lieutenant Walter Percy Hales, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Lieutenant Hubert James Tudor Hamer, 108th Infantry.

Lieutenant Noel Henry Franklin Hammett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 9th Hodson's Horse.

Lieutenant Basil Brocas Hardman, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Kalyanpur Hariharbhat, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant Wickham Leathes Harvey, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Lieutenant Leslie Hastings, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Lieutenant John Campbell Haverfield, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 24th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Edwin John Berkeley Hayes-Sadler, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant Herbert George Head, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 117th Mahrattas.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Wilfrid Hardinge Heinig, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant James Mortimer Hemsley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant Arthur Alexander Heyland, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Douglas Hobart, 24th Punjabis.

Lieutenant George Chamberlain Hockin, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Donald Franklyn Hubert, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Guy Fergusson Hughes, Indian Army (Ret.), attached Royal Horse Guards.

Lieutenant Irvin John Hughes, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Robert Peyton Hughes, The 101st Grenadiers.

Lieutenant Tom Moreton Humphreys, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant John Cayley Hutchinson, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Ian Charles Innes, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Lieutenant Christopher Theodore Corrie Irvine, 25th Punjabis, attached 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Wilfrid Flower Jackson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides. (Frontier Force), (Lumsden's) Cavalry.

Lieutenant Godfrey Julius Jeppe Johnston, 32nd Lancers.

Lieutenant George Bowden Keeling, Royal Indian Marine.

Engineer-Lieutenant Alexander Peter McLennan Keil, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Databcha Rustomji Kharas, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant Edward Enfield Lawford, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 20th Deccan Horse.

Lieutenant Humphrey Richard Locke Lawrence, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Lieutenant John Wharton James LeMarchand, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Arthur Glynne Lewis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Lieutenant Eugene Lancelot Erksine Lindop, M.C., 41st Dogras.

Lieutenant Eric Carr Liptrott, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Duncan Ian Bowen Lloyd, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Harold Clement Montagu Lucas, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Lieutenant Arthur Geoffrey Lucas, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Horace Lincoln Cyril McConnell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

Lieutenant Charles Philpot MacDonald, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Lieutenant John Allen Mc Ghie, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant John Mckay, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Vincent Walter Kenneth Mackinnon, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Farquhar Donald Mackinnon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Lieutenant Stephen Alexander MacMillan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Willian Calderwood McMillan, Indian Medical Department.

Lieutenant Duncan Stuart Ross MacPherson, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Archibald Henry Mankelow, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Lieutenant William John Grimstead Marsh, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Lieutenant George Edward Masters, 89th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Murray Chamberlain Gervase Mathew, 28th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Barton James Platt Mawdsley, 17th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Charles William Maxwell, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Richard John Frederick Philip Meade, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Lieutenant Robert John Meharg, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.

Lieutenant Dudley Gerald Mein, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Lieutenant John William Albert Merk, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant James Henry Milligan, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Hubert Charles Loder Minchin, 125th Napier's Rifles.

Lieutenant James Campbell Mitchell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Henry Stuart Moberly, 74th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Brian Ponsonby Fitzgerald Moore, 62nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant Herbert James Moran, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant William Paul Moran, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Kenneth Morfey, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

Lieutenant Charles Francis Blayney Moggridge, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant Lawrence Myer, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Lieutenant Philip Henry Myles, 41st Dogras.

Engineer Sub-Lieutenant Francis William Nairn, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Guy Greville Napier, 35th Sikhs.

Lieutenant Arthur Hill Neale, 1st Brahmans.

Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) John Bell Nelson, attached 125th Napier's Rifles.

Lieutenant Timothy Nevill, 87th Punjabis, attached 69th Punjabis.

Lieutenant John Oliver Nicolls, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Edward Nunn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 119th Infantry (the Mooltan Regiment).

Lieutenant Brian Walton Onslow, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Lieutenant Dermot Patrick O'Shea, 69th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Cyril Hobart Deare Passy, 24th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Maneck Burjorji Patel, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant John Herbert Paterson, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), attached Royal Air Force.

Lieutenant Thomas Bond Paul, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant Percy Charles Peacock, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 125th Napier's Rifles.

Lieutenant John Pettigrew, General List, attached South Persia Rifles.

Lieutenant Ronald Leslie Piper, M.C., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Reginald Frederick Desmond Plunkett, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Lieutenant Roderick Spicer Russell Porter, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 130th King George's Own Baluchis.

Lieutenant Charles Randolph Prendergast, 84th Punjabis, attached 28th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Colin Andrew Proudfoot, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Spencer Julian Wilfred Railston, 18th King George's Own Lancers.

Lieutenant Alexander Redmayne Raitt, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Wynne Dudley Raymond, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Lieutenant George Reed, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Geoffrey Browning Reeves, 9th Hodson's Horse.

Lieutenant James Lestock Ironside Reid, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Lieutenant (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Daniel Reid, Indian Army (Ret.) attached 1st Battalion, The Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Aubrey Spranger Townsend Reilly, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Ralph Alec Reilly, 31st Punjabis.

Lieutenant Harold Leslie Rennison, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Benbow William Richard Reynolds, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Garnet St. John Richardson, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Lieutenant Edward Seton Rind, 24th Punjabis.

Lieutenant John Alexander Tower Robertson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Frank Harding Robertson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

Lieutenant Patrick Joseph Roche, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant Leonard Castel Campbell Rogers, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Neville Henry Rogers, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Thomas Roger, Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Harold Turner Rohde, 89th Punjabis.

Lieutenant John Haughton Rohde, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant Francis Bernald Roseveare, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.

Lieutenant Lionel Bickerstith Rundall, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Lieutenant James Forteath Russell, 2nd Battalion 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Robert William Ryall, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Guy Staniforth Wemyss St. George, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Tha Malaun Regiment).

Lieutenant Alan Edward Scarth, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant John Allan Mackay Scobie, M.C., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Arthur Penrose Selwyn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

Lieutenant S. E. Sharp, Mechanical Transport.

Lieutenant Douglas Sinclair Shaw, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attachod 61st King George's Own Pioneers.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) James Shaw, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Cuthbert William Short, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

Lieutenant William Sinclair, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant William Skinner, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Ernest Edwin Smith, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Gerald Cameron Southern, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Montague Douglas Spankie, 14th King George's Own Ferozepors Sikhs.

Lieutenant Arthur Freer Spreckley, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant James Howard Stables, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant James Eliot Stephen, 19th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Charles Stiebel, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Terence Fuller Stokes, 82nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant Wilfred Harold Swift, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Arthur Gilbert Vivian Taylor, 41st Dogras attached Royal Air Force.

Lieutenant Arthur Montague Taylor, 1st Brahmans.

Lieutenant James Norman Taylor, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 33rd Punjabis.

Lieutenant Greville Wynne Thomas, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Arthur Thomasin, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Kenneth Sinclair Thomson, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) Daly's Horse.

Lieutenant Richard Edward John Thomson, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Lieutenant Leslie Irvine Lumsden Thornton, 16th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Arthur Thurston, Indian Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Richard James Killingworth Todd, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Lieutenant Hubert Curthoys Tovey, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Bertram Russell Townley, Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant Alan Robert Lloyd Tucker, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Lieutenant John Turner, Indian Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Arthur Richard Waddams, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 44th Merwara Infantry.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Harold Walter Wade, 3rd Brahmans, attached 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Lieutenant Patrick Joseph Walsh, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant Frank Walshaw, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached The 101st Grenadiers.

Lieutenant Richard Crawhall Walton, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Puhuzhi Raghava Wariyar, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Charles Reginald Watson, 28th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Watson, 28th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Noel Alick Watson, 55th Coke's Rifles. (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant John Charles St. George Welchman, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Lieutenant Alan Herbert Mainwaring West, 36th Sikhs.

Lieutenant Francis Gyrth Johnston Wetherall, 72nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant J. B. Whitfield, Royal Engineers, Agra Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant (*local* Captain) A. W. Will, Burma Mounted Rifles, attached South Persia Rifles.

Lieutenant Robert Lukyn Williams, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Frederick Williamson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant John Dawson Wilson, M.C., 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Lieutenant Thomas Percival Wood, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Reginald Courtenay Hutton Woodhouse, 56th Punjabi Rifles. (Frontier Force.)

Lieutenant Edward Seymer Woodward, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Oscar Wright, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 31st Punjabis.

Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Eric Ralph Lovatt Wynne, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Arthur Meredyth Young, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 16th Cavalry.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Aldis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 112th Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Harry Frederick Cortlandt Anderson, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

2nd-Lieutenant William Thomas Andrews, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Geoffrey Angell, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Gilbert Allen Henry Anscombe, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 36th Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Louis Irvig Arnott, Queen Vctoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Isaac John Ashforth, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Hubert Austin, Probationer, Indian Army.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Leslie Barry-Roberts, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Edmond Leonard James Barstow, 35th Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Thomas Oates Halliday Bates, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 89th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Edgar Norman Bath, 8th Rajputs.

2nd-Lieutenant Harold Birch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 128th Pioneers.

2nd-Lieutenant Frank Roland Blakeley, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Bernard Moore Blakeston, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Lieutenant) John Henry Blewitt, 54th Sikhs. (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Henry Borrett, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Huyshe Arthur Bradshaw, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 112th Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Cecil Bright, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 93rd Burma Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Bruce, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant T. E. Bryden, Royal Engineers.

2nd-Lieutenant David Niel Griffiths Buchanan, 37th Dogras.

2nd-Lieutenant Leonard George Burgess, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

2nd-Lieutenant Douglas Burgoyne Burgoyne-Wallace, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

2nd-Lieutenant Newdigate Owen Burne, 40th Pathans.

2nd-Lieutenant Reginald Cooksey Burton, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant William Hamish Chalmers, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 19th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant John Hosken Christopher, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Thomas Eland Clatworthy, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 37th Dogras.

2nd-Lieutenant Percival Henry Clemes, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

2nd-Lieutenant Carleton Lumley St. Clair Clery, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 4th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant Hugh Guy Daniel Clutterbuck, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant George King Hicks Cochrane, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant Vincent Henry Collins, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

2nd-Lieutenant H. T. Conroy, Labour Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) John Duncan Home Cook, Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Stewart Cunningham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 36th Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Duncan Flower Cunningham-Reed, Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached Royal Air Force.

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Davis, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant William Septimus D'Avrey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 48th Pioneers.

2nd-Lieutenant Harold Frederick Dawn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Maurice Charles Day, 13th Rajputs (The Shekawati Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant Richard de Beauvoir Delisle, 97th Deccan Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Harold Charles Des Voeux, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

2nd-Lieutenant Henry Goudie Dickson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 82nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Colin Edward Dunlop, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Sirmoor Rifles).

2nd-Lieutenant Harold Beecher Dwyer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Alfred Tomlin East, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

2nd-Lieutenant George Herbert Elsworth, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 62nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Joseph Steward Fayrer, 37th Dogras.

2nd-Lieutenant Amiraux Silver Fletcher, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Lachlan Ronald Fraser, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 69th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Frisch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 9th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Stephen Gabriel Fry, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Malaun Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant R. S. Gamble, 7th East Lancashire Regiment, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Francis John Gardiner, 40th Pathans.

2nd-Lieutenant Alexander Anson Gardiner, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

2nd-Lieutenant Wilfred Fletcher Garraway, 82nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant William Oakley Garrett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

2nd-Lieutenant John Garry, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

2nd-Lieutenant John Gatehouse, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Ronald Gibson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Reginald Glyn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Philip Edgar Godwin, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Reginald Wilkie Gosney, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 76th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Henry Graham, 74th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Owen Perott Gwynne, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Hadden, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant John Lionel Harris, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Noel Harris, 123rd Outram's Rifles, attached 125th Napier Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Leonard John Harrison, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 2nd Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers.

2nd-Lieutenant Sidney Vandyke Hasluck, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 89th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Noel McDonall Hathorn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 76th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Harry Bentley Herbert, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant George Michael Fitzgerald Hewat, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 2nd Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Cyril Francis Hodgson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Eric Godfrey Hodgson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 40th Pathans.

2nd-Lieutenant George Western Hornsby, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Hugh Gilbert Howes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant John Theodore Gordon Humphreys, 40th Pathans.

2nd-Lieutenant Eric Hamilton Hunter, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Alfred Irving, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Andrew Herbert Irwin, 8th Rajputs.

2nd-Lieutenant Clive Armstrong Johnson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Edward William Keen, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant John Pearse Keene, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Walter Ernest Kirby, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Henry Alfred King, Supply and Transport Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant Gilbert James Laing, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The Royal Irish Fusiliers.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Philip Lawrence, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 27th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Horace Martin Capar Ledger, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick George Lechlen, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 66th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Edward Le Mesurier, 27th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Clive LeMesurier, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Cuthbert Loch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant William Harper Lowrey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 89th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Cyril Lyddon, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 4th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant James Lawton Macintosh, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The Highland Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant George Douglas Mackay, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Gerald Mackintosh, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant Thomas James Mander, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Claude Edmonstoune Manson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 4th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant A. T. Mason, 66th Labour Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant W. H. Mason, 88th Field Company, Royal Engineers.

2nd-Lieutenant Walter Herbert Mayes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

2nd-Lieutenant Walter Alexander Mays, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

2nd-Lieutenant Oliver Babington McCausland, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The Royal Irish Fusiliers.

2nd-Lieutenant J. McKinty, Indian Army Reserve of Officers

2nd-Lieutenant George John Mead, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Ernest Alexander Meldrum, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 8th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Samuel Grant Mellis Smith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 4th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant E. C. Mercer, Unattached List, Indian Army.

2nd-Lieutenant Maurice Neville Meredith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Mysore Lancers.

2nd-Lieutenant John Richard Milligan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant George Mitchell, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant John Harris Mitchell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 36th Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Cecil Morgan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

2nd-Lieutenant Malcolm Morham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 120th Rajputana Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Cyril Owen Mortimer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant William Mowbray, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant George Wilson Muirhead, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 76th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Barry Wilkie Murdoch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Ernest Bertram Nelson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 8th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Feirson Newbury, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Gordon Trevor Nicholson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 119th Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Cecil Nott-Bower, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant R. O'Donnell, 61st Labour Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant John Hamilton O'Donoghue, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Lindsay Ross Ogg, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant Wilfred Bernard O'Shea, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant John Lawrence Young Ottley, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Basil George Nicholas Benedick Partridge, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Raput Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant James Bruce Pearson, 93rd Burma Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant George Douglas Pechell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 108th Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Lieutenant) Reginald Keith Peekover, 33rd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Pittman, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Lieutenant) Raphael Joseph Power, 46th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Patrick Gerald Fitzroy Prunty, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 27th Light Cavalry.

2nd-Lieutenant S. D. Reith, D.C.M., 2nd Battalion, 42nd Deoli Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Hugh Hamilton Rice, 114th Mahrattas.

2nd-Lieutenant James Riddell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant John Ernest Bate Roberts, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant George Bradley Roberts, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant William Vincent Robertson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

2nd-Lieutenant Daniel George Mark Robinson, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Harold Leefe Robinson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant John Langley Robinson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 41st Dogras.

2nd-Lieutenant Roland Weymouth Robinson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 96th Berar Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant William Charles Robinson, 30th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Martin Rosse, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Henry St. John Saunders-Jones, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Francis Vamdry Savage, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 94th Russell's Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Gordon Stanley Sawyer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

2nd-Lieutenant Bruce Eglinton Seton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur George Simmons, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 114th Mahrattas.

2nd-Lieutenant Ronald Christian Sundius Smith, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 2nd Battalion, The West Yorkshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick William Sprott, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Cecil Stables, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

2nd-Lieutenant William Ian Stephen, 130th King George's Own Baluchis, attached 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant John Huntley Wickham Stevenson, 46th Punjabis, attached 26th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Joseph Charles Stewart, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 33rd Queen Victoria's Light Cavalry.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Cuthbert Stone, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Stoneham, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, attached 1st Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant George John Lucas Stovin, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 37th Dogras.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Stratton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 82nd Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Morton Hollinshed Crawford Stuart, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant John Anthony Swainson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant Phillip Ramsay Tahourdin, 47th Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Walter Louis Tanburn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur William Thomas, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners.

2nd-Lieutenant Geoffrey Thompson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Engineers.

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Dunham Tibbs, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

2nd-Lieutenant Percival Frederick Toogood, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 9th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Henry Aurgrave Cecil Topham, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Norman Paterson Tucker, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

2nd-Lieutenant P. B. Tudor, Royal Field Artillery, Special Reserve, Indian Mountain Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant Noel Cuthbert Turner, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

2nd-Lieutenant William Turner, 61st Labour Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant Francis Twomey, 54th Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant John Tyson Tyson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Hugh Canefield Underhill, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Raymond Venis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 48th Pioneers.

2nd-Lieutenant John Henry Lyons Walcott, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

2nd-Lieutenant Cyril Walter Wallace, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 47th Sikhs.

2nd-Lieutenant Louis Victor Webb, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

2nd-Lieutenant Reginald Brooke Holding Webb, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Gilbert Henry Whitfield, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Edward Wilson, Indian Mountain Artillery.

2nd-Lieutenant Alfred Douglas Wingate, Unattached List, Indian Army, attached 2nd Battalion, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

2nd-Lieutenant John Sendal Wood, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 44th Merwara Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant William James Wynne, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

PART II.

MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICES IN INDIA.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dalzell-Walton, 8th Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Indian Police.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gardiner, Royal Engineers, State Railways.

Commander Richard Henry Graves-Burton, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Reserve, attached Rangoon Port Trust.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Townshend Cunynghame Hughes, Indian Army, Political Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Dunbar Walker, Royal Engineers, Railway Department.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Arthur Bassett, Royal Naval Reserve, Madras Port Department.

Major George Ellard Brand, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Public Works Department.

Major Duncan Donald Heron Campbell, M.C., Royal Garrison Artillery, Burma Military Police.

Brevet-Major (*temporary* Lieutenant-Colonel) Archibald Alderman Chase, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Major John Frederick Graham, Royal Field Artillery, Indian Finance Department.

Major D. H. Hammond, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Engineers, State Railways.

Major Francis de Berekem Hancock, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Political Department.

Major James Charles Jack, M.C., Royal Field Artillery, Indian Civil Service.

Major The Reverend Robert Mansell Kirwan, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Major The Reverend James Ganda Mall, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Major Ormstone Shaw Naylor, 13th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry, Indian Police.

Major Walston Hubert O'Brien, Royal Engineers, Indian Works Department, Bengal Pilot Service.

Major William Searles Oldham, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Major The Reverend Harvey Staunton, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Captain R. L. Almond, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain Max Edward Alwyn Anderson, 14th The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Madras Police.

Captain Edward Carlton Baker, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain Cecil David Woodburn Bamberger, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Captain Richard Lockington Birdwood, Indian Army, Political Department.

Captain Edward Bellasis Cardew, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain Frank William Croley, Royal Engineers, Agency Engineer, Kathiawar.

Captain Francis Charteris Davidson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached South Waziristan Militia, Indian Civil Service.

Captain Walter Cornelius Dennehy, Postal Unit, Indian Expeditionary Force "A," Indian Post Office.

Captain Donel Clamons Eberhardie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Customs Department, Madras.

Captain Hugh Gordon Francis, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Captain John Archibald Field, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain Louis Patrick Gagliardi, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), Punjab Police.

Captain Purefoy Gauntlett Huddleston, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain A. Izat, M C., Royal Engineers, State Railways.

Captain Richard Buller Kitson, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), Burma Military Police.

Captain Henry Marshall McKay, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain D. F. Nelson, M.C., 1st Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, Probationer, Imperial Forest Department.

Captain George Frederick Oakes, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department.

Captain James Gabriel Lancaster Ranking, Indian Army, Political Department.

Captain William Henry Irvine Shakespear, C.I.E., Indian Army, Political Department.

Captain Oliver John Sykes, 23rd Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Finance Department.

Captain Arthur Powys Wodehouse, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment), Indian Police.

Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Philip Pipon Braithwaite, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 36th Jacob's Horse, Indian Educational Service.

Lieutenant Edward Nevinson Bell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1-70th Burma Rifles, Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant Ernest Gilbert Bullard, Postal Unit, Indian Expeditionary Force "A," Indian Post Office.

Lieutenant Arthur Morton Stanley Burn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant V. D. B. Collins, 13th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Survey of India Department.

Lieutenant Arthur Francis Dickson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, Imperial Forest Service.

Lieutenant Edward Vezian Ellis, M.C., "Howe" Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Imperial Forest Service.

Lieutenant Francis William Finn, Calcutta Royal Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Indian Telegraph Department.

Lieutenant Richard William Formby, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant John Edward Gately, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Indian Educational Service.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Gordon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 12th Cavalry, Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant George Hepburn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Charles North Dalrymple Inglis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 8th Gurkha Rifles, State Railways.

Lieutenant Maurice Richard Wheately Johnson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 21st Kohat Mountain Battery, Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant John Mitchell Mackay, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant William Charles Milne, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 121st Pioneers, Imperial Forest Service.

Lieutenant George Ramsay Murray, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant Arthur Nyton Peckham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 112th Infantry, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Ralph George Griffiths Robson, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Charles Louis Amedee Rouillard, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 32nd Lancers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Hugh Southern, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 47th Sikhs, Indian Agricultural Service.

Lieutenant Harry Spottiswoode Trevor Edward Sheridan, Royal Engineers, State Railways.

Lieutenant Hugh Gordon Muschamp Vickers, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant Edward John Woodhouse, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, Imperial Department of Agriculture.

2nd-Lieutenant George Henry Alington, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 9th Gurkha Rifles, Imperial Forest Service.

2nd-Lieutenant William John Arbuthnot, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Edwin Bird, 5th Battalion, The Essex Regiment, Indian Finance Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Norman Bonham Carter, Reserve Household Battalion, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Lieutenant) Percy Chavasse, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force, Public Works Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Henry Thoreau Cullis, 12th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Hugh Davies, The Welsh Regiment, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Doran, Royal Field Artillery, Indian Postal Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Nelson Downie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Alexander Bell Duncan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 28th Light Cavalry, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Eric Lionel Finlay, 1-6th Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles William Flint, 16th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Port Commissioner, Rangoon.

2nd-Lieutenant T. O. Gerard, 4th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, Probationer, Imperial Forest Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Eldred Rottinger Gordon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 104th Wellesley's Rifles, State Railways.

2nd-Lieutenant Edwin Michael Graham, Duke of Connaught's Light Infantry, Indian Postal Service.

2nd-Lieutenant John William Henry Greig, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), Civil Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Prothero Hankinson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Alfred Chalmers Hay, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Gordon Highlanders, Assam Police.

2nd-Lieutenant E. T. H. Hearn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Field Artillery, Land Revenue Department.

2nd-Lieutenant George Philip V. Horst, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 24th Punjabis, Mekran Levy, State Railways.

2nd-Lieutenant George Reginald Jeffrey, 20th Hussars, Imperial Forest Service.

2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Lieutenant) Thomas Joseph Kelly, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Mysore Imperial Service Troops, Madras Police.

2nd-Lieutenant Andrew Brooks Knowles, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant William Joseph Cornwall Laurie, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Cannaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Michael John Lynch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Customs Department, Madras.

2nd-Lieutenant Colin George Herbert Rawdon MacNamara, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force), (Lumsden's) Infantry, Customs Department

2nd-Lieutenant Alfred Reginald MacRae, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Basrah, Punjab Police.

2nd-Lieutenant Herbert Ernest Mallandaing, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 97th Deccan Infantry, Customs Department.

2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) John Hunter Manley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force), State Railways.

2nd-Lieutenant John Dundas Manley, Royal Engineers, Special Reserve, Public Works Department.

2nd-Lieutenant George Wyndham Maunsell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, Public Works Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Green Mumford, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Excise Department, Burma.

2nd-Lieutenant Hugh Farrar Northcote, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 41st Dogras, Public Works Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Christian Bingley Patterson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (the Malaun Regiment), Indian Forest Service.

2nd-Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Charles Russell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, Indian Educational Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Gordon Sanderson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Archæological Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Frank Thomas Seppings-Wright, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry, Public Works Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Ralph Leslie Smith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 126th Baluchistan Infantry, Customs Preventive Service.

2nd-Lieutenant Robert Balfour Steele, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant John George Swain, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 93rd Burma Infantry, Indian Police.

2nd-Lieutenant Thomas Norman Leslie Turner, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 48th Pioneers, State Railways.

2nd-Lieutenant Michael James Unger, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, Customs Preventive Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Bruno Wolfgang Wahl, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 28th Light Cavalry, Indian Civil Service.

2nd-Lieutenant H. M. Walker, Indian Volunteer Maxim Gun Battery, East African Force, Customs Department.

2nd-Lieutenant Edward Henry Wilsey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 93rd Burma Infantry, Punjab Police.

2nd-Lieutenant James Patrick Wood, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached [illegible]th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment), Punjab Police.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick James Willson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Sappers and Miners, State Railways.

PART III.

INDIAN OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Risaldar-Major Jharmal Singh, 20th Deccan Horse.

Subadar-Major Ali Nazar, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Subadar Garjarsing Thapa, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Gajjan Singh, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Subadar Guludo, 40th Pathans.
Subadar Gambhir Singh Khattri, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Ganga Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Gangi Gharti, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Gannu Mahadesar, 117th Mahrattas.
Subadar Ganpat Singh, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Subadar Ghulam Haidar, I.O.M., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Subadar Ghulam Muhammad, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluchis Light Infantry.
Subadar Ghulam Rasul, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Subadar Ghulam Rasul, 3-124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Subadar Girdhara Singh, I.D.S.M., 48th Pioneers.
Subadar Gopal Singh Rawat, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar Gopi Singh, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Subadar Gajandhur Singh, 67th Punjabis.
Subadar Gul Muhammad, 1-69th Punjabis.
Subadar Gulaba, 41st Dogras.
Subadar Gurditt Singh, I O M., 28th Punjabis.
Subadar Gurditt Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Gurditt Singh, I.O.M., 36th Sikhs.
Subadar Gurmukh Singh, I.O.M., 66th Punjabis.
Subadar Gurmukh Singh, 66th Punjabis.
Subadar Gurmukh Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Subadar Hansarup Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Har-Narayan Singh, 112th Infantry.
Subadar Hari Singh, 74th Punjabis.
Subadar Harnam Singh, 36th Sikhs.
Subadar Harnam Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Subadar Harnam Singh, 48th Pioneers.
Subadar Harnam Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Hazari Singh, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Subadar Hashmat Dad Khan, I D.S.M., 107th Pioneers.
Subadar Hira, I.D.S.M., 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Subadar Hussain Khan, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).
Subadar Hassan Khan, 28th Punjabis.
Subadar Indar Singh, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Subadar Indrabir Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Jagat Singh, 36th Sikhs.
Subadar Jangbir Singh, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar (*acting* Subadar-Major) Jahan Shah, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Subadar Jai Chand, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Subadar Jai Chand Thakur, I.O.M., 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Jaimal Singh *Bahadur*, 36th Sikhs.
Subadar Jaipal Singh, 98th Infantry.
Subadar Jaman Singh Rai, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Juthia Gurung, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Jehandad Khan Bahadur, 40th Pathans.
Subadar Jermukh Singh, Burma Military Police, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Subadar Jitbahadur Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar Kahan Singh, I.O.M., 27th Punjabis.
Subadar Kapura, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Subadar Kanha, I, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Subadar Kanha, II, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Subadar Karam Dad Khan, 84th Punjabis.
Subadar Karam Din, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Subadar Karam Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Subadar Karbir Thapa, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar Karbir Thapa, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Kaula Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Khan Baz Khan, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Khan Gul, I.O.M., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Kharak Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Subadar Khema Jagdale, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Subadar Khiyali Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Subadar Khushal Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Foree).
Subadar Kishan Singh, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Subadar Kishan Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Kripal Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Subadar Kundan Singh, 94th Russell's Infantry.
Subadar Kuro Ram, 48th Pioneers.
Subadar Labh Singh, I.O.M., 30th Punjabis.
Subadar Lachman Singh, 30th Punjabis.
Subadar Lakha Singh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekawati Regiment).
Subadar Lakshmayya, I.D.S.M., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.
Subadar Lal Khan, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Lalbir Thapa, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Subadar Lehna Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Subadar Lekh Ram, 113th Infantry.
Subadar Lilaram Gurung, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Lakshman Rao More, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Subadar Maghar Singh, 29th Punjabis.
Subadar Mahesh Singh, I.O.M., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Subadar Mainu, 40th Pathans.
Subadar Maluka, 76th Punjabis.
Subadar Manbahadur Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Maya Singh, 22nd Punjabis.
Subadar Manta Singh, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Subadar Mohanlal Gurung, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Mohar Singh, I.D.S.M., 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Subadar Mehdi Khan, 19th Punjabis.
Subadar Mirchi Singh, 112th Infantry.
Subadar Marza Rustam Beg, 117th Mahrattas.
Subadar Mit Singh, 2-67th Punjabis.
Subadar A. K. Mitra, 49th Bengalis.
Subadar Mohammad Din, 67th Punjabis.
Subadar Mohammad Akul Khan, 84th Punjabis.
Subadar Mohammad Khan, I.D.S.M., 30th Punjabis.
Subadar Mohammad Khan, 1-69th Punjabis.
Subadar Mohsen, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Subadar Molar Singh Bahadur, I.O.M., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Mota Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Subadar Muhammad Nur Khan, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Subadar Muhammad Zaman, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Muhammad Zaman, 66th Punjabis.
Subadar Muhammad Zaman, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Subadar Muzammal Khan, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Musa Raza, 64th Pioneers.
Subadar Nabi Bakhsh, 18th Infantry.
Subadar Narain Singh, 62nd Punjabis.
Subadar Narayan Singh, 92nd Punjabis.
Subadar Natha Singh, 25th Punjabis.
Subadar Natha Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Subadar Narayan Khomme, 121st Pioneers.
Subadar Neki Ram, I, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Subadar Neki Ram, II, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Subadar Neki Ram, 107th Pioneers.
Subadar Nizam-ud-Din, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).
Subadar Nur Hussain, 92nd Punjabis.
Subadar Nur Khan, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Parbu Dayal, 69th Punjabis.
Subadar Pahal Singh Gurung, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Padmagej Rana, I.O.M., 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Pahalsingh Karki, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Parman Singh Lama, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Partab Singh, I.O.M., 28th Punjabis.
Subadar Parmeshwar Singh, 97th Deccan Infantry.
Subadar Partab Singh, I.O.M., 92nd Punjabis.
Subadar Pat Ram, 99th Deccan Infantry.
Subadar Pertab Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Subadar Phul Singh, 94th Russell's Infantry.
Subadar Phuman Singh, I.D.S.M., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Pehu Singh, 92nd Punjabis.
Subadar Parab Dayal, 1-69th Punjabis.
Subadar Prem Singh Thapa, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Pren Singh Negi, I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Subadar Raghubir Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Subadar Rahim Ali, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Rajbahadur Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Rajpal Din, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Rajpal Singh, 22nd Punjabis.
Subadar Rakam Din, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), attached 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Ram Lal Dube, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Subadar Ram Sarn Rana, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Ram Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Subadar Ram Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Subadar Rumala, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Subadar Ramchander Rao Mohite, I.O.M., I.D.S.M., 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Subadar Ramchander Hase, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Subadar (*acting* Subadar-Major) Ram Het, 3rd Battalion, 154th Indian Infantry.
Subadar Ramswami Naidu, I.O.M., 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Subadar Ranbahadur Rawal, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Roshan Khan, 27th Punjabis.
Subadar Rupdhan Pun, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Sahib Dad, 108th Infantry.
Subadar Sahib Nur, 24th Punjabis.
Subadar Saida Khan, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Subadar Sakharam Powar, M.C., 114th Mahrattas.
Subadar Sangram Singh Negi, M.C., 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Subadar Santa Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Santa Singh, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Subadar Sar Gul, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Subadar Sarbjit Gurung, I.O.M., 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Satiagar, 24th Punjabis.
Subadar Saudagar Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Subadar Sawan Singh, 24th Punjabis.
Subadar Shad Muhammad, 28th Punjabis.
Subadar Shaikh Abala, 117th Mahrattas.
Subadar Shaikh Abdul, 114th Mahrattas.
Subadar Shansher Singh Khawas, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar Sharbat Khan, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Subadar Shuisahai Singh, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).
Subadar Shuinath Singh, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Subadar Sher Baz, 29th Punjabis.
Subadar Shib Singh Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Subadar Siripershad Gurung, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Sis Ram, 94th Russell's Infantry.
Subadar Sispal Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Subadar Sivaji Rao Kale, The 101st Grenadiers.
Subadar Sohanu, 27th Punjabis.
Subadar Sublal Gharti, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Subadar Sucha Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Subadar Suhel Singh, I.O.M., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Subadar Sultan Khan, 67th Punjabis.
Subadar Sundar Singh, I.O.M., 30th Punjabis.
Subadar Sundar Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Subadar Sundar Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Sayid Razak, I.D.S.M., 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Subadar Surat Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Subadar Tejganji Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 1 th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Tekbahadur Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar Thaman Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Subadar Tirindhoj Limbu, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Tungal Khan, 17th Infantry.
Subadar Wahab Khan, 29th Punjabis attached 30th Punjabis.
Subadar Wariyam Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Subadar Wazir Gurung, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Wazir Singh, 4th Labour Corps.
Subadar Zaman Shah, I.O.M., 89th Punjabis.
Jemadar Abdul Aziz, 64th Pioneers.
Jemadar Abdul Karim, Railway Department.
Jemadar Abdul Latif, 82nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Abdul Samad Khan, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Abdul Wahab, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Abdur Rahman, I, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.
Jemadar Abdur Rahman, II, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.

Jemadar Aita Singh Lama, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Akbar Ali, 1-33rd Punjabis.
Jemadar Alam Khan, 62nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Alam Khan, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Jemadar Ali Ahmad, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Jemadar Ali Khan, 22nd Punjabis
Jemadar Amar Khan, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Amir Khan, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Amir Ali, 1-33rd Punjabis.
Jemadar Amir Khan, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Amir Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Jemadar Anandrao Bhosle, The 101st Grenadiers.
Jemadar Anandrao Shinde, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Jemadar Anar Singh Thapa, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar M. Anthony, 64th Pioneers.
Jemadar Arjun Ram, I.O.M., 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Jemadar Arland, 81st Pioneers.
Jemadar Aseran Thapa, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Atar Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Jemadar Atma Singh, 2-124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Jemadar Atta Ullah Khan, I.O.M., 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Azim Ullah, Railway Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Bachittar, Singh, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Bachint Singh, 1-33rd Punjabis.
Jemadar Badhawa Singh, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Jemadar Badlu Singh, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Jemadar Bahar Khan, 30th Punjabis.
Jemadar Bainta, 41st Dogras.
Jemadar Bakhatman Gurung, 6th Gurkha Rifles attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Bakhsh Singh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Jemadar Balu Ram, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Jemadar Barme Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Barkhabahadur Rai, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Barkat Ali, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Jemadar Barkat Ali, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Baryam Singh, 47 Sikhs.
Jemadar Basanta Ram, 28th Light Cavalry.
Jemadar Bhag Singh, I.O.M., 20th Punjabis.
Jemadar Bhag Singh, 48th Pioneers.
Jemadar Bhagesor Limbo, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Bhagwan Singh, 66th Punjabis.
Jemadar Bhagwan Singh, Railway Department.
Jemadar Bhagwan Singh, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
Jemadar Bhan Singh, 35th Sikhs.
Jemadar Bharkar Bhandari, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Bhau Ranawde, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Bhir Bhan Chand, 3-152nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Bhola Singh, 24th Punjabis.
Jemadar Bhur Singh, 32nd Lancers.
Jemadar Bhura Singh, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Jemadar Bir Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Jemadar Birbal Ram, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Jemadar Birkha, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Jemadar Bombahadur Gharti, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Birman Lama, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar A. K. Bose, Postal Department.
Jemadar Bostan Khan, 62nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Budhi Singh Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Budhibal Rana, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Budhibal Thapa, M.C., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Buta Khan, 124th Duchess of Connaugh'ts Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Jemadar Chame Thapa, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Chanda Singh, 66th Punjabis.
Jemadar Chandar Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Jemadar Chandra Singh Gharti, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Jemadar Chattar Pal Singh, Burma Mounted Rifles.
Jemadar Chauhaja Bakhsh Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Chuhar Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Churaman Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Jemadar Dadibal Pun, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Dadu Nikam, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Jemadar Dalbahadur Thapa, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Jemadar Dale Rama, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Jemadar Dalu Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Daryodhan, 40th Pathans.
Jemadar Dasru Ram, Indian Field Post Office.
Jemadar Daulat Rano More, I.O.M., 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Jemadar Daulat Singh Ko Thiya, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Daulat Singh Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Deb Singh Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Daulat Singh Rawat, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Dewansing Gurung, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Dhanraj Gurung, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Jemadar Dharamsing Pun, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Dhanraj Thapa, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Daryo Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Jemadar Dhiyan Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Jemadar Dhiyan Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Jemadar Din Muhammad, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Jemadar Faqir Bakhsh Singh, 98th Infantry.
Jemadar Fateh Haider, I.O.M., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Jemadar Fateh Haider Shah, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Jemadar Fateh Khan, Burma Mounted Rifles.
Jemadar Fateh Sher, 130th King George's Own Baluchis.
Jemadar Fazal Dad, I.D.S.M., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Fazal Din, 28th Punjabis.
Jemadar Fazal Muhammad, 46th Punjabis.
Jemadar Feroze Khan, 22nd Punjabis.
Jemadar M. Francis, 81st Pioneers.
Jemadar Gajrup Limbu, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Gamar Sing Gurung, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Gamesha Singh, 35th Scinde Horse attached 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Gamir Sing Gurung, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Ganga Charan Dikshit, I.D.S.M., 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Ganga Narain Sukul, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Jemadar Ghanda Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Ganga Ram Bhaguji, 119th Infantry.
Jemadar Ganga Sing Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Ghamai Khan, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Ghantu Sing Bisht, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Ghasi Ram, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.
Jemadar Ghulam Khawaja, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Gobindia, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Gopal, 16th Cavalry.
Jemadar Gopola Powar, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
Jemadar Gopi Thapa, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Jemadar Gore Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Govind Rane, The 101st Grenadiers.
Jemadar Gujar Singh, 66th Punjabis.
Jemadar Gul Akhmed, D.S.M., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Gul Muhammad Khan, I.O.M., 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Jemadar Gul Sher, 22nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Gulsahib, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Gul Singh, 3-154th Indian Infantry.
Jemadar Guman Singh, I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Gurditta Mal, Postal Department.
Jemadar Hakam Singh, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Jemadar Hakam Singh, I.D.S.M., 30th Punjabis.
Jemadar Handal Khan, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).
Jemadar Hakim Singh, 36th Sikhs.
Jemadar Harakbahadur Thapa, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Harishanker Gurung, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Hark Sing Thapa, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Harkhu Singh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Harnukh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Jemadar Harman Singh, 26th Punjabis.
Jemadar Harnam Singh, 36th Sikhs.
Jemadar Harnam Singh, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.

Jemadar Harnam Singh, Burma Mounted Rifles.
Jemadar Harnam Singh, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Harnatha, 42nd Deoli Regiment.
Jemadar Hayat Bakhsh, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Jemadar Hayat Mahomed Khan, 8th Cavalry.
Jemadar Hidayat Ullah, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Jemadar Hira Gurung, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Hira Nand, 69th Punjabis
Jemadar Hira Ram, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Jemadar Hira Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rjput Light Infantry.
Jemadar Hira Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier iorce).
Jemadar Hakmat Khan, 59th Scinde Rifles (Fronter Force).
Jemadar Hussian Ali Khan, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Jemadar Ilam Din, 67th Punjabis.
Jemadar Inayatullah, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Indar Singh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Indramar Gurung, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Ishar Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Jabarbahadur Gurung, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Jodha Singh, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers
Jemadar Jaffer Ali, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis
Jemadar Jag Singh, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Jagat Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Jagdam Singh, 89th Punjabis.
Jemadar Jagjit Gharti, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Jemadar Jagrup Limbu, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Jahan Singh, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Jemadar Jehan Dad Khan, 22nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Jairam Dalvi, 117th Mahrattas.
Jemadar Jamal-ud-Din, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Jan Mohamed, Postal Department
Jemadar Jawahir Singh Birwan, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Jhanda Singh, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis)
Jemadar Jiwan Singh, 35th Sikhs.
Jemadar Jehangar Khan, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Jemadar Jalal-ud-Din Khan, 129th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Jemadar Jit Sing Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Juman, Railway Department.
Jemadar Kala Khan, 67th Punjabis.
Jemadar Kala Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Kala Singh, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Daly's Horse).
Jemadar Kadir Baksh, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Jemadar Kapur Singh, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Daly's Horse).
Jemadar Kapur Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Kapur Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Karan Bahadur Khattri, I.O.M., 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Kukku, 40th Pathans.
Jemadar Katha Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Kehar Singh, I, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Kehar Singh, II, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Jemadar Kehar Singh, III, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Jemadar Kale Singh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
Jemadar Khan Bahadur, 22nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Khan Muhammad, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Khan Muhammad Khan, 5th Light Infantry.
Jemadar Khanak Singh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Kharahbir Thapa, I.O.M., 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Karim Khan, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Jemadar Khawas Shah, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Jemadar Khiwa Ram, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Jemadar Kehar Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Khushal Singh, 48th Pioneers.
Jemadar Khushal Singh, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Khuda Bakhsh, 26th Jacob's Mountain Battery.
Jemadar Kirpa Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Kishan Bahadur Adhikari, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Kishan Singh, 1-33rd Punjabis.
Jemadar Kishen Singh, 90th Punjabis.
Jemadar Kishen Singh, Burma Military Police, attached 14th King George' Owns Ferozepore Sikhs.

Jemadar Kishan Singh, 22nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Krishna Upar, 116th Mahrattas.
Jemadar Kumar Muhammad Wajib Ali Khan, The 101st Grenadiers.
Jemadar Khusal Singh Danu, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Khushal Takuli, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Lachman Singh Thapa, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Lachman Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Lal Khan, 82nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Lal Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Jemadar Lalji, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Jemadar Lehna Singh, 40th Pathans.
Jemadar Mad Afzal, 24th Punjabis.
Jemadar Mahda Rawat, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Jemadar Magar Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Magha Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Maghar Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Jemadar Mahabir Rana, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Mahala Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Jemadar Meharwan Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Jemadar Mahfuz Khan, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
Jemadar Mal Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Malahin, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry attached 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Jemadar Malik Ahmed Yar Khan, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Man Singh Rana, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Manbahadur Gurung, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Jemadar Mangal Singh, 28th Punjabis.
Jemadar Mangta Ram, 48th Pioneers.
Jemadar Maniratan Burathuki, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Manrup Limbu, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Mansa Khan Thapa, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Mardan Ali, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Mandhoj Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Mastan Singh, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Mathura, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar (acting Subadar) Mehta Khan, 43rd Erinpura Regiment attached Labour Corps.
Jemadar Mewa Singh, 90th Punjabis
Jemadar Mir Rahmatulla, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.
Jemadar Mir Said, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Mirza Mushtaq Ali, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Jemadar Mahadeo Setge, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Jemadar Mitter Singh Kapkot, 1-50th Kumaon Rifles.
Jemadar Mit Singh, 2-67th Punjabis.
Jemadar Mit Singh, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Muhammad Khan, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Muhammad Shafi Khan, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.
Jemadar Muhammad Bakhsh Khan, 5th Light Infantry.
Jemadar Mul Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Jemadar Mohan Singh, 61st Camel Corps.
Jemadar Mota Singh, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Jemadar Motilal Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Muhammad Khan, I.O.M., 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.
Jemadar Muhammad Khan, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Muhammad Sadin, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Jemadar Muhammad Umar Khan, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Jemadar Mughli Khan, 17th Infantry.
Jemadar Makun Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Mula Singh, 35th Sikhs.
Jemadar Mulu Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Jemadar Munshi Khan, 18th Infantry, attached 5th Light Infantry.
Jemadar Munshi Singh, 84th Punjabis.
Jemadar Munshi Singh, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Jemadar Murti, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Jemadar Muthusami, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Nain Singh Rana, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Nakia Thapa, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Nand Singh, 27th Punjabis.
Jemadar Nand Singh, 28th Punjabis.
Jemadar Nanig Ram, I.O.M., 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Jemadar Nawal Singh, 97th Deccan Infantry.
Jemadar Naurang Khan, 2-107th Pioneers.

Jemadar Nek Muhammad, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Jemadar Neki Ram 97th Deccan Infantry.
Jemadar Niaz Gul, I.D.S.M., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Nikab Gul, 28th Punjabis
Jemadar Nur Ahmed, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Nur Ali, 46th Punjabis.
Jemadar Nur Habib, 1-133rd Punjabis.
Jemadar Nur Khan, 76th Punjabis.
Jemadar Padumdhoj Chettri, Naga Hills Military Police, attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Pahlwan Khan, 30th Punjabis.
Jemadar Pahlad Singh, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Jemadar Penchan Singh Rai, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Partab Sai, I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Jemadar Partab Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Partab Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepur Sikhs.
Jemadar Pati Ram Pun, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Jemadar Pem Singh, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Jemadar Pemnarain Thapa, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Prem Singh, I.O.M., 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Jemadar Prem Singh Negi, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Punjab Singh, I.O.M., 7th Hariana Lancers.
Jemadar Qutbuddin Khan, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.
Jemadar Rahim Ali, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Raja Khan, 28th Punjabis.
Jemadar Rajaram Powar, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Jemadar Rajman Rai, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Rakhmat, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Ralla Singh, 28th Punjabis.
Jemadar Ram Charan, Survey of India Department.
Jemadar Ram Charan Singh, 8th Rajputs.
Jemadar Ram Karan, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.
Jemadar Ram Sarup, 76th Punjabis.
Jemadar Ram Singh, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Jemadar Ram Singh, Indian Mountain Artillery.
Jemadar Ram Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Jemadar Ram Badan Singh, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Jemadar Ramdayal Ram, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
Jemadar Ramdhian Tiwari, 89th Punjabis, attached 9th Bhopals.
Jemadar Ramji Lall, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Jemadar Ramlal Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Jemadar Ramrattan Singh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).
Jemadar Ramsaran Singh, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).
Jemadar Ram Surat Misr, 89th Punjabis.
Jemadar Ranbir, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Jemadar Ranbir Thapa, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Jemadar Ranjit Singh, 66th Punjabis.
Jemadar Rankesar Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Rur Singh, 92nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Rur Singh, 1, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Jemadar Rur Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Jemadar Sadhu Singh, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Jemadar Sahib Dad, 1-69th Punjabis.
Jemadar Sahib Din, Railway Department.
Jemadar Sahib Singh, I.D.S.M., 48th Pioneers.
Jemadar Sayyid Akhmad, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Said Zaman, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Jemadar Saida Khan, 76th Punjabis.
Jemadar Saidan Khan, 1-30th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Jemadar Saidan Shah, 2-107th Pioneers.
Jemadar Saidan Shah, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Jemadar Saidan Khan, 40th Pathans.
Jemadar Saifulla Khan, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).
Jemadar Samand Khan, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).
Jemadar Samand Singh, 9th Hodson's Horse.
Jemadar Samand Singh, 82nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Sankhaman Limbu, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Saman Singh Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadar Sawan Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Jemadar Shah Nawaz Khan, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Jemadar Shah Wali, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Shahib Singh, 48th Pioneers.
Jemadar Shaikh Amir, Indian Postal Services.
Jemadar Shaikh Hussain, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.
Jemadar Shaikh Muhammadi, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Jemadar Shan Singh, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Shamir Singh, 26th Punjabis.
Jemadar Sheolal Singh, 119th Infantry (The Multan Regiment).
Jemadar Sher Akhmed, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), attached 40th Pathans.
Jemadar Sher Ali Khan, 92nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Sher Baz, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Jemadar Sher Dil, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Sher Muhammad Khan, 5th Light Infantry.
Jemadar Shiraz, 40th Pathans.
Jemadar Shiv Dayal, 41st Dogras.
Jemadar Shiuji Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Jemadar Shiudayal Singh, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Jemadar Sidh Nath Misra, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Jemadar Sikshan, Burma Military Police, attached 95th Russell's Infantry.
Jemadar Sirdar Khan, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Jemadar Siri Ram, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Jamadar Sirpati Nale, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Jemadar Sitlbakhsh Singh, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Jemadar Sobharam Singh, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Jemadar Sohan Singh, M.C., I.O.M., 24th Punjabis.
Jemadar Sohan Singh, 47th Sikhs
Jemadar Suba Singh, I O.M., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Suba Singh, I.O.M., 41st Dogras
Jemadar Suba Khan, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), attached 40th Pathans.
Jemadar Sudhan Singh, I.O.M., 7th Hariana Lancers.
Jemadar Sukh Lall, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Jemadar Sulla, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.
Jemadar Sultan Ahmed, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Sundar Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Jemadar Sundar Singh, 30th Punjabis.
Jemadar Sundar Singh, 48th Pioneers.
Jemadar Tahel Singh, 2-67th Punjabis.
Jemadar Tane Burathoki, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Tika Khan, 26th Punjabis.
Jemadar Tika Ram Kumal, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Jemadar Tilbikram Mal, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Tilbir Thapa, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Udham Singh, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Uma Rawat, I.O.M., 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
Jemadar Umar Khan, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Jemadar Umrao Singh, 99th Deccan Infantry.
Veterinary Jemadar Umrao Ali, 10th Mule Corps, attached 12th Mule Corps.
Jemadar Uttam Singh, 12th Cavalry.
Jemadar Wadhawa Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Jemadar Walayat Khan, 92nd Punjabis.
Jemadar Wali Dad, 27th Punjabis.
Jemadar Wali Dad, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
Jemadar Wali Khan, 1-69th Punjabis.
Jemadar Wassah Singh, 1st Battalion, Hong Kong Regiment.
Jemadar Wazir Singh, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Jemadar Wazir Singh, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Yar Dil, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Yenkatrao Kadam, 117th Mahrattas.
Jemadar Zaman Ali, I.D.S.M., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Zorawar Singh, 42nd Deoli Regiment.
2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Salig Ram, Indian Medical Department.

PART IV.

OFFICERS OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS AND FRONTIER MILITIA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raghbir Singh, Kashmir Imperial Service Troops.
Commandant Farzulla Khan, Mysore Imperial Service Troops.
Major Mahommad Ali Mirza, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops.
Major Gandharb Singh Bahadur, Kashmir Imperial Service Troops.
Major Lutif Ali Khan, Indore Imperial Service Transport Corps.
Major Thakur Dalput Sing, M.C., Jodhpur Imperial Service Troops.
Major Thakur Sheonath Singh Bahadur, Bikaner Imperial Service Campel Corps.
Major Yusaf Ali Khan, M.C., Patiala Imperial Service Troops.
Captain Narayan Singh, Alwar Imperial Service Troops.
Captain Thakur Ragunath Singh, attached Jodhpur Imperial Service Troops.
Lieutenant Kanwar Diji Raj, attached Jodhpur Imperial Service Troops.
Lieutenant Sadhu Narain, Kashmir Imperial Service Troops.
2nd-Lieutenant Abdul Majid Khan, Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps.
2nd-Lieutenant Rafatulla Shah, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops.
2nd-Lieutenant Dattaji Rao Visnu Athavale, Gwalior Imperial Service Troops, 3rd Infantry.
2nd-Lieutenant Lakha Singh, Indore Imperial Service Transport Corps.
Risaldar A. Lingaraj Urs, I.O.M., Mysore Imperial Service Troops.
Risaldar Murtaza Mohamed Khan, Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers.
Risaldar T. Nanjaraj Urs, Mysore Imperial Service Troops.
Sub-Lieutenant Bishen Singh, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops.
Subadar Abdu Khan, Bikaner Imperial Service Camel Corps.
Subadar Asal Din, North Waziristan Militia.
Subadar Jaimal Singh, 1st Patiala Imperial Service Infantry.
Subadar Jhagar Singh, Kapurthala Imperial Service Troops.
Subadar Khawas Khan, North Waziristan Militia.
Subadar Mobin Khan, South Waziristan Militia.
Subadar Sarmukh Singh, Jind Imperial Service Troops.
Subadar Shah Nawaz, North Waziristan Militia.
Subadar Zeri Gul, South Waziristan Militia.
Jemadar Abdul Razak Khan, Malerkotla Imperial Service Sappers.
Jemadar Akbar Khan, Bharatpur Imperial Service Troops.
Jemadar Asu Singh, Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.
Jemadar Bangal Shah, South Waziristan Militia.
Jemadar Jawala Singh, Bharatpur Imperial Service Troops.
Jemadar Khang Singh, Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.
Jemadar Mangal Singh, Jind Imperial Service Troops.
Jemadar Mastan, South Waziristan Militia.
Jemadar Mohamed Alam Khan, Kashmir Imperial Service Lancers.
Jemadar Partab Singh, Jind Imperial Service Troops.
Jemadar Raja Ram, Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry.
Jemadar Rakhim Shan, South Waziristan Militia.
T. Jemadar Ram Singh, Patiala Imperial Service Troops.
Jemadar Rawat Singh, Jodhpur Imperial Service Troops.
Jemadar Sher Muhammad, South Waziristan Militia.
Jemadar Tota Singh, Patiala Imperial Service Troops.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DELHI, SATURDAY, 27TH MARCH 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1920.

No. 572.—Mr. H. D Craik, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted combined leave for 4 months and 15 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and 12 days and commuted furlough on full average salary for the remaining period in continuation with effect from the 14th April 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th March 1920.

No. 597.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) (i) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Abdur Rauf, Barrister-at-Law, to act as an additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore for a period of one year with effect from the 1st April 1920.

MEDICAL.

The 24th March 1920.

No. 295.—Temporary Colonel F. A. F. Barnardo, C.B.E., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., is appointed to be Civil Surgeon, Simla (East), with effect from the forenoon of the 15th March 1920.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

FUNDS, SERVICE AND OTHER.

Delhi, the 19th March 1920.

No. 385-F. E.—In supersession of the orders promulgated by Notification No. 845-F. E., dated the 9th July 1918, as amended by Notification No. 1196-F. E., dated the 11th September 1919, it is hereby notified that with effect from the 1st March 1920, contributions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund shall be recovered at the rate of exchange at which sterling money orders are issued in India on the first day of the month in which the recovery is made. It has been further decided that in the case of donations and disparity fines, whether paid in lump sums or in instalments, the new orders shall be applicable with effect from the 1st July 1919.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 27th March 1920.

No. 2557-D.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 19th February 1920, is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

IMPORT AND EXPORT SECTION.

TRADING WITH GERMANY.

The information as to the conditions under which commercial and financial transactions are permissible with German nationals and with persons and firms carrying on business in Germany, published in December last in a Parliamentary Return, Cmd. 512, is rendered out of date by the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the issue of an Order-in-Council fixing 10th January, 1920 (the date on which the Treaty came into force) as the legal date of the termination of the war with that country.

Trade with Germany is in general no longer subject to any restrictions other than those imposed on trade with other foreign countries.

Any goods may be exported to Germany without license, except goods on Lists A and B of Prohibited Exports,* and any goods may be imported into the United Kingdom from Germany except goods on the importation of which from all countries restrictions have been or may be imposed.

The following considerations must, however, be borne in mind in transacting business with German nationals :—

(a) All property, rights, and interests within the British Empire belonging to German nationals at the date on which the Treaty of Peace came into force (namely, 10th January, 1920), unless acquired as the result of a transaction undertaken since the resumption of trade with Germany was authorised (*i.e.*, since 12th July, 1919), are subject to charge under the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, and no transaction of a commercial and financial nature is therefore permissible which involves the delivery, sale, or transfer of any such property, rights or interests.

(b) The settlement of all outstanding debts between British subjects resident within the United Kingdom, and German nationals resident in Germany, with the exception of debts arising out of transactions undertaken since 12th July 1919, must be effected through the medium of the Clearing Office for Enemy Debts, and any transaction involving the settlement or transfer of such debts is prohibited.

Subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the German authorities, individuals and firms of British nationality are at liberty to invest money in German businesses and to establish firms or agencies in Germany.

The freedom of Germans to trade, to carry on business, and to acquire property in the United Kingdom is limited by the following special restrictions imposed on nationals of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey :—

(a) For a period of three years from 23rd December, 1919, no national of the above-mentioned countries may enter the United Kingdom without a special license or remain in this country for a longer period than three months, except as provided in Section 10 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919.

(b) For a period of three years from 23rd December, 1919, no national of the above-mentioned countries will be permitted to acquire any interest in land, in any concern carrying on a "key industry" (as presently to be defined by the Board of Trade), or in any company owning a ship registered in the United Kingdom. [*Vide* Section 11, Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919.]

* For the export to Germany of goods on Lists A and B export licenses must be obtained from the Imports and Exports Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W. 1.

(c) For a period of five years after the termination of the war no business connected with certain non-ferrous metals and metallic ores may be carried on by, or under the influence or control of, a national of the above-mentioned countries, except under license of the Board of Trade. [*Vide* Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918, and Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Rules, 1918.]

(d) For a period of five years after the termination of the war, and thereafter until Parliament may otherwise determine, no banking business may be carried on for the benefit or under the control of a national of the above mentioned countries. [*Vide* Section 2, Trading with the Enemy Act, 1918, and Enemy Banking-Business Rules, 1918.]

(e) No national of the above-mentioned countries may act as master, officer, or member of the crew of a British ship registered in the United Kingdom [*Vide* Section 12, Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919.]

With the above reservations Germans are at liberty to acquire shares or interests in British firms or companies and to establish business houses or agencies in the United Kingdom, subject only to the same restrictions as aliens of any other nationality.

ALTERATIONS TO THE EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that as from 19th instant the following have been removed from List " A " of Prohibited Exports :—

Linseed cake and meal.

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that an Open General License has been issued permitting the export of :—

Camel hair tops,

Mohair tops,

Alpaca tops,

Cashmere tops,

to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

TRANSHIPMENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce with reference to the notice which appeared in the " Board of Trade Journal " of 17th July 1919, that

Bacon,

Ham, and

Lard

are the only commodities in respect of which the Provisional Approval of the Import and Export Licensing Section should be obtained before the goods are brought to this country for transhipment.

EXPORTATION OF COAL TAR PRODUCTS.

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that Privy Council Licences for the export of the following goods, granted prior to 1st January, 1920, will be revoked as from 21st February, 1920, but applications for renewal of any such licenses will be considered if special cause can be shown :—

All Coal Tar Products, excluding finished dyestuffs, but including Aniline Oil and Salts.

EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

With reference to the Open General License for the Export of Industrial Explosives, Smooth-Bore Guns, and Munitions for use therewith, announced in the " Board of Trade Journal " of 8th January, 1920, the Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that

ICELAND

is now added to the List of Countries to which the Open General License applies, and that in accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the " Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition " *all* consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export License.

The prohibited areas are:—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa with the exception of Algeria, Libya, the Union of South Africa:

(Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra).

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula, and such Continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on 4th August 1914.

(3) A maritime zone, including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf, and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57 deg. east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia in the Gulf of Oman.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 26th March 1920.

PART A

RESIGNATION.

INDIAN LAND FORCES.

No. 539.—Temporary Honorary Major Nawab Talab Mehdi Khan is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his temporary honorary commission on ceasing to be employed on special duty, with effect from the 10th October 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for Sale.

LIST of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in Oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Persian Instructor.

A fully qualified instructor, native of Persia, is maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian. The services of this Instructor may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.

M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarallah Khan Haidari	... Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal ...	... Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad ...	... Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir ...	... Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil ...	... Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi	... Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mihruddin ...	... C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta ...	... Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

M. M. Waris Ali Khan, "Waris"	... Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	.. Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das ...	.. Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HISSAR.

M. M. I. Jan Bukhari ...	... C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal ...	... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE.

M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. M. Abdul Hamid	... C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathranwali, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
M. Muhammad Din	... Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdul Rahman Ahmedi	... C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
M. Abdul Huq	... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal	... Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan	... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan	... Nishtar, Arriaz
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P	Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. M. Ghulam Haidar Khan	... Clerk, 37th Sanitary Section.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan	... Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.

LUDHIANA.

M. Kishori Lall Jethi ...	... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath Yogi ...	... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

M. Sultan Mohammad	... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur	... Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan "Talib"	.. Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.

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M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj ...	... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj	.. Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi	... C/o Ellahi Bukhsh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massey Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROHTAK.

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

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M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand, Saihgal ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

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LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali	... Student, Forman Christian College Lahore.

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Teacher whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA: C. L. PEART, MAJOR,

The 11th February 1920. *Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 19th March 1920.

No. 1733-C. & I.—The following Notification from the Government of India is published for general information and criticism.

No. 3011-M.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Delhi, the 13th March 1920.

NOTIFICATION.

(EXPLOSIVES.)

The following draft of amendments which in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), it is proposed to make in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914, is published as required by section 18 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and dotice is hereby given that the said rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 13th May of 1920. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

1. In sub-rule (2) of rule 51 of the said rules, the word " to the District authority " shall be omitted and after the words " the reasons for it " the words " to the District authority or if the license was granted by a Sub-divisional or other Magistrate to such Magistrate " shall be inserted.

2. In Schedule II to the said rules, in column 5 against items 8 and 12 after the words " The District authority " the words " or any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf " shall be added.

3. In Schedule III to the said rules—

(*i*) in the first sentence of the note to the heading of Form E, and

(*ii*) in the note to the heading of Form F after the words " District Magistrate " the words " or any Sub divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf " shall be inserted.

C. A. BARRON,

Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

2778 PGG—740—2-4-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1920

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1920.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1920.

No. 13.—In supersession of the promotions announced in the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos 20 and 24, dated, respectively, the 7th July and 28th August 1919, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion and promotions in, and to, the rank of Chief Engineer, with effect from the dates specified.—

Name.	From	To	Date.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Mr. H. W. M. Ives ...	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, officiating.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary.	8th March 1919.
Mr. F. W. Woods ...	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, temporary.	23rd March 1919.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Mr. W. F. Holms, C.I.E. ...	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, permanent.	15th May 1919.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *

H. DEL. POLLARD-LOWSLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

17 P 10

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 31st March 1920.

No. 608.—The services of Mr. R. C. Bolster, of the Indian Civil Service, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the 1st March 1920.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

POLICE.

The 31st March 1920.

No. 579.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleaced to direct that the following amendment shall be made in entry (1) (a) of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely :—

After the words "the Commissioner in Sind," the words "members of the Council of India when visiting India during their term of office" shall be inserted.

PUBLIC.

The 1st April 1920.

No. 861.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 39, sub-section (1), of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Governor-General's Executive Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

H. D. CRAIK,

Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 1st April 1920.

No. 476-F. E.—Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, has been granted combined leave for 8 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 6 months and in continuation furlough on average salary for 2 months, with effect from the 18th March 1920.

Mr. F. J. Wood, Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, has been appointed to hold charge of the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, with effect from the same date and until further orders.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 1st April 1920.

No. 591.—The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant, C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 27th March 1920.

No. 592.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant, C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 27th June 1920.

J. C. B. DRAKE,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

CENSUS.

Simla, the 1st April 1920.

No. 33.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15, sub-section (3), of the Indian Census Act, 1920 (IV of 1920), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the powers to make rules for certain purposes conferred upon him by section 15, sub-section (2), clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of the said Act, may also be exercised by any local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

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LIST of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in Oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

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*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi	Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan ...	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

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M. K. R. Mehta ... ... Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.

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M. Chandan Khan ... ... Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.

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M. Dharm Lal ... ... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

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M. Muhammad Din ... Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.

M. Abdul Rahman Ahmedi ... C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.

M. Abdul Huq ... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.

M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal ... Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.

M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan ... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.

M. Abdul Hakim Khan ... Nishtar, Arriaz

M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P. Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.

M. M. Ghulam Haidar Khan ... Clerk, 37th Sanitary Section.

M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan ... Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel

M. Mohd. Khalilur Rahman Sabri ... Bhati Gate, Noor Mohalla, Lahore.

M. M. Waris Ali Khan "Waris," ... Central Training College, Lahore.

LUDHIANA.

M. Kishori Lall Jethi ... ... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.

M. Amar Nath Yogi ... ... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

M. Sultan Mohammad ... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.

M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ... ... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.

M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur ... Cantonment School, Multan.

M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

*M. Din Mohd. Khan "Talib" .. Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.

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M. Bodh Raj ...	... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
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M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

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M. Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

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M. Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

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Teacher whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA :

The 26th March 1920.

E. S. HARCOURT, MAJOR,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1920.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 3rd April, 1920.

No. 638.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 27th February 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
GT. GEORGE STREET,
S.W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 27th FEBRUARY, 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d.* per copy for each month or 2*s.* for each additional copy to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Gt. George Street, S.W. 1.

LIST A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 596.

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 596.)

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—

Husk meal;

Maize germ meal;

Maize meal and flour.

(A) Calfskins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 596).

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Cattle hides, *see* Hides

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. *See*, however, p. 595.)

(A) *Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

(A) Cocoa, raw.

(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.

Coin, *see* Gold ; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. *See*, however, p. 595).

Combings *see* Malt.

Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.

Corn offals, *see* Offals.

Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.

Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.

Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc..

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A) Dried figs.

(A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.

(A) Explosives. (*See*, however, page 596).

(A) Figs, dried.

(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 596.)

(A) Fish except the following :—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, lobsters, and fresh salmon.

(A) Salmon, tined.

(A) Flax raw.

Flour, *see* Barley ; Maize; Rice ; Rye ; Wheat.

Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.

Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings, as, *e. g.*, Cakes ; Hay, Oats, etc.

(A) Forage, green.

Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Fruit, dried, the following :—

Figs.

Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).

Sultanas.

(A) Fruit, preserved, other than dried fruits preserved in sugar.

*Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form " L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licece Department.

*The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading permitted :—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes. Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes. Maypole dyes.

(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns.
(A) Hay
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat and horseflesh.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
†Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.
(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—
- (A) Bran.
- (A) Middlings.
- (A) Mill dust and screenings.
- (A) Pollard.
- (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- (A) Sharps.

Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.

† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
(A) Quinine sulphate.
(A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calfskins; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Sultanas.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.
Wool and Woollen Goods :—
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open general licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the import and export licensing section of the board of trade) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on list C (*see* page 594) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca and tops, noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.

Cake mixture.
Camel hair and tops, noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere and tops, noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for Building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.

Gloy.

Horseflesh.

Koffiio.

Lactol.
Lactogol.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and tops, noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.

Restorine.

Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *boná-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *boná-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which required licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, with effect form Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry.

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street Hull.
Mersey ports	Mr. J. Meirandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive.	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymric Buildings, Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the export of Industrial Explosives, smooth-bore guns, and munitions for use therewith.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).
French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).
United States of America.
South America.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Iceland.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition" all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are :—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all Islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

Open General Licence for the export of aircraft, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—" Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

Open General Licence for the export of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C.-2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* **Turkey**).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes appliciable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *viâ* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *viâ* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Lcience are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on List A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* **Jugo-Slavia**).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in Turkey are accepted if they are fully addressed c/o "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are fully addressed. c/o "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna"; parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

The 3rd April, 1920.

No. 650.—In pursuance of item 3 of Schedule III of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that a rebate of two-thirds of the export duty on raw hides or skins shall be allowed only on the exporter furnishing to the Collector of Customs at the place of export a bond securing the payment of the remainder of the duty within six months from the date of shipment of the hides or skins,

which bond shall be cancelled on receipt, within that period, of a certificate granted by such Association or other person in the country of destination as the Governor General in Council may designate in this behalf, certifying that the raw hides or skins have been delivered to a tanner for tanning in His Majesty's dominions or in a State in India or in a territory under the protection of His Majesty or in respect of which a mandate of the League of Nations is exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions :

Provided that—

(i) nothing in this notification shall be deemed to require the production of a bond in the case of exports of raw hides or skins to Indian States other than Cutch ; and

(ii) the Collector of Customs at the place of export may, if, on the expiry of the six months aforesaid, no such certificate has been furnished and he is of opinion that sufficient cause has been shown, discharge the bond and accept in place thereof a fresh bond securing payment of the remainder of the duty within such further period as he thinks fit.

No. 652.—In pursuance of the Notification in this Department No. 650, dated the 3rd April 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to designate the Indian Trade Commissioner, London, as the person by whom the certificates required by the said Notification should be granted in the case of raw hides or skins exported to the United Kingdom.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1920.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1920.

No. 13.—In supersession of the promotions announced in the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 20 and 24, dated, respectively, the 7th July and 28th August 1919, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion and promotions in, and to, the rank of Chief Engineer, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name	From	To	Date.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Mr. A. S. Montgomery ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary.	7th December 1918, afternoon.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Mr. A. S. Montgomery ...	Chief Engineer, temporary ...	Chief Engineer, permanent, provisional.	26th October 1919.
Mr. A. S. Montgomery ...	Chief Engineer, permanent, provisional.	Chief Engineer, permanent	3rd November 1919.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *

H. DEL. POLLARD-LOWSLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th April, 1920.

No. 39.—In pursuance of the second proviso to Regulation X (*1*) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, published under the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, as subsequently amended, the Governor General is pleased to extend up to such date as the Governor General in Council may under section 47 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the said Council, the terms of office of those Additional Members being non-officials, whose terms of office would, under the Regulations, but for this notification, expire before that date.

No. 40.—In pursuance of the second proviso to Regulation X (*1*) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, published under the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, as subsequently amended, the Governor General is pleased to extend up to such date as the Governor General in Council may, under section 47 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the said Council, the terms of office of those Additional Members, being officials nominated by him, whose terms of office would, under the Regulations, but for this notification, expire before that date.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd April, 1920.

No. 620.—Mr. C. A. Barron, C.I.E., Chief Commissioner of Delhi, is granted privilege leave for 4 months and 4 days, combined with commuted furlough on average salary for 1 month and 26 days, with effect from the 15th April 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 621.—Mr. H. P. Tollinton, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Delhi, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Barron, C.I.E., or until further orders.

The 8th April, 1920.

No. 672.—The services of Mr. R. H. Crump, of the Indian Civil Service, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, with effect from the 19th November 1919, for employment as Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 3rd April, 1920.

No. 1119-F.—In modification of the notification in the Finance Department No. 258-F., dated the 23rd January 1920, it is hereby notified for public information that the rates for Treasury Bills, with effect from Tuesday the 6th April 1920 and until further notice will be as follows :—

For three months' Bills	...	Rupees Ninety-nine, annas *nil* per cent.
For six months' Bills	...	Rupees Ninety-seven, annas eight per cent.
For nine months' Bills	...	Rupees Ninety-six, annas four per cent.
For twelve months' Bills	...	Rupees Ninety-five, annas *nil* per cent.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPHS.

Simla, the 10th April, 1920.

No. 932.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 3975-137, dated the 16th September 1909, as subsequently amended, namely :—

In rule 234 of the said rules, for the sentence " Charges in India are collected at the standard rate of Rs. 15=1 £ =25 Francs ", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" Charges in India are subject to alteration in accordance with changes in the rate of rupee sterling exchange."

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

The 10th April, 1920.

No. 899.—In pursuance of the Notification in this Department No. 650, dated the 3rd April 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to designate, as the persons by whom the certificates required by the said Notification should be granted in the case of raw hides or skins exported to New Zealand, the Collectors of Customs for the time being at the ports of Auckland, Dunedin, Invercargill, Lyttelton, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Timaru, Wanganui and Wellington.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for sale.

LIST of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Persian Instructor.

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Qualified Urdu Teachers.

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M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari	... Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal ...	... Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad ...	... Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir ...	... Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil ...	... Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi	.. Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan ...	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

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M. Mihruddin ...	... C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta ...	... Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.

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M. Harnam Das ...	... Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

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M. M. I. Jan Bukhari ...	... C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal ...	... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE.

M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. M. Abdul Hamid	... C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathranwali, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
M. Muhammad Din	... Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdul Rahman Ahmedi	... C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
M. Abdul Huq	... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal	... Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan	... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan ...	Nishtar, Arriaz.
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P.	Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
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M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur	... Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
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M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
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CALCUTTA : E. S. HARCOURT, MAJOR,

The 26th March 1920. *Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1920

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 10, 1920.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th April 1920.

No. E.-1516.—Mr. C. C. T. Eastgate, M.I.E.E., Electrical Inspector to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Electrical Adviser to the Government of India in addition to his own duties, *vice* Mr. J. W. Meares granted leave, with effect from the 27th March 1920.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 17, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 14th April 1920.

No. 344.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 (VII of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service to grant diplomas to those military medical pupils of the Assistant

150. PGG

Surgeon class of the Indian Medical Department who pass the qualifying tests prescribed by the said Director-General of the Indian Medical Service in medicine, surgery and midwifery in the years 1920 and 1921.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April 1920.

No. 201-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint the following officers to be members of the British Delegation at the Indo-Afghan Conference at Mussoorie :—

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Chief British Representative.

Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, K.C.I.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Muspratt, D.S.O.

Mr. C. E. Pears, C.I.E.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India

The 15th April 1920.

No. 1420-Est.-A.—Lieutenant C. King, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, was placed on special duty under the orders of His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent to the Government of India in Khorasan for employment with the Khorasan Levy Corps, with effect from the 1st January 1919.

Notification No. 1115-Est. A., dated the 7th April 1919 is hereby cancelled.

A. N. L. CATER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 16th April 1920.

No. 373-209—Consequent on the transfer of Mr. W. Mayes, Conservator of Forests, from the Punjab, to Burma, Mr. A. D. Blascheck, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of 1st April 1920.

J. HULLAH,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th April 1920.

PART A.

JUDICIAL.

No. 688.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Army Act Rules published with the Army Department Notification No. 1911, dated the 3rd November 1911, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. In rule 7, sub-rule (A)—

(a) In item (v) for the words "the depot of a corps" the words "a depot of a corps" shall be substituted.

(b) After item (ix), the following shall be inserted :—

" (ix-a) The officer commanding a signal squadron, company, depôt or detached troop.	As regards persons enrolled in the Indian Signal Corps.
(ix-b) The officer commanding a machine gun battalion.	As regards persons enrolled in the Machine Gun Corps."

(c) In item (xi-a) for the words " training school, company or depôt " the words " training school or company " shall be substituted.

(d) After item (xxii), the following shall be inserted :—

"(xxii-a) The officer commanding a works battalion.	As regards persons enrolled in the Works Corps."

2. In rule 8 after item (v), the following shall be inserted :—

" (vi) Persons serving in any Corps or Department who may be selected for non-commissioned rank."

3. In rule 18, in column 1 of the table annexed thereto the word " subordinate " shall be omitted wherever it occurs.

4. In rule 161—

In sub-rule (A)—

(a) For item (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii) the following shall be substituted :—

" (iv) The " Horse, Field and Garrison (Heavy) Artillery " comprising the Indian personnel of British Artillery except the Royal Garrison Artillery (Mountain Division).

(v) The " Indian Artillery" comprising the Indian mountain batteries, the Frontier Garrison Artillery and the Indian personnel of the Royal Garrison Artillery (Mountain Division).

(vi) The Indian Coast Artillery.

(vii) The Corps of Followers—Royal Garrison Artillery (Coast and Inland)."

(b) Item (viii) shall be omitted.

(c) For item (ix), the following shall be substituted :—

" (ix) The Machine Gun Corps."

(d) In item (xii), for the words " Each Signal Squadron or Company " the words " The Indian Signal Corps " shall be substituted.

(e) After item (xviii), the following shall be inserted :—

" (xix) The Works Corps."

In sub-rule (C)—

(a) In item (viii) for the words " Each Signal Squadron or Company " the words " Each Signal Squadron Company, depôt or detached troop " shall be substituted.

(b) After item (ix), the following shall be inserted :—

" (ix-a) Each Machine Gun Battalion."

(c) In item (xiv) for the words " training school, company or depôt " the words " training school or company " shall be substituted.

(d) After item (xiv), the following shall be inserted :—

" (xiv-a) Each Works Battalion."

5. In rule 165, for the words " Comptroller, India Treasuries " the words " Accountant-General, Central Revenues " shall be substituted.

6. In the First Appendix to the said Rules, in Form III-F (as prescribed by Army Department Notification No. 2594, dated the 8th August 1919) between the portion entitled " Certificate of Enrolling Officer " and the portion entitled " variation of conditions as to discharge," the following shall be inserted :—

"ATTESTATION.

Certified that the above person took the prescribed oath/affirmation before me at ________

this ____________ day of ______________ 19 .

Signature of Attesting Officer ________________"

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

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M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan ...	C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
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CALCUTTA :

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Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

180 PGG—740—23-4-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SHIPPING CONTROL.

The 17th April, 1920.

No. 1032.—In pursuance of Rule 14-A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel, with effect from the 30th April 1920, the Order of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7336, dated the 2nd August 1918, authorising certain officers of Government to exercise on behalf of the Governor General in Council all the powers conferred by the said rule.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

The 17th April, 1920.

No. 1123.—In pursuance of the notification in this Department No. 650, dated the 3rd April 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to designate, as the persons by whom the certificates required by the said notification should be granted in the case of raw hides or skins exported to the Union of South Africa, the Collector of Customs at the port of entry or clearance in the Union.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 17th April, 1920.

No. 1118.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 12th March 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,

BOARD OF TRADE,

GT. GEORGE STREET,

S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c.,
12th March 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d*. per month to the end of the current year for each additional copy required.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Gt. George Street,

S. W. 1.

LIST A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any designation abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without

licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 659.)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 659.)

Allumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A)*Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Brewers' grains, *see* Grains,

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—

Husk meal ;

Maize germ meal ;

Maize meal and flour.

(A) Calfskins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 659).

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Cattle hides, *see* Hides.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, p. 658.)

(A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

(A) Cocoa, raw.

(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.

Coin, *see* Gold , Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, p. 658).

Combings, *see* Malt.

Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.

Corn offals, *see* Offals.

Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.

Culms, *see* Malt.

(A) Dari.

Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A) †Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.

(A) Explosives. (See, however, page 659.)

Figs, dried, *see* Fruit, dried, etc.

(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 659.)

(A) Fish except the following :—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, and fresh salmon.

(A) Salmon, tinned.

(A) Flax, raw.

Flour, *see* Barley ; Maize ; Rice ; Rye ; Wheat.

Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings. (See also page 659.)

Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings, as, *e. g.*, Cakes ; Hay, Oats, etc.

(A) Forage, green.

Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Fruit, dried, the following :—

Figs.

Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).

Sultanas.

(A) Fruit, preserved, other than dried fruits preserved in sugar.

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*Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

†The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes. Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes. Maypole dyes.
Fairy dyes. Dainty dyes. Dob's household dyes.

(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers.'
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns.
(A) Hay.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
(A) Machine-guns, mountings for machine-guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat and horseflesh.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
†Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.

† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containin caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
(A) Quinine sulphate.
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins), *see* Fruit, dried, etc.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calfskins; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
Sultanas, *see* Fruit, dried, etc.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.
Wool and Woollen Goods:—
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.
(See, however, p. 658 for camel hair, cashmere alpaca and mohair.)
Yarns, *see* Wool.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which **trading is allowed.**

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open general licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the import and export licensing section of the board of trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Alpaca and tops, noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.

Cake mixture.
Camel hair and tops, noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere and tops, noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custord powder.

Gloy.

Horseflesh.

Koffiio.

Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and tops, noils, waste and yarns thereof.

Paisley flour.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.

Puddings.

Restorine.

Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i. e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Custom Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the export of Industrial Explosives, smoothbore guns, and munitions for use therewith.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smoothbore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without application for specific licences to the Import and Export Licencing Sections.

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Iceland.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition", all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are :—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. Within this area are included all Islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

Open General Licence for the export of aircraft, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :— "Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

Open General Licence for the export of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

Notes regarding export to certain countries.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.-1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C -2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to **Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia** (except **Dalmatia**), **Lettland (Latvia)**, **Lithuania, Poland.**

Germany.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).

Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present, under consideration.

Syria.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta, and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey its suburbs, and Smyrna, will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," (and/or Smyrna) and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments the consignee need not be stated ; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W.-1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITD KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Quinine sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

C. A. IN NE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, DATED SIMLA, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTION.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 1223.

Simla, the 20th April 1920.

In accordance with an undertaking given by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, on behalf of Government in the Imperial Legislative Council on March 10th, the Government of India have decided to appoint a committee consisting of Government officers, non-official gentlemen and representatives of the staff to enquire into the conditions of service and pay of the subordinate postal staff. The committee will be constituted as follows:—

President—Mr. H. N. Heseltine, C.I.E., late of the Indian Finance Department.

Members—
- The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma Garu, Member, Imperial Legislative Council.
- Sir Henry Ledgard of Messrs. Cooper Allen and Company, Cawnpore.
- Mr. E. A. Doran, C.I.E., late Postmaster-General.
- Rao Bahadur Srinivasa Rangachari, President, Bangaglore Postal Union.
- Khan Sahib Ehsan Azim, Superintendent of Post Offices, United Provinces.

Secretary—Mr. P. N. Mukerji, M.A., M.R.A.S., Financial Personal Assistant to the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.

2. The terms of reference to the committee are to enquire into the conditions of service of the non-gazetted supervisory, clerical, sorting, delivery, and menial establishment employed in the Postal Branch, and such subordinate establishments of the Telegraph Branch, including Telephone staff, as have not been dealt with by the recent Telegraph Staff Committee, with special reference to the rates of pay and allowances, the hours of duty, and the principles which have been laid down for fixing the strength of the staff.

3. The committee will assemble in Simla in April 1920.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Industries and Munitions, the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and to the President and Members of the committee.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1920.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 22nd April, 1920.

No. 1256-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20, sub-section (2), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the table attached to the Notification of the

Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 1281-S.R., dated the 17th March 1899, namely :—

In the third column of the first item for the words and figures "Rs. 15, but in the case of bills of exchange (Article No. 13, Schedule 1) Rs. 10 only" the word and figure "Rs. 10" shall be substituted.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

INCOME-TAX.

The 23rd April, 1920.

No. 1268-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Super-tax Act, 1920 (XIX of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to Local Governments the power to make rules under the said Act.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd April 1920.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 745.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Cantonment Code, 1912, namely :—

1. For clause (u) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the said Code the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(u) "Health Officer" means the officer appointed as such by the Officer Commanding the Division or Brigade, or where no officer has been specially so appointed, the senior executive Medical Officer in military employ on duty in a cantonment."

2. For the words "Sanitary Officer" wherever they occur in the said Code the words "Health Officer" shall be substituted.

3. After clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Code the following new clauses shall be added, namely :—

"(h) The senior executive Medical Officer in military employ on duty in a cantonment.

(i) The Medical Officer in charge of the Cantonment Hospital or Dispensary."

4. In section 71 of the said Code for the words "the officer responsible under section 69 the words "the senior executive Medical Officer in military employ on duty in the Cantonment" shall be substituted.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1920

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 17th April, 1920.

No. 736. – The following Order of His Majesty the King in Council regulating the practice in appeals to His Majesty in Council is published for general information :—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 9th day of February 1920.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by an Act passed in the 4th year of the reign of His Majesty King William IV, entitled "an Act for the better Administration of Justice in His Majesty's Privy Council" it is, amongst other things, enacted that it shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council from time to time to make any such Rules and Orders as may be thought fit for regulating the mode, form and time of appeal to be made from the decisions of any Courts of Judicature in India (from the decisions of which an Appeal lies to His Majesty in Council)

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and in like manner from time to time to make such other Regulations for the preventing delays in the making or hearing such Appeals and as to the expenses attending the said Appeals and as to the amount or value of property in respect of which any such Appeal may be made :

And whereas Her Majesty Queen Victoria did by Her Order in Council of the 10th day of April, 1838, approve certain Rules and Orders for regulating the mode, form and time of Appeal from the decisions of the said Courts and also certain Regulations for the preventing delays in the making or hearing such Appeals and as to the expenses attending such Appeals and as to the amount or value of property in respect of which any such Appeal may be made :

And whereas the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council hath deemed it expedient to rescind all the said Rules, Orders and Regulations and to substitute others in lieu thereof :

His Majesty is, therefore, pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to rescind all the said Rules, Orders and Regulations in the said Order in Council of the 10th day of April, 1838, contained, and to approve of the several Rules, Orders and Regulations contained in the Schedule hereto, and to order as it is hereby ordered, that the same be respectively observed by all Courts of Judicature in India and by all persons whom it shall or may concern.

Whereof the Governor-General of India in Council, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

The Schedule above referred to.

1. Applications to the Court for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council shall be made within 90 days of the decree or order to be appealed from, subject to the provisions of Sections 4, 5 and 12 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908.

2. The preparation of the Record shall be subject to the supervision of the Court, and the parties may submit any disputed question arising in connection therewith to the decision of the Court, and the Court shall give such directions thereon as the justice of the case may require.

3. The Registrar, as well as the parties and their legal Agents, shall endeavour to exclude from the Record all documents (more particularly such as are merely formal) that are not relevant to the subject-matter of the Appeal, and, generally, to reduce the bulk of the Record as far as practicable, taking special care to avoid the duplication of documents and the unnecessary repetition of headings and other merely formal parts of documents ; but the documents omitted to be copied or printed shall be enumerated in a manuscript list to be transmitted with the Record.

4. Where in the course of the preparation of a Record one party objects to the inclusion of a document on the ground that it is unnecessary or irrelevant and the other party nevertheless insists upon its being included, and the Court allows the document to be included, the Record, as printed (whether in India or in England), shall, with a view to the subsequent adjustment of the costs of and incidental to such document, indicate in the index of papers, or otherwise, the fact that, and the party by whom, the inclusion of the document was objected to.

5. Where the Record is printed in India, the Registrar shall, at the expense of the Appellant, transmit to the Registrar of the Privy Council 40 copies of such Record, one of which copies he shall certify to be correct by signing his name on, or initialling every eighth page thereof and by affixing thereto the seal, if any, of the Court.

6. Where the Record is to be printed in England, the Registrar shall, at the expense of the Appellant, transmit to the Registrar of the Privy Council one certified copy of such Record, together with an index of all the papers and exhibits in the case. No other certified copies of the Record shall be transmitted to the Agents in England by or on behalf of the parties to the Appeal.

7. Where there are two or more Appeals arising out of the same matter, and the Court is of opinion that it would be for the convenience of the Lords of the Judicial Committee and all parties concerned that the Appeals should be consolidated, the Court may direct the Appeals to be consolidated.

8. An Appellant who has obtained a certificate for the admission of an Appeal may at any time prior to the making of an Order admitting the Appeal withdraw the Appeal on such terms as to costs and otherwise as the Court may direct.

9. Where an Appellant, having obtained a certificate for the admission of an Appeal fails to furnish the security or make the deposit required (or apply with due diligence to the Court for an Order admitting the Appeal), the Court may, on its own motion or on an application in that behalf made by the Respondent, cancel the certificate for the admission of the Appeal, and may give such directions as to the costs of the Appeal and the security entered into by the Appellant as the Court shall think fit, or make such further or other Order in the premises as, in the opinion of the Court, the justice of the case requires.

10. An Appellant whose Appeal has been admitted shall prosecute his Appeal in accordance with the Rules for the time being regulating the general practice and procedure in Appeals to His Majesty in Council.

11. Where an Appellant, whose Appeal has been admitted, desires, prior to the dispatch of the Record to England, to withdraw his Appeal, the Court may, upon an application in that behalf made by the Appellant, grant him a certificate to the effect that the Appeal has been withdrawn, and the Appeal shall thereupon be deemed, as from the date of such certificate, to stand dismissed without express Order of His Majesty in Council, and the costs of the Appeal and the security entered into by the Appellant shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court may think fit to direct.

12. Where an Appellant, whose Appeal has been admitted, fails to show due diligence in taking all necessary steps in connection with the preparation of the Record, the Court may, either on its own motion or on the application of the Respondent, call upon the Appellant to show cause why a certificate should not be issued that the Appeal has not been effectually prosecuted by the Appellant, and if the Court sees fit to issue such a certificate the Appeal shall be deemed, as from the date of such certificate, to stand dismissed for non-prosecution without express Order of His Majesty in Council, and the costs of the Appeal and the security entered into by the Appellant shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court may think fit to direct.

13. Where at any time between the admission of an Appeal and the dispatch of the Record to England the Record becomes defective by reason of the death, or change of status, of a party to the Appeal, the Court may notwithstanding the admission of the Appeal, on an application in that behalf made by any person interested, grant a certificate showing who, in the opinion of the Court, is the proper person to be substituted, or entered, on the Record, in place of, or in addition to, the party who has died, or undergone a change of status, and the name of such person shall thereupon be deemed to be so substituted or entered on the Record as aforesaid without express Order of His Majesty in Council. If, in the opinion of the Court, there has been undue delay in making this application, the Court may order the Appellant, or the party interested, to take all necessary steps to perfect the Record within such time as the Court may direct, and, if he fails to comply with such Order, the Court may call upon him to show cause why a certificate should not be issued that the Appeal has not been effectually prosecuted, and if the Court sees fit to issue such a certificate, the Appeal shall be deemed, as from the date of such certificate, to stand dismissed for non-prosecution without express Order of His Majesty in Council, and the costs of the Appeal and the security entered into by the Appellant shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court may think fit to direct.

14. Where the Record subsequently to its dispatch to England becomes defective by reason of the death, or change of status, of a party to the Appeal, the Court may, upon an application in that behalf made by any person interested, cause a certificate to be transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council showing who, in the opinion of the Court, is the proper person to be substituted, or entered, on the Record, in place of, or in addition to, the party who has died, or undergone a change of status. If, in the opinion of the Court, there has been undue delay in making this application, the Court may order the Appellant, or the party interested, to take all necessary steps to perfect the Record within such time as the Court may direct, and, if he fails to comply with such Order, the Court shall report the matter to the Registrar of the Privy Council.

15. These Rules shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1921, or on such other date as the Governor-General of India in Council may determine.

POLICE.

The 23rd April, 1920.

No. 719.—The following regulations relating to appointments to the Indian (Imperial Police Service in 1920 are published for general information.

2. The Secretary of State for India in Council proposes not to hold any competitive examination during the year 1920, for admission into the Indian (Imperial) Police Service, but to make a number of appointments of probationers by nomination as described below from among gentlemen who have rendered military service during the war.

3. *Number of appointments.*—Appointments will be made in the United Kingdom by the Secretary of State for India in Council and in India by the Government of India from among candidates who at the time of application were resident in India or adjacent countries, including Mesopotamia. The precise number of appointments to be made in the United Kingdom and in India will be announced hereafter.

4. *Method of application for appointments made in the United Kingdom.*—For all appointments to be made in the United Kingdom a qualifying examination will be held, for admission to which applications must be made to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, on the prescribed form, accompanied by a fee of 5*s*. The application form must reach the Civil Service Commissioners not later than the 29th May 1920.

5. *Method of application for appointments made in India.**—Applications must be made on the annexed form (copies of which can be obtained on application to the nearest staff office) to the Adjutant General in India, Simla. Such applications will be accepted up to the 15th June 1920 from candidates in India and up to the 30th June 1920 from candidates overseas. Candidates will in due course receive from the Adjutant General in India, any further information or instructions that may be necessary.

[*Warning.*—Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through officers of Government or other influential persons will disqualify him for appointment. The Selection Committee will disregard spontaneous recommendations from persons who are not personally acquainted with the candidate's work, whether at school, at the University, in the Forces, or otherwise.]

6. *Conditions of eligibility.*—

(*a*) Every candidate must have been born on or after 2nd June 1894 and on or before 1st August 1900.

(*b*) Every candidate must be a British subject and at the time of his birth his father must also have been a British subject.

(*c*) Every candidate must have served in His Majesty's Naval, Military, or Air Forces during the war.

(*d*) Every candidate must be of good character in civil and military life.

(*e*) Candidates for the appointments made in India by the Government of India must satisfy the latter, or the Selection Committee appointed by them on that behalf, that they have received whole-time, continuous and systematic education up to the age of 18, or until the date of entering His Majesty's Forces, whichever is the earlier, and must undergo a qualifying examination† in English, Arithmetic and General Knowledge. English will include essay writing, precis writing and other tests. General knowledge will include matters historical, economic, social, political, geographical and scientific.

7. Those candidates who satisfy all the conditions referred to above and are considered suitable will be summoned to an interview before a Selection Committee who will repare a list of candidates suitable for appointment subject to medical examination, and submit their recommendations for the orders of the Government of India.

Note.—A candidate who applied for appointment in 1919 but was not selected is not debarred from applying again for one of the appointments to be made in 1920.

8. *Medical Examination.*—Candidates who are recommended for appointment will be required to undergo an examination as to their physique and capacity for active out-door work in the plains of India.

9. *Riding.*—Selected candidates will be required either to give satisfactory proof of their ability to ride or to undergo such riding tests as may be hereafter prescribed.

10. *Allotment to Provinces.*—Selected candidates will be allotted as probationers to the various provinces in India upon a consideration of all the circumstances including their own wishes; but the requirements of the public service will rank before every other consideration. The allotments will also be subject to the right of the Government of India to make transfers, if necessary.

*Rules applicable to the case of Indian candidates were published in a Press *Communiqué* on the 21st November 1919.

†The qualifying examination will begin on the 29th July 1920 at centres to be notified hereafter.

11 (*a*) *Uniform.*—It is an ordinary condition of appointment that a successful candidate shall provide himself, or be provided by his parents or guardians, with his uniform or the cost thereof. Government makes a contributory grant of £30 towards the cost of uniform.

(*b*) *Horse and Saddlery.*—A successful candidate must, when required to do so by Government, provide himself with a suitable horse and Saddlery at his own expense. Local Governments in India are authorised to make to a newly-appointed officer a grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 600 towards the cost of such horse and saddlery.

12. *Joining the Police Service.*—Subject to what is stated in the next paragraph as regards the taking of leave before joining civil appointment, probationers will be required to join their appointments, if possible within a short time of their final selection. Failure to do this will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

13. *Leave before joining civil appointment.*—Each selected candidate will be granted leave at the rate of one month for each year of military service subsequent to his last departure from England, subject to a maximum of four months. He will receive, while on leave, the full pay of his new civil appointment. Every selected candidate who has earned the full period of leave admissible will be required to take it immediately after his release from military service and before joining his civil appointment. A selected candidate who has earned less than the maximum of four months will have the option of either taking the amount earned forthwith, or of joining his civil appointment with that amount to his credit and taking it later combined with civil leave earned in the meanwhile. In such a case combined leave on full pay will be limited to four months.

As the restriction of this concession to military service subsequent to a candidate's last departure from England might operate harshly in some cases, the Secretary of State has authorised the Government of India to relax this condition where it is considered necessary.

Any officer taking leave under these arrangements will receive a free passage from England to India on the expiry of his leave. In the event of his being discharged from the police service within three years of the date of his appointment on any ground other than that of ill-health, he will be liable to refund to the Government the cost of any free passage granted him under these leave rules.

14. *Rates of pay, and pay during probation.*—The rates of pay are set out in Appendix I.

In the case of candidates selected under these Regulations, the following modification of the normal scale has been approved Those whose ages on the 1st August preceding their reporting themselves for duty were as stated below will receive pay in the time scale as follows *viz.* :—

Age.	Pay	
	Rs.	
20, 21 and 22 years	325	a month *plus* an overseas allowance of Rs. 125 a month in the case of officers of non-Indian domicile.
23 and 24 „	350	
25 and 26 „	375	

The pay of a probationer commences from the date on which he reports to the authorities for duty.

15. *Period of probation.*—Probationers will be required to qualify by passing the necessary departmental examinations (as well as the riding test if required—*see* Regulation 9) within two years of their appointment.

16. *Liability of probationers to removal.*—Any probationer who may fail to pass the prescribed examinations within two years or be found unfit for police duties will be liable to removal from the Service. Any probationer so removed from the Service will be furnished with a free passage to England, provided that he utilises such passage within three months from date of such removal.

It should be understood that the probation to be undergone by selected candidates will be of a real character.

17. *Seniority.*—Candidates appointed during 1919 and 1920 will all be graded *inter se* strictly according to age.

18. *Promotion after probation.*—No probationer will be eligible for promotion for acting or substantive posts until he has passed the prescribed departmental examinations, including the riding test.

19. *Leave, Pension and Provident Fund.*—Officers joining the Indian Police under these conditions will find a summary of information regarding leave, pension, and provident fund in Appendices II, III and IV. The Secretary of State for India in Council has decided that service in His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces during the war, including sick leave, shall count, as stated below, for retiring and invalid pension.

Age of candidate on 1st August preceding the date of reporting himself for police duty.	Period of service allowed to count for Pension.
Under 22 years	Nil
22 and under 23 years	Up to 1 year.
23 " " 24 "	" 2 years.
24 " " 25 "	" 3 "
25 years and over	" 4 "

20. *Articles of Agreement.*—Probationers will be required to sign articles of agreement, describing the terms and conditions of their appointment before the appointment is made.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

PAY.

The following revised rates of pay for the Indian (Imperial) Police Service have been approved with effect from 1st January 1920 :—

Time-scale.

Year of Service.	JUNIOR.			SENIOR.		
	Pay.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.	Pay.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rupees per mensem.			Rupees per mensem.		
1st	325	125	450			
2nd	325	125	450			
3rd	350	125	475			
4th	350	125	475	500	125	625
5th	375	125	500	525	125	650
6th	375	125	500	525	125	650
7th	400	150	550	550	150	700
8th	400	150	550	550	150	700
9th	450	150	600	600	150	750
	(Efficiency bar here.)					
10th	500	150	650	650	150	800
11th	500	200	700	650	200	850
12th	550	200	750	700	200	900
13th	600	200	800	750	200	950
14th	600	250	850	750	250	1,000
15th	650	250	900	800	250	1,050
16th	...	...	...	850	250	1,100
17th	...	...	...	900	250	1,150
18th	...	...	...	950	250	1,200
				(Efficiency bar here.)		
19th	...	...	...	1,000	250	1,250
20th	...	...	...	1,000	250	1,250
21st	...	...	...	1,050	250	1,300
22nd	...	...	...	1,050	250	1,300
23rd	...	...	...	1,100	250	1,350
24th	...	...	...	1,100	250	1,350
25th	...	...	...	1,150	250	1,400

Note.—All officers enter on the "junior scale," but when they attain certain posts of higher responsibility they are classed as coming under the "Senior scale" and draw pay thereunder for so long as they hold such posts (whether officiating in them or appointed substantively to them).

3. Appointments above the time-scale :—

Post.	Pay. Per mensem. Rs.
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police	1,600—100—2,000
Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay ..	2,000—100—2,500
*Inspectors-General of Police—	
Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa.	2,500—100—3,000
Central Provinces	2,250—100—2,750
Assam	2,000—100—2,500
North-West Frontier Province	2,000—100—2,400

4. The time-scale in paragraph 2 above will cover the appointments of Assistant Superintendent of Police and District Superintendent of Police.

5. The overseas allowances set out in columns 3 and 6 of the table in paragraph 2 above (which will reckon as pay for all purposes of the Civil Service Regulations) will be admissible only to officers of non-Indian domicile.

* These appointments are not set apart exclusively for members of the Police Department, and the Government reserves discretion to fill them by the selection of any officers who are considered best fitted for them, whether in the Department or outside it.

APPENDIX II. (*See para. 19 of the Regulations.*)

[NOTE.—Appendices II and III are merely intended to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to the Indian (Imperial) Police Service without going into minute details, and do not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorised text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being.]

LEAVE.

1. The following is a summary of the principal regulations relating to the leave admissible to officers appointed to the Indian (Imperial) Police Service.

Long Leave.

2. Furlough with allowances (*see* para. 5) is admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service.

3. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

4. Except as provided in Rule 7, furlough without medical certificate is limited to the amount "due" and may not exceed two years at a time. On medical certificate furlough may be extended to three years.

5. The allowances admissible during furlough are—

(1) During any period of furlough not exceeding two years half average salary, subject to certain maximum and (in the case of furlough with medical certificate) minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the first two years of any period of furlough, one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

6. Furlough on half average salary (*see* para. 5) may be commuted into leave on higher pay subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The leave on higher pay, or "commuted furlough," is fixed at one-half of the furlough commuted.

(2) The amount of furlough which may be commuted during an officer's total service is limited to two years.

(3) The commuted furlough will carry an allowance at the rate of average salary, subject to a maximum of 2,400*l*. a year.

(4) Subject to special consideration in exceptional circumstances, an officer must have six months' furlough at his credit at the end of the "commuted furlough," or any leave granted to him in continuation of it.

(5) In any one period of leave not more than eight months may be spent on "commuted furlough" or on "commuted furlough" combined with privilege leave.

(6) For the purpose of the rules governing the extent to which leave taken out of India may be allowed to count as service for pension, time spent out of India on "commuted furlough" will be reckoned according to its actual duration and not according to the duration of the furlough in exchange for which it is granted.

7. In respect of urgent private affairs, an officer may be granted furlough in excess of the amount "due" for a period not exceeding six months at one time or 12 months in the whole of his service.

Short Leave.

8. Privilege Leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to four months.

Subject to certain conditions Privilege Leave may be combined with furlough or extraordinary leave without pay.

9. Joining time for a short period, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer returning from leave out of India to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

10. Short Leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

11. Extraordinary Leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

General.

12. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave, can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

APPENDIX III. (*See para. 19 of the Regulations.*)

(*See Note at commencement of Appendix II.*)

PENSIONS.

1. The following is a summary of the pension rules applicable to officers of the Indian (Imperial) Police Service.

2. Subject to the absolute right of the Government of India to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age for superannuation, should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services, officers will be allowed to retire optionally after 25 or more years' service.

3. Retirement is ordinarily required at the age of 55 years, but for special reasons an officer is sometimes retained after attaining that age.

4. An officer becomes eligible for full retiring pension on completing 30 years' qualifying service.

5. If before completing this period of service an officer is permitted to retire voluntarily after completion of 25 or more years' qualifying service (para. 2), or is compelled to retire on attaining the age of 55 (para. 3), or through ill-health not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits, he will be eligible for a reduced pension or, if invalided with less than 10 years' qualifying service, for a gratuity.

6. The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows :—

(a) After a service of less than 10 years.—A gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

(*b*). After a service of not less than 10 years.—A pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of Completed Service.	Sixtieths of Average Emoluments.	Maximum Limit of Pension.
10	10	Rs. 2,000 a year.
11	11	2,200 ,,
12	12	2,400 ,,
13	13	2,600 ,,
14	14	2,800 ,,
15	15	3,000 ,,
16	16	3,200 ,,
17	17	3,400 ,,
18	18	3,600 ,,
19	19	3,800 ,,
20	20	4,000 ,,
21	21	4,200 ,,
22	22	4,400 ,,
23	23	4,600 ,,
24	24	4,800 ,,
25	25	5,000 ,,
26	26	5,200 ,,
27	27	5,400 ,,
28	28	5,600 ,,
29	29	5,800 ,,
30	30	6,000 ,,

7. Government may retire any officer after he has completed 25 years' service without giving reasons, and without admitting any claim to compensation in addition to pension, and in that event the pension admissible to him will ordinarily be regulated on a scale not exceeding that laid down above. Government also reserves the general power to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible in all cases where an officer's service has been unsatisfactory.

Additional Pensions.

8. The Government of India have classified certain high appointments into two grades, the lower comprising those posts which involve high but intermediate responsibility, the higher consisting of those which require a marked degree of independent administrative and professional capacity. Officers who have held appointments in the lower grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 300 per year of service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade. Officers who have held appointments classed in the upper grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 500 for each year of service rendered in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone.

9. These additional pensions will be awarded only to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency, and will be subject to the condition that an officer must not retire voluntarily before the age of 55 with less than 28 years' service.

The upper grade includes :—

Inspectors-General of Police (except Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, and Inspector-General, Railway Police, Rajputana).

Director of Central Intelligence

Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay.

The lower grade includes :—

Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, and

Inspector-General, Railway Police, Rajputana.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

Commissioners of Police, Madras and Rangoon.

APPENDIX IV.

PROVIDENT FUND.

A general Provident Fund, to which contribution is compulsory, has also been established on the following basis :—

(1) The contribution is compulsory up to 6¼ per cent. on salaries, with voluntary contributions of not more than a further 9⅜ per cent. Subscriptions on leave of any kind are optional.

(2) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing.

(3) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him, unconditionally, on quitting the service ; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives or such other person or persons as, under and subject to the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

I. P. Recon.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE.

Appointments to be made in India in 1920.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

This form must be completed by the candidate in his own handwriting and returned, with the necessary documents, to the Adjutant-General in India not later than 15th June 1920 (for overseas candidates, 30th June 1920).

If candidates who return the Application form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time, they should communicate with the Adjutant-General in India, Simla.

1	Name in full, surname first in capitals.
2	Present address in full. (*Any subsequent alteration to be notified to the Adjutant-General in India.*)
3	Name and address of parent or nearest relative.
4	Exact date of Birth, and age last birthday. (*A Birth Certificate will be required in event of the offer of an appointment, of if this is not obtainable, other satisfactory evidence.*)
5	Place of Birth.

6	Nationality of birth.
7	Father's place of Birth and nationality at Birth.
8	Profession or occupation of father; and whether at the time of Candidate's birth, his father was a British subject.
9	Mother's place of Birth and nationality at Birth.
10	Schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving. Any position of authority held, any distinction attained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any University scholarship won.
11	University (if any) with dates of entering and leaving. Degree (if any) and any other distinctions. Name of College and College Tutor.
12	Record of service during the war from start to finish, with dates, including any decorations or distinctions. Rank, regiment, and (if not commissioned) regimental number; or similar complete means of identification. Name and address of superior officer or other suitable referee as to services.

13	Name of any Government Office in which Candidate has served, with dates of service, with the name and official address of superior officer.
14	Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.
15	Whether Candidate has on any former occasion applied for a Government appointment. If so, when and for what appointment.
16	Names, postal addresses and professions of two referees, who should be responsible persons, well acquainted with Candidate in private life, but not relatives, and unconnected with his School or University. (*i*) (*ii*)
17	Whether Candidate is able to ride.
18	Particulars of any physical impairment suffered through the war.
19	Whether trained at the public expense in any Training College in England and Wales?
20	If under 21 years of age, whether parent or guardian has consented to candidature. (*Consent in writing to be appended.*)
21	Whether Candidate, or his parent or guardian, is prepared, taking into consideration the grants referred to in No. 11 of the Regulations, to provide (*a*) his uniform or the cost of it, and (*b*) not less than Rs. 600 for the purchase of a horse and saddlery in India. (*Parent's or guardian's reply to be amended, if Candidate under 21.*)
22	Whether married. If so, how many children.

Signature of Candidate ______________________________

Date ______________________ *1920.*

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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M. Jawala Parshad	Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir	Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil	Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi	Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan	Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mihruddin	C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta	Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

M. M. Waris Ali Khan, "Waris" ...	Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A.	Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das	Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HISSAR.

M. M. I. Jan Bukhari	C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa	Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan	Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.

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M. Karam Chand	C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal	C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup	Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE.

M. Sham Lal, Bhargava	Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq	Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. M. Abdul Hamid ...	C/o H. Abdul Latif, Esq., Pleader, Haveli Pathranwali, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
M. Muhammad Din ...	Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdul Rahman Ahmedi ...	C/o M. Nizamuddin Saheb, Kucha Rangrezan, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
M. Abdul Huq ...	C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal ...	Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan ...	C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.

M. Abdul Hakim Khan ...	Nishtar, Arriaz
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P	Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. M. Ghulam Haidar Khan ...	Clerk, 37th Sanitary Section.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan ...	Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.
M. Mohd. Khalilur Rahman Sabri ...	Bhati Gate, Noor Mohalla, Lahore.
M. M. Waris Ali Khan "Waris" ...	Central Training College, Lahore.

LUDHIANA.

M. Kishori Lall Jethi ...	Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath Yogi ...	Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

M. Sultan Mohammad ...	Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur ...	Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan "Talib" ...	Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bagchi ...	Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj ...	Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj ...	Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi ...	C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROHTAK.

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin ...	Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ...	Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ...	Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

M. Abdul Latif ...	Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU.

M. Amar Nath Varma ...	Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup ...	Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman ...	Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Mivan Khan Haidari ...	Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed ...	Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand, Saihgal ...	Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali ...	Student, Forman Christian College Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teacher whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA: E. S. HARCOURT, MAJOR,

The 26th March 1920. *Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st April 1920.

No. 751.—With reference to the following Notifications publishing rules to regulate the manufactures, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives, the following list of "Authorized Explosives" referred to in the rules mentioned against each Notification is published for general information :—

Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 1183, dated the 11th November 1914, of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, applicable to Berar.

Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 14, dated the 23rd April 1915, of the Resident in Mysore applicable to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and on the Railways in Mysore under British Jurisdiction.

Rule (4) (3) of Notification No. 67-J., dated the 28th August 1914, Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 34-J., dated the 20th April 1915,	of the Resident at Hyderabad applicable to the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and the Railway lands in the Hyderabad State.

Rule 3 (3) of Notification No. 99, dated the 19th July 1916, of the Government of Burma applicable to the Northern Shan States.

Rule 3 (3) of Notification No. 5313, dated the 29th October 1918, of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

LIST OF AUTHORIZED EXPLOSIVES.

The following explosives are at present authorized for importation into British India for general sale :—

CLASS 1.—GUNPOWDER.

The term "gunpowder" means gunpowder ordinarily so called.

GUNPOWDER.

CLASS 2.—NITRATE MIXTURE.

The term "nitrate mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance, and includes any explosive containing a perchlorate and not being a chlorate-mixture, fulminate or nitro-compound as defined in Rule 4 of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.

EVERY BLASTING EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, IN WHICH NITRATE OF AMMONIUM, NITRATE OF SODIUM OR CHLORIDE OF SODIUM ARE USED AS INGREDIENTS, SHALL BE CONTAINED IN CARTRIDGE WRAPPERS OR CASES (OR IN FIVE-POUND INNER PACKAGES) MADE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF WITH MELTED PARAFFIN OR OTHER SUITABLE WATERPROOFING MATERIAL.

CHILWORTH SPECIAL POWDER.

CLASS 3.—NITRO-COMPOUND.

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS AND EVERY EXPLOSIVE INGREDIENT THEREOF SHALL BE SO THOROUGHLY PURIFIED AND OTHERWISE OF SUCH CHARACTER AS TO SATISFY A TEST KNOWN AS THE HEAT TEST, AND SPECIFIED IN THE RULE FOR TESTING EXPLOSIVES PUBLISHED WITH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, NOTIFICATION No. 4013-33, DATED THE 6TH JUNE 1914, REFERRED TO ABOVE.

EVERY BLASTING EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, IN WHICH NITRATE OF AMMONIUM, NITRATE OF SODIUM OR CHLORIDE OF SODIUM ARE USED AS INGREDIENTS, SHALL BE CONTAINED IN CARTRIDGE WRAPPERS OR CASES (OR IN FIVE-POUND INNER PACKAGES) MADE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF WITH MELTED PARAFFIN OR OTHER SUITABLE WATERPROOFING MATERIAL.

DIVISION 1.

Division 1 comprises the following explosives and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound :—

Ardeer Gelignite.
A. 1 Monobel. } Victor Powder.
A. 2 Monobel. } Viking Powder No. 1. } Viking Powder No. 2.
Ballistite.
Blasting Gelatine.
Cambrite.
Carbonite.
Chilworth Smokeless Powder, No. 2.
Cordite.
Cordite, M. D.
Dynamite.
Dynobel.
Farmer's Dynamite.
Gelatine Dynamite.
Gelignite.
Monobel, No. 1.
Rexite.
Samsonite. } Saxonite.

PROVIDED THAT EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS DIVISION SHALL BE OF SUCH CHARACTER AND CONSISTENCY AS NOT TO BE LIABLE TO LIQUEFACTION OR EXUDATION.

PROVIDED ALSO THAT AN EXPLOSIVE WHICH IS REQUIRED BY DEFINITION TO BE ISSUED IN WATERPROOF INNER PACKAGES MAY BE EXEMPTED FROM SUCH REQUIREMENT BY SPECIAL AUTHORITY WHEN AND SO LONG AS THE CONDITIONS OF SUCH AUTHORITY ARE OBSERVED.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises the following explosives and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in Division 1 :—

Amberite, No. 2.
Alumatol. } Ammonal.
Chilworth Smokeless Powder.
Chilworth Smokeless Sporting Powder.
Di-nitro-phenol.
Economic Smokeless Sporting Powder. } E. C. Sporting Powder. } Eley Smokeless Sporting Powder.
Empire Powder. } Light Load Smokeless.
Frankite. } Fulmen Powder. } Imperial Schultze Gunpowder. } Lightning Powder.
Guncotton.
Ideal Powder. } Nobel's Special Powder.
Negro Powder, No. 2.
Neonite. } Remington Dense Powder.
N. S. Smokeless.
Picric Acid.
Picric Powder.
Primrose Smokeless. } Stowmarket Smokeless.
Rendite.
Roburite.
Ruby Powder.
Schultze Cube Powder.
Schultze Gunpowder.
Smokeless Diamond.
Tonite or Cotton Powder.
Tri-nitro-toluol.

CLASS 4.—CHLORATE MIXTURE.

The term "chlorate mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate mixture class has two divisions.

EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, AND EVERY EXPLOSIVE INGREDIENT THEREOF, SHALL BE SO THOROUGHLY PURIFIED AND OTHERWISE OF SUCH A CHARACTER AS TO SATISFY A TEST KNOWN AS THE HEAT TEST, AND SPECIFIED IN THE RULE FOR TESTING EXPLOSIVES, PUBLISHED WITH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, NOTIFICATION NO. 4013-33, DATED THE 6TH JUNE 1914, REFERRED TO ABOVE.

EVERY BLASTING EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, IN WHICH NITRATE OF AMMONIUM, NITRATE OF SODIUM OR CHLORIDE OF SODIUM ARE USED AS INGREDIENTS, SHALL BE CONTAINED IN CARTRIDGE WRAPPERS OR CASES (OR IN FIVE-POUND INNER PACKAGES) MADE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF WITH MELTED PARAFFIN OR OTHER SUITABLE WATERPROOFING MATERIAL.

DIVISION 1.

Division 1 comprises any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitroglycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Nil.

PROVIDED THAT EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS DIVISION SHALL BE OF SUCH CHARACTER AND CONSISTENCY AS NOT TO BE LIABLE TO LIQUEFACTION OR EXUDATION.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises any chlorate mixture as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Nil.

CLASS 5.—FULMINATE.

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechnical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is, suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation or which from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes) is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

DIVISION 1.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion caps; and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus or certain descriptions of compounds of phosphorus, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Nil.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Nil.

CLASS 6.—AMMUNITION.

The term "ammunition" means any explosive of any of the foregoing classes when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives or to form a percussion cap. detonator, fog-signal, shell, torpedo, war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a firework

*The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.**

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burnig of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

DIVISION 1.

Nobel's Safety Electric Time Fuze.	Safety Cartridges.
Percussion Caps.	Safety Fuzes for Blasting.
Railway Fog Signals.	Safety Electric Fuzes.

* In consequence of the results of experiments carried out, it has been decided that a percussion cap can only be properly classed as such if it contains less than 0·6 grain of a composition of the 1st Division of the 5th (Fulminate) Class of which not more than 25 per cent. consists of fulminate of mercury, or less than 0·5 grains, of any other explosive of the 1st Division of the 5th (Fulminate) Class; and it has been further decided that percussion caps shall not be classed as such when they contain anvils or have their composition unprotected by tin foil or other suitable substance, as under those circumstances they are liable to explode en masse.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1.

Cartridges for Cannon, Shells, Mines, Blasting or other like purposes.
Cartridges for Small Arms which are not Safety Cartridges.
Cordeau Bickford.
Electric Fuzes.
Electric Primers.

Filled Shells not containing their own means of ignition and closed by a substantial metal plug.

Fuze Lighters.
Fuzes for shells.
Instantaneous Fuze.
Port Fires.
Tubes for firing Explosives.
Quick Match.
War Rockets.

DIVISION 3.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as hereinbefore defined which contains its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1.

Cartridges for Small Arms which are not Safety Cartridges.
Detonators.
Electric Detonators.
Friction Tubes.
Fuzes for Shells.
Nobel's Electric Detonator Time Fuze.
Percussion Primers.
Quick firing Ammunition.
Tubes for firing Explosives.

CLASS 7.—FIREWORK.

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

DIVISION 1.—FIREWORK COMPOSITION.

The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso to the definition of manufactured fireworks.

Nil

DIVISION 2.—MANUFACTURED FIREWORKS.

MANUFACTURED FIREWORKS, consisting of any explosive of the classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects, or pyrotechnic signals, or sound signals :

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case, containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework" and not a "firework composition."

Aluminium or Magnesium Torches.
Amorces.
Chinese Crackers.
Light Signals.
Magnesium or Aluminium Torches.
Manufactured Fireworks.
Pyrotechnic Matches.
Rockets.
Sparklers.

N. L. SHELDON,

Offg. Chief Inspector of Explosives, India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

IN supersession of Customs Circular No. V of 1911 it has been decided that, for the purpose of fixing the Tariff Valuation of Sugar imported into India, "Java 23 Dutch Standard and above" should be accepted as the standard grade by reference to which the other grades will receive their values by means of fixed margins, namely :—

Beet crystals	To be valued at the same rate as Java 23 Dutch Standard and above.
Sugar, crystallised and soft, from Mauritius	Re. 1-8 lower.
Java 16 to 22 Dutch Standard	Rs. 2 "
Java 15 Dutch Standard and under	Rs. 2-8 "
Japanese and Formosan crystals	Rs. 2 higher.
China crystals	Rs. 2 "
Egyptian crystals	Re. 1 "

Returns under the new system have been received from January 1920 and the average value of "Java 23 Dutch Standard and above" for the three months January to March 1920 is notified below :—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of March 1920.		Imported since 1st January 1920.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	Rs. A.	Cwt.	Rs. A.
Java 23 Dutch Standard and above	503,004	30 4	1,998,957	30 8

H. P. V. TOWNEND,

Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

CALCUTTA:
The 21st April 1920.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

267 PGG—740—6-5-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1920.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 20th April 1920.

No. 2476-*Home.*—The services of Mr. A. A. Lane Roberts, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 8th April 1920, for reversion to the Punjab.

C. A. BARRON,

Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

324 PGG

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," MAY 1, 1920.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

REGULATIONS AS TO APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN 1920.

[The Secretary of State is unable to give any undertaking that the Regulations will remain unaltered in the future.]

1. Until further notice the Secretary of State for India in Council will, during each year, make a number of appointments of Assistant Executive Engineers in the Public Works and State Railway Departments of the Government of India.

In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee, including at least one eminent representative of the Engineering profession.

In 1920 it is intended that 17 appointments of Europeans and 2 of Indians should be made.

The Selection Committee will probably sit in July.

2. Applications must be made on a printed form, which may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, S. W. 1, or, in the case of officers in India and Mesopotamia, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Simla Applications must be received at the India Office not later than 30th June.

3. An Indian candidate must have attained the age of 21 and not attained the age of 24 years on the first day of July of the year in which he offers himself for appointment.

Every European candidate must have been born on or after the 2nd August 1898 and on or before the 1st August 1898.

[N.B.—Indians must obtain a certificate of age and nationality in the form explained in Appendix II. As the production of this certificate is a necessary condition of appointment, intending candidates are advised to procure it without delay. The certificate should be forwarded to the India Office together with the candidate's form of application or at the earliest subsequent opportunity.]

4. Every European candidate in 1920, subject to the exception stated below, must have served in His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces during the war for at least one year, or if his service be less than one year, have been discharged on account of wounds or sickness resulting from such service.

In the case of Europeans who have been prevented on adequate grounds from joining His Majesty's Forces, applications to be exceptionally admitted as candidates may be made to the India Office for consideration.

5. Every European candidate must be a British subject and, except as provided in Regulation 6, if he or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance, the father must at the time of the candidate's birth have been a British subject and still be (or have continued to be until his death) a British subject. The decision of the Secretary of State in Council whether a candidate satisfies these conditions shall be final. A candidate must also be of good moral character and sound bodily health and, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in all respects suitable to hold an appointment in the Indian Public Works Department or State Railway Department.

6. Indians are eligible for the appointments open to them provided that they are British subjects or that the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96a of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, that they are to be considered eligible.

7. Applications from European candidates in India and Mesopotamia should be forwarded direct to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, London.

S. W. 1. These applications will be examined by the Selection Committee at the India Office, and any candidate who may be considered fit for appointment will be required to appear in person before a Local Advisory Committee in India.

8. Indian Candidates must produce evidence that they have either (1) obtained one of the University degrees mentioned in Appendix I; or (2) passed Sections A. and B. of the A.M.I.C.E. examination; or (3) obtained such other diploma or distinction in Engineering as the Secretary of State may decide to accept in any particular case. It is preferred that candidates should have taken a college course and obtained one of the degrees mentioned in Appendix I. It is advisable that in addition they should have had at least one full year's practical experience of Civil Engineering under a qualified civil engineer at the time when they appear before the Selection Committee. Those whose qualifying diploma has been obtained without a college course should have had a full three years of such practical experience.

9. European applicants eligible under Rule 4 who can produce evidence of the above qualifications will be admitted as candidates; others not holding one of the recognised degrees or diplomas must produce evidence—

(a) of having received a general education high enough to fit them to receive proper professional training and to become members of the Engineering profession;

(b) of having received some technical education (University or otherwise) in Engineering; and

(c) of having had some practical training and experience in Engineering as civilians and in military or quasi-military service.

An applicant who has served or is serving at the time of his application, must produce, if possible, a report by his Commanding Officer on his character, administrative capacity and powers of organisation, and aptitude, natural bent, and Engineering experience.

10. In the event of any candidate being selected who has not, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, had sufficient practical experience, he may be required to undergo, after arrival in India, such period of probation in charge of works as may be decided upon, and his final appointment will be made dependent upon the result of such probation.

11. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview with the Selection Committee. Applicants in India (see Rule 7 above) must be prepared to attend before the Local Advisory Committee authorised by the Government of India to investigate their candidature.

12. Candidates will further be required, before final appointment by the Secretary of State in Council, to appear, at their own expense, before the Medical Board at the India Office for examination as to their physical fitness for service in India, or in case of applicants selected without attendance at the India Office, before such Medical Board as the Government of India may appoint.

The Regulations governing the physical examination of candidates for the Public Works and State Railway Departments of the Government of India are given in Appendix III.

*13. Selected candidates will also be required to satisfy the Secretary of State of their ability to ride.

*Selected candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners as to their ability to ride, and will be required to obtain either—

(a) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of all the duties of the Indian Public Works and State Railway Departments; or

(b) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners of minimum proficiency in riding.

In the latter case they will be subjected, on their arrival in India, to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government.

Candidates are warned that the certificate of minimum proficienc in riding, without which they will not be allowed to proceed to India, is only granted to those who can qualify in a series of tests, which includes jumping.

The chief tests will be saddling and bridling; mounting and dismounting; trotting and cantering; riding at a trot without stirrups; riding at a trot with stirrups but without reins, jumping a hedge hurdle about 3 feet in height.

Although the examination will, in the main, be confined to these points, the examiner will not be debarred from applying any other tests which may appear desirable.

14. They will on appointment be provided with a free first-class passage to India and they will be expected to proceed thither about the end of September or later in the year in which they are appointed.

Their pay will begin from the date of their landing in India, and if they so desire, they will be able to obtain an advance of two months' pay, recoverable by monthly instalments of one-third of salary. Of this advance a portion not exceeding one-half may be drawn in England. The pay of candidates appointed in India will begin from the date of reporting for duty as they may be directed.

15. If less than 24 years of age on 1st August 1920, European candidates will enter the service as Assistant Executive Engineers on a salary of Rs. 6,300 a year. If above 24 years, they will be credited with service as though they had been appointed in their 24th year The years of service so credited will subsequently count for purposes of pay and promotion, but not for leave.

16. Service in His Majesty's Forces will count for active and total service for pension (including invalid pension) as follows :—Candidates who have attained the age of 25 and are under 27 on 1st August preceding arrival in India, will be allowed to count a period not exceeding one year, provided such period was spent on active war service, including sick leave Candidates of 27 years and over will similarly be allowed to count a period not exceeding two years subject to the same proviso.

17. The instruments required by Assistant Executive Engineers are supplied to them in India.

18. Particulars as to pay, pension, &c., are contained in Appendices IV and V.

INDIA OFFICE,

February 1920.

NOTE FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES.

The Selection Committee of 1906 drew attention to the subjects which were held to be of most importance for the Public Works Service, *viz.*,

Pure Mathematics, including a knowledge of the differential and integral calculus.

Applied Mathematics.

Geometrical and Engineering Drawing.

Surveying and Geodesy.

Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures

Hydraulics.

Heat Engines.

Materials used in Construction.

Building Construction.—Wood and metal work, limes and cements, and building with stone, brick and concrete.

Knowledge of the principles of road-making, waterworks, sanitary and railway engineering. (Important).

The Selection Committee were further of opinion that all candidates should have had some workshop training.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF DEGREES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 8.

The degrees shown in Lists A and B are accepted without reservation in the case of candidates who matriculated on or before 30th June 1914. The special conditons applicable to candidates who matriculated on or after 1st July 1914 are stated in the Notes appended to the two lists.

Candidates who rely on a degree in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering or in "Naval Architecture" should have had at least one year's practical experience in Civil Engineering.

List A.

Oxford.—B.A. (with Honours in the Engineering Science Final Honours School).

Cambridge.—B.A (with Honours in Mechanical Science Tripos).

St. Andrews.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Edinburgh.—B.Sc in Engineering.

Dublin.—B.A.I. with Honours is Engineering.

Durham.—B.Sc., with Honours in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering, or in Naval Architecture.

London—B.Sc., with Honours in Civil and Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Victoria University (Manchester).—B.Sc., with Honours in Engineering.

Birmingham.—B.Sc., with Honours in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering.

Liverpool.—B. Eng., with Honours in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering, or Naval Architecture.

Leeds—B. Sc, with Honours in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sheffield.—B. Eng., with Honours in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Bristol.—B.Sc, with Honours in Civil or Mechanical Engineering.

Note to List A.—In the case of candidates who matriculated after 30th June 1914 the above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The condition as to three years' study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

List B.

Dublin.—B.A.I.

Durham—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering, or in Naval Architecture.

London.—B.Sc. (Engineering)

Victoria University (Manchester).—B.Sc. Tech. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).

University of Wales.—B.Sc. (in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering).

Birmingham.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

Liverpool.—B. Eng.

Leeds.—B.Sc. in Civil or Mechanical Engineering.

Sheffield.—B. Eng. (First Class in the Final Examination).

National University of Ireland.—B.E.

Bristol.—B.Sc. in Civil or Mechanical Engineering.

Note to List B.—In the case of candidates who matriculated after 30th June 1914 the degrees in List B will be accepted only if (1) the Matriculation or other Entrance

Examination accepted by the Institution of Civil Engineers to the Engineering course in the University has been passed, and (2) a regular course of study occupying not less than three Academical years has been pursued in the University between the passing of such Matriculation or other Entrance Examination and the passing of the final examination for the degree.

But Indians who have taken an Indian degree which exempts them from part of the University course will be regarded as having satisfied condition (1), and will be exempted from condition (2) if their degree has been obtained in less than three years in accordance with the Regulation of the University concerned.

APPENDIX II.

Particulars regarding the Certificate of Age and Nationality to be obtained by Candidates who are Natives of India.

A.—*Rules for Candidates born within His Majesty's Dominions.*

1. A candidate who is resident in British India must obtain a certificate signed either (a) by the Secretary to Government (or his lawful deputy) of the province in which his family resides, or (b) by the Commissioner (or his lawful deputy) of the District in which his family resides.

2. A candidate who is resident in a Native State must obtain a certificate signed by the highest Political Officer (or his lawful deputy) accredited to the State in which his family resides.

3. The certificate required must be in the following form:—

> "I hereby certify that   has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below,* and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, *viz.*, the   day of   18   , at   a place within His Majesty's dominions."
>
> * (*Here enter details.*)

and the nature of the evidence produced must be such as to satisfy the officer who issues the certificate.

4. The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce in order to obtain such certificate comprises—

(a) The horoscope.

(b) Family books.

(c) Tradesmen's account books showing entries relating to the birth.

(d) The record of admission in the registers of the school in which the candidate was educated, and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations.

(e) If the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar in Form A.

Oral testimony from persons able to give relevant evidence may also be taken.

5. If a candidate has proceeded to England without obtaining a certificate, the certificate may be granted to his father or guardian on production of the requisite evidence.

B.—*Rules for Candidates not born within His Majesty's Dominions.*

6. The rules are the same as the foregoing except that a candidate not born within His Majesty's dominions must also prove that he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions, and in his case the form of certificate must be not as in paragraph 3 above but as follows:—

> "I hereby certify that   has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below* and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, *viz.*, the   day of   18   , and that he was born at a place without His Majesty's dominions, but that his father / paternal grandfather was a person born in those dominions."
>
> * (*Here enter details.*)

APPENDIX III.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Note.—These Regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Secretary of State reserves to himself an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom he may consider, after hearing the opinion of his medical advisers, to be physically disqualified for the public service; and that his discretion is in no respect limited by these Regulations.

It is not the practice to communicate to candidates who may be reported as physically unfit for service in India the reasons for the Medical Board's opinion.

General Physical Requirements.

1. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with efficient performance of duty.

2. In the examination of candidates the Medical Board will apply the following table of correlation of age, height and chest girth :—

Age.	Height without Shoes.	Chest.	
		Girth when expanded.	Range of Expansion.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
21 and upwards	62½ and under 65 ...	35	2
	65 " 68 ...	35½	2
	68 " 70 ...	36	2
	70 " 72 ...	36½	2½
	72 and upwards ...	37	2½

3. *Measurement of Height.*—The candidate will be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels, and not on the toes or outside of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks, and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be noted in parts of an inch to eighths. In the Indian Police Force a minimum height of 5 ft. 4 ins. is required, but in other Departments no fixed limit of height is imposed.

4. *Measurement of Chest.*—The candidate will be made to stand erect with his feet together and to raise his hands above his head. The tape will be carefully adjusted round the chest, with its posterior upper edge touching the inferior angles of the shoulder blades, and its anterior lower edge the upper part of the nipples. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to empty his chest of air as much as is possible. This is best done by continuous whistling with the lips as long as sound can be produced The tape is carefully gathered in during the process, and when the minimum measurement is reached it is recorded. The candidate will then be directed to inflate his chest to its utmost capacity. This maximum measurement will likewise be noted. The girth with the chest fully expanded and the range of expansion between the minimum and the maximum will then be recorded.

5. The hearing must be good.

6. The speech without impediment.

7. The teeth in good order, *i.e.*, decayed or broken teeth must be properly stopped or crowned, and deficient teeth replaced by artificial teeth where necessary for effective mastication.

8. The chest must be well formed, the lungs and heart sound.

9. Rupture, hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins in a severe degree, or other condition likely to cause inefficiency will disqualify a candidate, unless such condition is cured by operation.

10. The limbs, feet, and toes must be well formed and developed, with free and perfect motion of all the joints.

11. A candidate must have no congenital malformation or defect likely to interfere with efficiency.

12. A candidate must not be the subject of chronic skin disease.

13. Evidence of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution will disqualify.

14. The Regulations as to the standard of vision required are shown separately for each department. In all cases of "colour blindness" a note of the same will be made on the candidate's papers.

Candidates may, if they wish it, undergo a preliminary examination by the Medical Board which meets at the India Office every Tuesday, under the following conditions :—

(a) Applications must be addressed to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas, and a statement as to the particular appointment which the candidate desires to obtain.

(b) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.

(c) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at this preliminary examination are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, *at their own risk* continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final medical examination by the Medical Board, prior to the examination, or to their appointment.

(d) On the other hand, it must be distinctly understood that the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, and that, if after that examination he is reported to be apparently fit, he has not on that account any claim to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself for the final Medical Examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the Service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE STANDARD OF VISION.

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed provided the ametropia does not exceed 3·5 D, and if, with correcting glasses not exceeding 3·5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye, equals $\frac{6}{9}$, and in the other $\frac{6}{9}$, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate, provided the lens, or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses, required to correct the error of refraction, does not exceed 3·5 D ; the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to $\frac{6}{9}$, and in the other $\frac{6}{9}$, together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals $\frac{6}{9}$, and in the other eye equals $\frac{6}{9}$, with + 4 D glasses, or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye, equals $\frac{6}{9}$, and the other $\frac{6}{9}$, with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than $\frac{6}{12}$. In such a case the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in these rules, may exclude a candidate.

6. Squint or any morbid condition, subject to the risk or aggravation of recurrence in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. Any imperfection of the colour,

sense is a disqualification for appointment to the engineering branch of the Railway Department. In other cases the existence of imperfection of colour sense will be noted on the candidate's papers.

FOR ALL APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT A DECLARATION, AS FOLLOWS, IS REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES.

1. I ______________________________ declare upon honour that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am not at present suffering or affected with any form of disease or bodily infirmity, such as—

(a) Disease of the heart or lungs.
(b) Venereal disease.
(c) Fits.
(d) Rupture.
(e) Varicocele or varicose veins.
(f) Hydrocele.
(g) Malformation.
(h) Congenital defect.
(i) Defective sight or hearing.
(j) Loss of teeth.
(k) Impediment in speech.
(l) Gout or rheumatism.

2. That I have not to my knowledge any hereditary tendency or predisposition to mental or constitutional disease, such as—

(a) Fits or insanity.
(b) Cancer.
(c) Consumption or scrofula.

3. That I will fully reveal to the Medical Board all circumstances within my knowledge that concern my health and fitness for the appointment for which I am a candidate.

4. That I have previously been examined by a Medical Board for the public service and was declared on the

Signature ______________________________

Date ______________________________

N. B.—A wilful misstatement by a candidate will invalidate any subsequent appointment obtained.

APPENDIX IV.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS).

(The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the Service.)

1. The Superior Engineer Establishment of the Indian Public Works Department consists of a staff of Engineers, military and civil, engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India.

2. The permanent establishment of the Department is recruited from the following sources :—

(1) Officers of Royal Engineers.

(2) Persons appointed to the Indian Service of Engineers by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.

(3) Persons educated at the Government Civil Engineering Colleges in India, and appointed to the Indian Service of Engineers by the Government of India.

(4) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

3. The various ranks of the Department are at present as follows :—

Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers.

	JUNIOR.				SENIOR.			
Year.	Pay.	Technical Allowance.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.	Pay.	Technical Allowance.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.
		(*Rs. per mensem.*)				(*Rs. per mensem.*)		
1st	300	75	150	525				
2nd	350	"	"	575				
3rd	400	"	"	625				
4th	450	"	"	675	550	75	150	775
5th	450	"	"	675	550	"	"	775
6th	500	"	"	725	600	"	"	825
7th	550	"	"	775	650	"	"	875
8th	550	"	200	825	650	"	200	925
		(Efficiency bar here.)			700	"	"	975
9th	600	75	200	875	750	"	"	1,025
10th	650	"	"	925	800	"	"	1,075
11th	700	"	"	975	850	"	250	1,175
12th	750	"	250	1,075	900	"	"	1,225
13th	800	"	"	1,125	950	"	"	1,275
14th	850	"	"	1,175	950	"	"	1,275
15th	900	"	"	1,225	1,000	"	"	1,325
16th	...	...	...	...	1,050	"	"	1,375
17th	...	...	...	...	1,100	"	"	1,425
18th	...	...	...	...	1,150	"	"	1,475
19th	...	...	...	...	1,200	"	"	1,525
20th	...	...	...	...	1,200	"	"	1,525
21st	...	...	...	...	1,250	"	"	1,575
22nd	...	...	...	...	1,250	"	"	1,575
23rd	...	...	...	...	1,300	"	"	1,625
24th and after	...	...	...	...				

Superintending Engineers.—Rs. 1,750, rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 a month to Rs. 2,150 a month.

Chief Engineers.—Rs. 2,750, rising by annual increments of Rs. 125 a month to Rs. 3,000 a month.

The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

Exchange compensation allowance will not be granted to future entrants.

Pay on the Junior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of less importance than a Divisional charge, but no such officer will be allowed to draw more than the pay of the eighth year of service on the junior scale unless he is reported to be fully qualified for the charge of a Division.

Pay on the senior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of not less importance than the charge of a Division.

Promotions above the grade of Executive Engineer are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

APPENDIX V.—(*See paragraph 18 of the Regulations.*)

NOTE.—This Appendix is merely intended to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to Engineers appointed to the Indian Service of Engineers from the United Kingdom without going into minute details and does not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorised text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being.

LEAVE.

1. The following is a summary of the principal regulations relating to the leave admissible to Engineers appointed to the Indian Service of Engineers by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

Long Leave.

2. Furlough with allowances (see paragraph 5) is admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service.

3. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

4. Except as provided in Rule 7 furlough without medical certificate is limited to the amount "due" and may not exceed two years at a time. On medical certificate furlough may be extended to three years.

5. The allowances admissible during furlough are :—

(1) During any period of furlough not exceeding two years half average salary, subject to certain maximum and (in the case of furlough with medical certificate) minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the first two years of any period of furlough one-quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

6. Furlough on half average salary (see paragraph 5) may be commuted into leave on higher pay subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The leave on higher pay, or "commuted furlough," is fixed at one-half of the furlough commuted.

(2) The amount of furlough which may be commuted during an officer's total service is limited to two years.

(3) The commuted furlough will carry an allowance at the rate of average salary, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,400*l.* a year.

(4) Subject to special consideration in exceptional circumstances, an officer must have six months' furlough at his credit at the end of the "commuted furlough" or any leave granted to him in continuation of it.

(5) In any one period of leave not more than eight months may be spent on "commuted furlough" or on "commuted furlough" combined with privilege leave.

(6) For the purpose of the rules governing the extent to which leave taken out of India may be allowed to count as service for pension, time spent out of India on "commuted furlough" will be reckoned according to its actual duration, and not according to the duration of the furlough in exchange for which it is granted.

7. In respect of urgent private affairs, an officer may be granted furlough in excess of the amount "due" for a period not exceeding six months at one time or 12 months in the whole of his service.

Short Leave.

8. Privilege leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption ; and it may be accumulated up to four months. It may be combined with leave of other kinds.

9. Joining time for a short period, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer returning from leave out of India to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

10. Short leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

11. Extraordinary leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and, subject to exception in special cases only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

General.

12. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave, cannot be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

PENSIONS.

13. The following is a summary of the pension rules applicable to Engineers appointed to the Indian Service of Engineers by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom

Ordinary Pensions.

14. Subject to the absolute right of the Government of India to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age for superannuation should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services, officers will be allowed to retire optionally after 20 or more years' service.

15. Retirement is ordinarily required at the age of 55 years, but for special reasons an officer is sometimes retained after attaining that age.

16. An officer becomes eligible for full retiring pension on completing 30 years' qualifying service.

17. If before completing this period of service an officer is permitted to retire voluntarily after completion of 20 or more years' qualifying service (paragraph 14), or is compelled to retire on attaining the age of 55 (paragraph 15), or through ill-health not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits, he will be eligible for a reduced pension or, if invalided with less than 10 years' qualifying service, for a gratuity

18. The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows :—

(a) After a service of less than 10 years.—A gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

(b) After a service of not less than 10 years.—A pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of Completed Service.	Maximum Limit of Pension.	Years of Completed Service.	Maximum Limit of Pension.
	Rs.		Rs.
10	1,000 a year.	19	3,000 a year.
11	1,400 „	20	4,000 „
15	1,800 „	25	5,000 „
13	2,200 „	26	5,200 „
14	2,600 „	27	5,400 „
15	3,000 „	28	5,600 „
16	3,000 „	29	5,800 „
17	3,000 „	30	6,000 „
18	3,000 „		

19. Government may retire any officer after he has completed 25 years' service without giving reasons, and without any claim for compensation in addition to pension, and in that event the pension admissible to him will ordinarily be regulated on a scale not exceeding that laid down above. Government also reserves the general power to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible in all cases where an officer's service has been unsatisfactory.

Additional Pensions.

20. The Government of India have classified certain high appointments into two grades, the lower comprising those posts which involve high but intermediate responsibility, the higher consisting of those which require a marked degree of independent administrative and professional capacity. Officers who have held appointments listed in the lower grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. [illegible]00 per year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade. Officers who have held appointments listed in the upper grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 500 for each completed year of effective service rendered in any appointment

included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone.

21. These additional pensions will be awarded only to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency, and will be subject to the condition that an officer must not retire voluntarily before the age of 55 with less than 28 years' service.

The upper grade includes the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, the Inspector-General of Irrigation, and Chief Engineers of the Indian Service of Engineers.

The lower grade includes Superintending Engineers, Indian Service of Engineers, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

PROVIDENT FUND.

22. A General Provident Fund, to which contribution is compulsory, has also been established on the following basis :—

(1) The contribution is compulsory up to 6¼ per cent. on salaries, with voluntary contributions of not more than a further 9¾ per cent. Subscriptions on leave of any kind are optional.

(2) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing.

(3) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him, unconditionally, on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives or such other person or persons as, under and subject to the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

For office use only.
No.
Ackd.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

1	Name in full.
2	Address. (*Any alteration to be notified*).
3	Date and place of Birth. (*In the event of the Candidate's selection, he will be required to produce a Birth Certificate or such other evidence as to date of birth as may be considered satisfactory.*)
4	Profession or occupation of Father; and whether, at the time of Candidate's birth his father was a British subject either natural-borne or naturalised in the United Kingdom, and whether, if naturalised, he still is, or continued to be until his death, a British subject.
5	(a) Parentage of father, showing whether he was of European descent, and whether he was born within H. M.'s Dominions and allegiance. (b) Parentage of mother, showing whether she was of European descent, and whether she was born within H. M.'s Dominions and allegiance.

6	The names of any near relatives who have been, or are now, in the service of the Indian Government, and the appointments at present, or immediately before retirement or decease, held by them.
7	All Institutions where educated, since the age of 15, with dates, distinguishing whether or not the Candidate was in residence as such Institutions.
8	Full details of service (if any) in H. M.'s Forces
9	University degree, diploma, or other distinction in Engineering, with name of Institution at which obtained. In the absence of degree or diploma, full details of technical education (University or otherwise) in Engineering.
10	Details as to University Honours, Prizes, etc.
11	(*a*) Nature and extent of practical experience of Civil Engineering, ***with full dates.*** The names and qualifications of the engineers under whose direction the Candidate has worked should be stated. (References to work done in connection with a Candidate's college course should not be made in this space.) (*b*) Nature and extent of practical training and experience in Engineering in military or quasi-military service. If the applicant is in military service, a report by his Commanding Officer, as required in Regulation 9, should be appended.
12	Whether married or single.
13	Names and Addresses of either two or three persons (of whom one should be connected with the Institution at which the Candidate has studied Engineering and one should be a Civil Engineer under whom he has obtained practical experience) who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character during the last four years. *(Reference will not be accepted from persons who are related to the Candidate or have no personal knowledge of the Candidate.)*
14	Whether the Candidate has in any previous year applied for appointment to the Public Works Department, or for any other appointment under the Government of India, either in England or in India.

Signature ____________________

Date ____________________ *192* .

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY," SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th May, 1920.

No. 2369-M.—Intelligence having been received of the death of Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Sweden, first cousin to His Majesty the King-Emperor, Court Mourning is ordered for three weeks from the 1st May, half mourning commencing from the 15th May 1920.

When attending at the Viceregal Court, ladies will appear in black until the 14th May and thereafter in half mourning (white, grey or mauve). Officers in uniform will, when attending at Viceregal Lodge, wear a crape band on the left arm throughout the period of Court Mourning.

By Command,

R. VERNEY, *Lt.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

324 PGG—740—18-5-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 21st April 1920.

No. 1140.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 14 of the Burma Laws Act, 1898, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the areas transferred from Upper to Lower Burma under the Burma Government's notification No. 104, dated 20th March 1920, shall cease to be portions of a scheduled district and that the areas transferred from Lower to Upper Burma under the same notification shall form part of the scheduled district of Upper Burma.

RESOLUTION.

THE attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a rule laid down by the Colonial Office that an officer who has retired from the Colonial Service may not accept a directorate of a company the principal part of whose business is directly concerned with the Colony or Protectorate in which he has served, or employment in the Colony or Protectorate under such a company, without obtaining the previous approval of the Governor; and they have had under consideration the question whether it is necessary to lay down some similar rule for retired officers of the Indian services.

2. After consultation with Local Governments and careful consideration of their views, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that, while it is not necessary at the present time to lay down a definite rule, it is desirable that retired Government servants, especially Gazetted Officers, before accepting directorships, partnerships or agencies of, or employment by, any company or firm or individual engaged in commercial business or associated with the management of land in India, should either obtain the consent of the Government of India, or if the company is managed in London, the consent of the Secretary of State. The Government of India believe that this procedure will conduce alike to the interests of the officers concerned and to those of the services generally, and are prepared to leave it to the good sense and loyalty of their officers to observe the procedure now suggested.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations and to all Departments of the Government of India for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th May 1920.

No. 925.—Mr. H. P. Tollinton, C.I.E., received charge of the office of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi from Mr. C. A. Barron, C.I.E., with effect from the afternoon of the 28th April 1920.

POLICE.

The 26th April, 1920.

No. 743.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely :—

For entry (12) in the first column of Sch. I to the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely—

"(12) Such of the second and third-class Sardars of the Deccan, of the second class Sardars of Gujarat and of the Mehwasi Chieftains in the Bombay Presidency as were exempted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and Meherbhan Fattesing Gumansing, the Chieftain of Chikali."

The 6th May 1920.

No. 810.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 41 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no fee shall be charged in respect of the grant or renewal of a license in Form VI set out in Schedule VII to those Rules for the export to a State in India of ammunition required for the use of a public railway or other public work.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 679-C.S.R.

Simla, the 7th May 1920.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

The Government of India have had under consideration the question of improving the *maxima* and *minima* limits of leave allowances of officers whose leave is regulated by the Civil

Service Regulations, and with the approval of the Secretary of State they are now pleased to prescribe the following *maxima* and *minima* for leave allowances of officers subject to the European and the Indian service leave rules :—

	Amount in sterling per month.	Amount in rupees per month.
(1) *Officers of the Indian Civil Service and Military officers subject to Civil Leave Rules.*		
(i) During furlough on average salary—		
(a) Maximum	£222	Rs. 2,222 2/9
(b) Minimum	*Nil*	*Nil*
(ii) During ordinary furlough and special leave—		
(a) Maximum	£111	Rs. 1,111 1/9
(b) Minimum	£55½ or the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.	Rs 555 5/9 or the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.
(iii) During furlough other than Ordinary—*Subsistence Allowance.*		
(a) For an officer of not more than 8 years' actual residence in India.	...	Rs. 333⅓
(b) For an officer of more than 8 but less than 12 years' actual residence in India.	...	Rs. 426⅔
(c) For an officer of 12 or more years' actual residence in India.	...	Rs. 533⅓
(2) *Other officers subject to the European service leave rules.*		
(i) During furlough on average salary—		
(a) Maximum	£200	Rs. 2,000
(b) Minimum	*Nil*	*Nil*
(ii) During ordinary furlough and special leave—		
(a) Maximum	£100	Rs. 1,000
(b) Minimum when furlough or special leave is granted on grounds of ill-health.	£33 or ¾ths of salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.	Rs. 333⅓ or ¾ths of salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.
(iii) During furlough other than ordinary—		
(a) Maximum	£60 or ¼th of average salary, whichever is less.	Rs. 600 or one quarter of average salary whichever is less.
(b) Minimum	£16⅔ or 37½ per cent. of salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.	Rs. 166⅔ or 37½ per cent. of salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.
(3) *Officers under the Indian service leave rules—*		
(i) During furlough or leave on private affairs and leave on medical certificate when the period does not exceed specified limits—		
(a) Maximum	£75	Rs. 750

	Amount in sterling per month.	*Amount in rupees per month.*
(b) Minimum—		
When leave is granted on grounds of ill-health.	£25 or ¾ths of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.	Rs. 250 or ¾ths of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.
For non-gazetted officers whose salary is not less than Rs. 300 a month, even when leave is granted on other grounds.	...	Rs. 168¾
(ii) During leave on medical certificate in excess of specified limits—		
(a) Maximum ...	£60 or one quarter of average salary, whichever is less.	Rs. 600 or one quarter of average salary, whichever is less.
(b) Minimum ...	£12½ or 37½ per cent. of salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.	Rs. 125 or 37½ per cent. of salary last drawn, whichever is less.
For non-gazetted officers whose salary is not less than Rs. 300.	...	Rs. 84¾.

2. The new maxima and minima will apply to leave allowance earned from the 1st January 1920. The rupee maximum for officers of the classes referred to in (1) and (2) of paragraph 1 above, who were on furlough on average salary before that date will be a sum which, converted into sterling at the rate at which sterling money orders are issued in India, will produce £200 a month when each month's allowance is drawn.

3. Where both sterling and rupee maxima or minima are prescribed, the rupee rate will be drawn by those officers only who actually spend their leave in India or in any other country in Asia, and the sterling rate in all other cases. Officers on leave on the date of this Resolution in any country out of Asia, who have been drawing their leave allowances in India, will however be allowed the benefit of the existing rupee rates until the end of the leave already granted to them.

NOTE.—[A certificate of residence should be furnished by officers who draw their leave allowances at the rupee rate, the procedure indicated in Article 864, Civil Service Regulations, being followed.]

4. Leave allowances of officers granted leave out of India will in future be stated in Last Pay Certificates in rupees only, fractions being omitted and the next higher rupee taken where the fraction exceeds ½.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance and the Board of Munitions and Industries), all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments, the Comptroller and Auditor-General, the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, all Accountants-General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts, the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, the Examiner, Government Press Accounts, the Controller of War Accounts, the Audit Officer, Delhi Province, and the Examiner of Customs Accounts.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

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LIST of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

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M. Jawala Parshad ...	Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir ...	Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil ...	Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
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M. K. R. Mehta ...	Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.

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M. M. Waris Ali Khan, "Waris"	Junior English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das ...	Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HISSAR.

M. M. I. Jan Bukhari ...	C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.

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M. Karam Chand ...	C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
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M. Anand Sarup ...	Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE.

M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
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M. Abdul Huq ...	C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal ...	Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan ...	C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan ...	Nishtar, Arriaz.
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P.	Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. M. Ghulam Haidar Khan ...	Clerk, 37th Sanitary Section.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan ...	Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.
M. Mohd. Khalilur Rahman Sabri ...	Bhati Gate, Noor Mohalla, Lahore.
M. M. Waris Ali Khan "Waris" ...	Central Training College, Lahore.

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M. Kishori Lall Jethi ...	... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath Yogi ...	... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.

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M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur	... Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan "Talib"	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.

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M. Bodh Raj ...	... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROHTAK.

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street, Sialkot.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

M. Abdul Latif ...	... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU.

M. Amar Nath Varma ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Anand Swarup ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Khalil-ur-Rahman	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Md. Miyan Khan Haidari	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
*M. Habib Ullah, Syed ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.
M. Mool Chand, Saihgal ...	... Officers' School of Instruction, Subathu.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

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M. Muhammad Zafar Ali	... Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teacher whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA:

The 26th March 1920.

E. S. HARCOURT, MAJOR,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 5th May 1920.

No. 2808-*Railway.*—Mr. R. H. Crump, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, assumed collateral charge of the duties of Director of Civil Supplies, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th April 1920, relieving Major F. C. Waller, granted leave.

H. P. TOLLINTON,

Officiating Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MAY 8, 1920.

No. 264-E.A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 6th May, 1920.

RESOLUTION.

Since the issue of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 558-E.A., dated the 22nd October 1919, promulgating revised scales of pay for Engineers of the Public Works Department, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the amalgamation of the Imperial service and of the Provincial service as constituted prior to the 1st February 1920 into one service designated "The Indian Service of Engineers." He has also had under consideration the question of effecting the necessary differentiation in the remuneration of Europe-recruited and India-recruited officers, respectively, by the grant to the former of special allowances in addition to the Indian or normal rate of pay. He has decided that European engineers recruited for the Public Works Department should receive an overseas allowance in common with European officers of other departments on the ground of expatriation, and that all Europe-recruited engineers, whether European or Indian, should receive a technical allowance on the ground of the superior professional qualifications at present obtainable in the United Kingdom. This decision has necessitated a revision and re-arrangement of the scale detailed in paragraph 1 of the Government of India Resolution of the 22nd October 1919. The Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the following time scale of pay, with effect from the 1st January 1920 :—

Years.	Junior Scale.				Senior Scale.			
	Pay.	Technical Allowance.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.	Pay.	Technical Allowance.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.
1st	300	75	150	525	...	...	...	...
2nd	350	75	150	575	...	...	...	...
3rd	400	75	150	625	...	...	...	...
4th	450	75	150	675	550	75	150	775
5th	450	75	150	675	550	75	150	775
6th	500	75	150	725	600	75	150	825
7th	550	75	150	775	650	75	150	875
8th	550	75	200	825	650	75	200	925
9th	600	75	200	875	700	75	200	975
10th	650	75	200	925	750	75	200	1,025
11th	700	75	200	975	800	75	200	1,075
12th	750	75	250	1,075	850	75	250	1,175
13th	800	75	250	1,125	900	75	250	1,225
14th	850	75	250	1,175	950	75	250	1,275
15th	900	75	250	1,225	950	75	250	1,275
16th	...	...	...	...	1,000	75	250	1,325
17th	...	...	...	...	1,050	75	250	1,375
18th	...	...	...	...	1,100	75	250	1,425

Years.	Junior Scale.				Senior Scale.			
	Pay	Technical Allowance.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.	Pay.	Technical Allowance.	Overseas Allowance.	Total.
19th	...	...	...	...	1,150	75	250	1,475
20th	...	...	...	...	1,200	75	250	1,525
21st	...	...	...	...	1,200	75	250	1,525
22nd	...	...	...	...	1,250	75	250	1,575
23rd	...	...	...	...	1,250	75	250	1,575
24th ... ... and after.	...	...	...	...	1,300	75	250	1,675

2. The technical allowance is admissible to all Europe-recruited engineers, whether Europeans or Indians. It will reckon as pay for all purposes of the Civil Service Regulations.

3. The overseas allowance (which will also reckon as pay for all purposes of the Civil Service Regulations) will be admissible only to officers of non-Indian domicile, except that Indians recruited in England under the 10 per cent. rule up to and including the year 1924, will receive this allowance. The question of the abolition of the arrangement under which 10 per cent. of the appointments made in England are allotted to Indians will be considered later.

4. An engineer, who is now in receipt of a higher rate of pay than that to which he may be entitled under the scale now introduced, may be allowed to continue to draw the excess amount as pay until it has been absorbed by annual increments.

5. The rates of pay of Superintending and Chief Engineers sanctioned in the Resolution of the 22nd October 1919 remain unchanged. These officers will not draw either the overseas allowance or the technical allowance.

6. The terms and conditions stated in paragraphs 2 to 6 of the Resolution of the 22nd October 1919 will continue to be applicable.

ORDERED that this Resolution be forwarded to the local Governments, Administrations and officers noted below, for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

The Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

The Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

The Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Public Works Department.

The Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department.

The Government of Burma, Public Works Department.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province.

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

ORDERED also that this Resolution be communicated to the Home, Finance, Revenue and Agriculture, Commerce, Railway and Army Departments of the Government of India.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1920.

CORRIGENDUM.—In the regulations as to appointment of Assistant Executive Engineers in 1920, published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India *of the 1st May 1920, from rule 16 delete the words :—*" and are under 27 " *and the whole of the last sentence.*

In paragraph 3 of Appendix IV to the regulations the senior scale rates of pay ranging from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,300 and the corresponding rates ranging from Rs 975 to Rs. 1,625 should correspond with the 9th to 24th years of service.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Amendment in the Home Department Resolution regarding the revised rates of pay for the Indian Civil Service.

No. 919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th May, 1920.

RESOLUTION.

The following amendment is made in paragraph 1 (3) of the Home Department Resolution No. 286, dated the 13th February 1920, publishing the revised rates of pay for the Indian Civil Service :—

For the word " salary " occurring in line 2 *substitute* the word " pay."

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance) and the offices subordinate to this Department, for information.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA " EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

POST OFFICE.

No. 2064.

Simla, the 13th May, 1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 46 (2) (b) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall, with effect from the 18th May 1920, be made in the rules published with

the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 122 of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely :—

For every sum of 5 shillings or fraction thereof ... Annas 6".

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May, 1920.

No. 1158.—The following Message from His Excellency the Viceroy to the Muslim People of India, is published for general information :—

MESSAGE.

To-day the decisions of the Supreme Council of the Allies in respect of the peace settlement with Turkey have been made known to the world. They have been reached after the most careful and anxious consideration of representations from the Muslims of all countries and you have my assurance that before coming to its present decisions the Supreme Council has had all possible regard to those representations which have proceeded from the Muhammadan subjects of His Majesty in India. My Government are issuing along with a summary of the Peace Terms a statement which explains the principal decisions and the reasons for them. These decisions are in full accordance with the high principles which have been applied in the peace settlements with all other Powers lately at war with Britain and her Allies. Nevertheless they include terms which I fear must be painful to all Muslims. The long delays which have protracted your anxiety for over a year, although they have been unavoidable, have filled me with regret for your sakes ; and now in your hour of trial I desire to send you a message of encouragement and sympathy which I trust will uphold you. In the day of the Empire's need you made a splendid response to the call of your King and Country, and by so doing you contributed much to the triumph of those ideals of justice and humanity for which the Allies fought. The Empire of which you form a part is now firmly established on these ideals ; and a great future of political progress and material prosperity is within the grasp of the Muslims of India who have ever enjoyed under British Rule the fullest religious freedom. Before the late disastrous war Great Britain had always maintained the closest ties of friendship with Turkey, and I am confident that with the conclusion of this new Treaty that friendship will quickly take life again and a Turkey regenerate, full of hope and strength, will stand forth, in the future as in the past, a pillar of the Islamic faith. This thought will, I trust, strengthen you to accept the Peace Terms with resignation, courage, and fortitude and to keep your loyalty towards the Crown bright and untarnished as it has been for so many generations.

GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The 15th May, 1920.

No. 1159.—1. The following are the principal conditions of the Peace Terms which have been communicated by the Allies to Turkey :—

(1) The frontiers of Turkey will be as already demarcated and, where necessary, revised by a Boundary Commission to be created. According to this delimitation, Turkey will include the Constantinople sector of Thrace and all the predominantly Turkish areas of Asia Minor.

(2) The rights and title of the Turkish Government in Constantinople will not be effected, but the right to modify this provision is reserved in the event of the failure of Turkey faithfully to fulfil the Treaty.

(3) A Commission of the Straits will have authority over all waters between the Mediterranean mouth of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea mouth of the Bosphorus, and of the waters within three miles of each of these mouths, also on the shores to such extent as may be necessary. The duty of the Commission will be to ensure freedom of navigation in these waters in peace and war.

(4) A scheme of local self-government will be drafted for Kurdistan, including provision for the protection of Assyro-Chaldean and other minorities. The League of Nations will decide later whether Kurdistan should be granted independence of Turkey, if it be proved that separation is desired by the majority of the Kurdish people.

(5) Certain portions of Smyrna are formed into a separate unit to be administered by Greece, the suzerainty of Turkey being continued for a period of years till the autonomous state of Smyrna decides its own destiny.

(6) With the exception of the Constantinople sector, Eastern Thrace is ceded to Greece, provision being made for the local self-government of the town of Adrianople.

(7) Certain portion of the Armenian districts of Turkey are added to the existing Armenian Republic, the boundary between Turkey and Armenia in certain districts being referred to the arbitration of the President of the United States whose decision will be final thereon and on any stipulation regarding Armenian access to the sea.

(8) Syria, Mesopotamia, and Palestine are provisionally recognized as independent states, subject to administrative advice and assistance from a mandatory power, until such time as they are able to stand alone; the mandate for Syria has been entrusted to France and those for Mesopotamia and Palestine to Britain; the mandate for Palestine will include provision for giving effect to the declaration of November 8th, 1917, regarding the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people.

(9) The Hedjaz is recognized as a free and independent state. The King of Hedjaz undertakes to assure free and easy access to Mecca and Medina to Muslim pilgrims of all countries.

(10) Turkey relinquishes all rights and titles over Egypt, the Sudan and Cyprus.

(11) Turkey recognises the French Protectorate over Morocco and Tunis.

(12) Turkey renounces her claims to certain islands in the Aegean.

(13) The military, naval and air forces at the disposal of Turkey will consist of the following :—

(i) The Sultan's Bodyguard at Constantinople ;

(ii) A troop of Gendarmerie for the maintenance of internal order and security and the protection of minorities ;

(iii) Special elements for reinforcement of the Gendarmerie and eventual control of the frontiers.

The bodyguard is limited to 700 and the Gendarmerie with special elements to 50,000.

All warships interned in Turkish ports are declared to be finally surrendered.

The Turkish Fleet is limited to 6 torpedo boats and 7 sloops.

No military or naval air forces or dirigibles are to be maintained.

(14) Control will be maintained over the finances of Turkey until the discharge of her international obligations has been assured.

(15) Freedom of navigation and transit is secured. The following ports are declared international ports, provision to be made for free zones in each—Alexandretta, Basrah, Batoum, Constantinople Dedeagatch, Haifa, Haidar Pasha, Smyrna and Trebizond.

In addition to the above, there are numerous provisions regarding :—

(16) (*a*) League of Nations, (*b*) Protection of Minorities, (*c*) Restoration of abandoned property rights, (*d*) Prisoners of War, (*e*) Graves of Allied soldiers, (*f*) Punishment of war criminals, (*g*) Economic questions and concessions, (*h*) Labour conventions, and (*i*) Antiquities, but it is not necessary to detail these in the present statement.

2. However much they may regret some of these decisions Indian Muslims must feel satisfaction in knowing that the settlement has been greatly influenced by their representations. When replying to the Khilafat deputation on the 29th January last, His Excellency the Viceroy gave an account of the steps which had been taken by the Secretary of State and himself from the date of the armistice onwards to represent to His Majesty's Government the views of Indian Muslims, especially with regard to the holy places in the Hedjaz and the future of Constantinople, and to secure that their representations should receive a full hearing from the Supreme Council of the Allies. After that date the representatives of the All-India Khilafat Conference were given every facility and assistance by the Government of India to lay their case before the Prime Minister and the strength of Indian Muslim feeling in the matter has been impressed upon His Majesty's Government in frequent communications made to the Secretary of State. The Prime Minister replying to the Khilafat Deputation assured the Muhammadans of India that their case had been presented with great force and had been examined with conscientious care not merely by the delegates of the British Empire, but also by the Supreme Council of the Allies. And in fact the representations made by Indian Muhammadans did materially influence the final decision. It is well known that there was a great and strong body of public opinion both in England and America which favoured the removal of the Turkish capital from Constantinople to Asia Minor, and that such councils did not prevail is in no small measure due to the knowledge how keenly Indian Moslem opinion was opposed to this step. Indian Moslems have therefore the satisfaction of knowing that largely out of deference to their feelings and the representations of the Government of India, Constantinople was saved for the Turkish Empire as its capital.

3. The Governor General in Council would next like to advert to the allegation which is sometimes made that British policy has ever been in the past unfriendly to Turkey. For this statement there is no foundation. It is unnecessary to refer to the ancient friendship between the two countries, proved by the entry of Britain on the side of Turkey in the Crimean war and by all her subsequent efforts to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The forbearance which Britain displayed and the provocation which Turkey under the domination of German influences and the leadership of the Committee of Union and Progress gave, before war was declared, were fully explained in the communiqué issued by the Government of India in October 1914. It was Turkey which broke the traditional friendship with Great Britain. In his reply to the Khilafat Deputation the Prime Minister made it absolutely clear that Britain had no understanding of any sort or kind with Russia to the detriment of Turkey when the war began. In fact Britain sought to deter Turkey from entering the war by giving her the most complete assurances that if she maintained neutrality, Britain would see that at the conclusion of peace no conditions would be laid down which would impair her independence and integrity, and that economic conditions of a character favourable to Turkey would be obtained. In spite of all these assurances Turkey took the fatal step of entering the war on the side of Germany, and against her ancient Ally.

4. It is most important that there should be no misunderstanding as to the attitude of Government towards the question of the Khilafat. The Government of India repeat again that the question of the Khilafat is one for Muhammadans, and Muhammadans only, to decide, and that with their free choice in this matter, Government have no desire to interfere. But they cannot acquiesce in the statement which is now made that the Khilafat of the Ottoman Sultan has remained unchanged in its temporal attributes for thirteen centuries or that it implies any temporal allegiance on the part of Indian Muslims. These are propositions which are contrary to history. The temporal power associated with the Khilafat has undergone the most violent fluctuations during the last thirteen centuries. It has covered the whole of the dominions embraced in the Saracenic Empire when that was in the fullness of its glory. On the other hand it was reduced to nothing for over two centuries when the Khalifa was the mere spiritual Head of Islam under the Mameluk dynasty of Egypt. With the transference of the Khilafat to the Ottoman dynasty, the temporal power of the Khalifa has waxed and waned with the extent of the Ottoman Empire, but the essence of the Khilafat remained unaltered and cannot now be affected by any present change in the boundaries of that Empire. Nor, also, so far as Indian Muslims are concerned, is there any historical basis for the claim that the Khilafat implies any temporal allegiance on their part to the Sultan of Turkey. Any such theory of divided allegiance would be subversive of the constitutional basis on which all Governments rest.

5. It is also a mistake to suppose that the war was a religious one or that the terms of peace have been influenced in any way by religious considerations. The Muslims of India recognized this first proposition very clearly five years ago. The war was one between Christian powers and the alliance of Turkey with a Christian power places this beyond doubt. As to the second the peace conference has applied the same principles to all autocratic empires, Muslim and Christian alike. The Empire of Austria-Hungary has lost over two-thirds of its dominions and three-fourths of its population. Heavy as Turkey's losses are, they fall far short of these. And although it is true that Turkish sovereignty has been confined to areas within which Turks predominate, Indian Muhammadans must remember that the independence of their Arab co-religionists remains intact throughout a very large proportion of the remainder of the former Ottoman Empire and that the only areas which have been removed entirely from Muslim control are the comparatively small areas of Armenia, Thrace and Smyrna, in each of which according to pre-war statistics the population was predominantly non-Muslim.

6. Again it has been said that the settlement is a breach of the promise or offer made by the Prime Minister in his speech of January 1918 when he said: "Nor are we fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish in race." This passage must however be read with its context, for Mr. Lloyd George continued, "We do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the home-lands of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople—the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea being internationalized and neutralized—Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are, in our judgment, entitled to a recognition of their separate national conditions."

The peace terms now published fulfil this offer or promise, for her home-lands which are predominantly Turkish in race have been left to Turkey and these portions of Thrace and Smyrna which have been separated have been treated in accordance with the principle of nationality. This is a principle which has been followed in all the other Treaties of peace. The Supreme Council decided that the Turks had forfeited their title to rule over the majorities of other races and that these majorities should be joined to their own national states. Both in Thrace and in Smyrna the Muslim population before the war was in a minority. In 1914 and 1915 the Turkish Government carried out a systematic deportation of the non-Muslim population from these areas and the statistics of to-day cannot therefore be made a reason for retaining them under Turkish rule. In Thrace the sector of Constantinople, where Turks predominate, has been conserved to Turkey. The rest of Thrace was predominantly Greek in 1912 and has therefore been united with Greece. There is no doubt that Adrianople is predominantly Turkish, but it is only an island of Turks separated from the Constantinople sector by a region predominantly Greek. It is impossible to separate an island such as this from the territories by which they are surrounded, and therefore in accordance with the universal practice of the Peace Council in the rest of Europe it has been treated as part of Thrace subject to an arrangement which ensures a system of local self-government and guarantees proper representation to the Turkish majority in Adrianople. Similarly in Smyrna the majority of the people are definitely Greek and Armenian but the area transferred has been cut down to the minimum suitable for separate administration. The suzerainty remains with Turkey and the districts concerned will eventually decide their own destiny by vote. The port of Smyrna will be free, Turkey will have freedom of transit and there will be a separate department for the Turkish minority.

7. It is unnecessary to refer at length to the reasons which have led the Allies to insist upon the internationalization and neutralization of the Straits between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Its opening to Germany and its closure against the British in 1914 had disastrous effects in prolonging the great war with all its bloodshed and misery. This great waterway of the world must remain in future open to the free commerce of all nations.

8. The maintenance of some control over the finances of Turkey to safeguard international obligations is no new proposal as for years such control has been exercised for the administration of the Ottoman debt. This necessity has become all the greater now that the debt has increased from 160 millions to nearly five hundred millions, while Turkish territory has decreased. The new states formed out of Turkey and the ceded territories will bear a proportion of the pre-war debt. There are provisions granting to Turkey a consultative voice in the Financial Commission and for termination of the Commission when her obligations have been discharged.

9. The provisions regarding the army and navy of Turkey require little comment. The reduction of the Turkish army is in accordance with the arrangements which have been made for the general disarmament of the other powers lately at war with the Allies. Turkey had no effective navy before the war and this condition is maintained.

10. Of more interest to Muslims in India are those provisions which concern the portions of the former Turkish Empire where their Arab co-religionists preponderate. The absolute independence of Arabia is recognised. For generations the Arabs have suffered from the misrule of the Turks and it is unreasonable to ask that the Arab populations which have claimed independence of Turkey and have fought side by side with the Allies to secure their independence should be replaced by the Allies under Turkish rule. As the Prime Minister pointed out to the Khilafat Deputation, it would be unjust to deprive the Arabs of their independence merely because they are Muhammadans and co-religionists of the Turks. "We are applying" he said "exactly the same principles in Christian places, and to impose the dominion of the Sultan upon Arabia, which has no desire for it, is to impose upon Arabs something which we certainly would not dream of imposing upon Christian communities."

11. Similar considerations apply to Kurdistan of which the right to local autonomy is provisionally recognized, and to those areas in Asia, over which mandates have been intrusted by the Peace Conference to Britain and France, that is to say, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Syria. It cannot be too clearly understood that in all these three cases the mandates have been granted for a specific purpose and for a temporay period. The immediate application to these areas of the principle of nationality would spell chaos and anarchy; and the work of the mandatory powers is to assist the local inhabitants with administrative advise and help, until such time as they are fit to take over with success the business of administration without ouside assistance. Islam will not be weakened by these arrangements and the two great Powers, to whom these mandates have been confided include within the limits of their empires a very large proportion of the total Muslim population of the world—a guarantee that the inter ests and rights of the Muslims of these areas will be fully respected.

12. In the countries of Arabia, Irak and Palestine are situated the holy places of Islam with which all Muslims are profoundly concerned. When the war began the Allies gave a solemn pledge that the holy places would remain inviolate. This pledge has been observed in the spirit and in the letter during the actual occupation by His Majesty's forces of the territories in which some of the holy places are situated and steps have been taken to ensure their strict sanctity. The city of Jerusalem was not attacked as has been stated, but surrendered without violence offered or attempted, after it had been isolated in the course of operations against enemies armed in the field. The fullest measures were straightway taken to preserve the sanctity of the holy places within it, and the city which is in itself as sacred to Christians as to Muslims was entered by the victorious British General on foot. The Muslim shrines continue as before in the hands of their own Muslim custodians. In Mesopotamia the holy places of Kerbala and Najaf were never attacked and no acts of war were committed there by our troops. The scrupulous forbearance of His Majesty's soldiers was gratefully acknowledged by the inhabitants themselves. The unopposed occupation of Baghdad as of Jerusalem involved no attack on the Holy Places, but was an inevitable incident in the field operations of the war. The shrines in these three sacred places of Mesopotamia are now in the custody of a distinguished Muslim whose charge of them is an ample assurance that their sanctity will continue to be fully respected. The British forces have conducted no operations whatever in the Hedjaz and any reports that Mecca or Medina has been entered by British troops are utterly without foundation. These places are entirely under Arab control.

13. There remains the case of certain Armenian districts whose incorporation in the adjoining Armenian Republic is a direct consequence of Turkish misrule and of the application to this area of the principle of nationality. The cruelties perpetrated on the Armenians in the shape of massacre and deportation admit of no doubt. The story has been proved by independent and reliable witnesses and it is established beyond dispute that during the year 1915 at least 600,000 Armenians were destroyed. The facts were indeed admitted by the Turkish emissaries in Paris who represented the Turkish Government and their sole excuse was that the Committee of Union and Progress who were in power at the time were responsible for the massacres.

14. In these explanations of the Turkish Peace terms, the Governor-General in Council does not speak for His Majesty's Government. He has utilized such information as has come into his possession, and has attempted to explain the terms with special reference to their bearing on Indian Muslim sentiments. He has stated all the facts, nothing being mitigated and nothing overstated. He recognises that in spite of all explanations the terms of the peace settlement with Turkey are such as must cause pain to the Muhammadans of India. Indian Muslims must brace themselves to bear with patience and resignation the misfortunes of their Turkish co-religionists. The situation is one which calls for clear vision and a resolve to build a better future on the wreck of the past. Above all the world needs peace and goodwill. It is a matter of supreme necessity for all men to work towards this end and those who at this critical time arouse religious passions are enemies not only of India but of mankind.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1920.

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CALCUTTA: E. S. HARCOURT, MAJOR,

The 26th March 1920. *Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" MAY 15, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 13th May 1920.

CORRIGENDUM.—*In the table in paragraph 1 of the Government of India, Public Works Department Resolution No. 264-E.A., dated the 6th May 1920, published in the Supplement to the* Gazette of India *of the 8th May 1920, for* Rs. 1,675 *in the last column against 24th year and after read* Rs. 1,625.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1920.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th May 1920.

No. 482-F.—The following rules relating to the provincial legislative councils, which have been framed under section 72-A.-(2) (*a*) and section 72-A-(4) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*f*) of the Government of India Act and submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, are published for general information.

Composition of Legislative Council.

1. The Legislative Council of the Governor of the Punjab shall consist of—

(1) two members of the Executive Council *ex-officio*;

(2) sixty-five elected members;

(3) twenty members nominated by the Governor, of whom—

(*a*) not more than fourteen may be officials, and

(*b*) four shall be persons nominated to represent the classes hereinafter specified according to the following distribution, namely:—

(*i*) the European and Anglo-Indian communities ... 2

(*ii*) the Indian Christian community ... 1

(*iii*) the Punjabi officers and soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces ... 1

Elected Members.

Constituencies.

II. The elected members shall be elected by the constituencies specified in Schedule I to these rules, and the number of members to be elected by each constituency shall be as stated therein against that constituency.

General disqualifications for being elected.

III. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Council if such person—

(*a*) is not a British subject ; or

(*b*) is a female ; or

(*c*) is already a member of the Council or of any other legislative body constituted under the Act ; or

(*d*) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court ; or

(*e*) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind ; or

(*f*) is under 25 years of age ; or

(*g*) is an undischarged insolvent ; or

(*h*) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part :

Provided that the local Government may direct that, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, a Ruler of any State in India or the Rulers of any such States or a subject of any such State or any class of such subjects shall not be ineligible for election by reason only of not being a British subject or British subjects :

Provided further that the disqualification mentioned in clause (*d*) may be removed by an order of the local Government in this behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for election for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

Special qualifications for election in case of certain constituencies.

IV. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Council to represent any general or special constituency unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency.

(2) For the purposes of these rules—

(*a*) "general constituency" means a non-Muhammadan, Muhammadan, or Sikh constituency ; and

(*b*) "special constituency" means a Landholders', University, Commerce, or Industry constituency.

The right to elect.

General conditions of registration and disqualifications.

V. Every person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of a constituency who has the qualifications prescribed for an elector of that constituency and who is not subject to any of the disqualifications hereinafter set out, namely :—

(*a*) is not a British subject ; or

(*b*) is a female ; or

(*c*) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind ; or

(*d*) is under 21 years of age :

Provided that the local Government may direct that, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, a Ruler of any State in India or the Rulers of any such States or a subject of any such State or any class of such subjects shall not be disqualified for registration by reason only of not being a British subject or British subjects :

Provided further that, if a resolution is passed by the Council recommending that the sex disqualification for registration should be removed either in respect of women generally or any class of women, the local Government shall make regulations providing that women or a class of women, as the case may be, shall not be disqualified for registration by reason only of their sex :

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of more than one general constituency.

Qualification of electors.

VI. (1) The qualifications of an elector for a general constituency shall be such qualifications based on—

(*i*) community,

(*ii*) residence, and

(*iii*) (*a*) ownership or tenancy of immoveable property, or

(*b*) assessment to municipal or cantonment taxes, or

(*c*) assessment to income-tax, or

(*d*) receipt of a military pension,

as are specified in Schedule II to these rules in the case of that constituency.

(2) The qualifications of an elector for a special constituency shall be the qualifications specified in Schedule II to these rules in the case of that constituency.

Electoral roll.

VII. (1) An electoral roll shall be prepared for every constituency, on which shall be entered the names of all persons appearing to be entitled to be registered as electors for that constituency. It shall be published in the constituency together with a notice specifying the mode in which and the time within which any person whose name is not entered in the roll and who claims to have it inserted therein, or

any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person on the roll, may prefer a claim or objection to the Revising Authority.

(2) Subject to the provisions of these rules, the local Government shall make regulations providing for—

(1) The authority by whom the electoral roll shall be prepared and the particulars to be contained in the roll;

(2) the time at which the roll shall be prepared;

(3) the publication of the roll in such manner and in such language as to give it wide publicity in the constituency to which it relates;

(4) the mode in which and the time within which claims and objections may be preferred;

(5) the constitution and appointment of Revising Authorities to dispose of claims and objections;

(6) the manner in which notices of claims or objections shall be published;

(7) the place, date, and time at which and the manner in which claims or objections shall be heard;

and may make such regulations to provide for other matters incidental or ancillary to the preparation and revision of the roll as it may consider desirable. Such regulations may be made as to rolls generally or any class of rolls or any particular roll.

(3) The orders made by the Revising Authority shall be final, and the electoral roll shall be amended in accordance therewith and shall, as so amended, be republished in such manner as the local Government may prescribe.

(4) The electoral roll shall come into force from the date of such republication, and shall continue in force for a period of three years or for such less period as the local Government may by regulation prescribe, and after the expiration of such period a fresh roll shall be prepared in accordance with these rules.

(5) If a constituency is called upon to elect a member or members after an electoral roll has ceased to have force and before the completion of the new electoral roll, the old electoral roll shall for the purposes of that election continue to operate as the electoral roll for the constituency.

Right to vote.

VIII. Every person registered on the electoral roll for the time being in force for any constituency shall while so registered be entitled to vote at an election of a member or members for that constituency: provided that no person shall vote in more than one general constituency.

Nomination of candidates.

IX. (1) Any person may be nominated as a candidate for election in any constituency for which he is eligible for election under these rules.

(2) On or before the date on which a candidate is nominated the candidate shall make in writing and sign a declaration appointing either himself or some other person to be his agent for the election, and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such declaration has been made.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be renominated as a candidate for the same election.

Election.

X. (1) If the number of candidates who are duly nominated and who have not withdrawn their candidature before such time as the local Government may fix in this behalf exceeds that of the vacancies, a poll shall be taken.

(2) If the number of such candidates is equal to the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be duly elected.

(3) If the number of such candidates is less than the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be elected, and the Governor shall, by a notification in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, call for fresh nominations for the remaining vacancies, and if any such are received shall call upon the constituencies concerned to elect members to fill these vacancies.

(4) Votes shall be given by ballot and in general constituencies in person. No votes shall be received by proxy.

(5) Votes shall be counted by the Returning Officer, and any candidate, or, in the absence of the candidate, a representative duly authorised by him in writing, shall have a right to be present at the time of counting.

(6) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate or candidates, as the case may be, to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(7) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

(8) The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Council, and the name or names of the candidate or candidates elected shall be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

Government to make regulations regarding the conduct of elections.

XI. (1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, the local Government shall make regulations providing for—

(1) the form and manner in, and the conditions on, which nominations may be made and for the scrutiny of nominations.

(2) the appointment of a Returning Officer for each constituency and for his powers and duties;

(3) in the case of general constituencies, the division of the constituencies into polling areas in such manner as to give all electors such reasonable facilities for voting as are practicable in the circumstances, and the appointment of polling stations for those areas;

(4) the appointment of officers to preside at polling stations, and the duties of such officers;

(5) the checking of voters by reference to the electoral roll;

(6) the manner in which votes are to be given, and for special provision in this respect in the case of illiterate voters, or voters under physical or other disability.

(7) the procedure to be followed in respect of tender of votes by persons representing themselves to be electors after other persons have voted as such electors;

(8) the scrutiny of votes;

(9) the safe custody of ballot papers and other election papers, the period for which such papers shall be preserved, and for the inspection and production of such papers;

and may make such other regulations regarding the conduct of elections as it thinks fit.

(2) In the exercise of the foregoing power regulations may be made as to elections generally or any class of elections or in regard to constituencies generally or any class of constituency or any particular constituency.

Multiple elections.

XII. (1) If any person is elected by a constituency of the Council and a constituency of either chamber of the Indian legislature, the election of such person to the Council shall be void and the Governor shall call upon the constituency concerned to elect another person.

(2) If any person is elected either by more than one constituency of the Council or by a constituency of the Council and a constituency of the Legislative Council of another Governor's province, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Council or the Secretaries to both Councils, as the case may be, within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of such election in the local official Gazette, choose for which of these constituencies he shall serve, and the choice shall be conclusive.

(3) When any such choice has been made, the Governor shall call upon the constituency or constituencies for which such person has not chosen to serve to elect another person or persons.

(4) If the candidate does not make the choice referred to in sub-rule (2) of this rule, the elections of such person shall be void and the Governor shall call upon the constituency or constituencies concerned to elect another person or persons.

Nominated Members.

General disqualification for nomination.

XIII. (1) No person shall be nominated to the Council who—

(*a*) is not a British subject; or

(*b*) is a female; or

(*c*) is already a member of the Council or of any other legislative body constituted under the Act; or

(*d*) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court; or

(*e*) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(*f*) is under 25 years of age; or

(*g*) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(*h*) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part:

Provided that the local Government may direct that, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, a Ruler of any State in India or the Rulers of any such States or a subject of any such State or any class of such subjects shall not be disqualified for nomination by reason only of not being a British subject or British subjects:

Provided further that the disqualification mentioned in clause (d) may be removed by an order of the local Government in this behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

Term of office of nominated members.

XIV. (1) A nominated non-official member shall hold office for the duration of the Council to which he is nominated.

(2) Official members shall hold office for the duration of the Council to which they are nominated or for such shorter period as the Governor may, at the time of nomination, determine.

Obligation to take oath.

XV. Every person who is elected or nominated to be a member of th Council shall before taking his seat make, at a meeting of the Council, an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown in the following form, namely:—

I, A. B. having been elected/nominated a member of this Council do solemnly swear (*or* affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, His heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.

Vacation of seat.

Effect of subsequent disqualification or failure to take oath. XVI. (1) If any person having been elected or nominated subsequently becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in clauses (*a*), (*d*), (*e*), (*g*) and (*h*) of sub-rule (1) or in sub-rule (2) of rule III or of rule XIII, as the case may be, or fails to make the oath or affirmation prescribed by rule XV within such time as the Governor considers reasonable, the Governor shall, by notification in the *Punjab Government Gazette,* declare his seat to be vacant.

(2) When any such declaration is made, the Governor shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the constituency concerned to elect another person within such time as may be prescribed by the notification, or shall nominate another person, as the case may be.

Casual vacancies. XVII. (1) When a vacancy occurs in the case of an elected member by reason of his election being declared void, or by reason of absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted, the Governor shall, by notification in the *Punjab Government Gazette,* call upon the constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(2) If a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated member, the Governor shall nominate to the vacancy a person having the necessary qualification under these rules.

First constitution of the Council.

XVIII. (1) As soon as conveniently may be after these rules come into force a Council shall be constituted in accordance with their provisions Constitution of Council.

(2) For this purpose the Governor shall by notification in the *Punjab Government Gazette,* call upon the constituencies referred to in rule II to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time as may be prescribed by such notification, and shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Council before the date fixed for its first meeting.

(3) If any difficulty arises as to the preparation or publication of the first electoral roll or the holding of the first elections after the commencement of these rules, the local Government may by order do any matter or thing which appears to it necessary for the proper preparation or publication of the roll or for the proper holding of the elections.

General Elections.

XIX. (1) On the expiration of the duration of a Council or on its dissolution, a general election shall be held in order that a new Council may be constituted. Reconstitution of Council.

(2) On such expiration or dissolution, the Governor shall, by notification in the *Punjab Government Gazette,* call upon the constituencies referred to in rule II to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time after the date of expiration or dissolution as may be prescribed by such notification:

Provided that, if the Governor thinks fit, such notification may be issued at any time not being more than three months prior to the date on which the duration of the Council would expire in the ordinary course of events.

(3) Before the date fixed for the first meeting of the Council, the Governor shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Council.

XX. As soon as may be after the expiration of the time fixed for the election of members at any election, the names of the members elected for the various constituencies at such election shall be notified in the *Punjab Government Gazette.* Publication of result of election.

XXI. Until a Governor is appointed for the Punjab, references in these rules to the Governor shall be deemed to be references to the Lieutenant-Governor. References to Governor to include Lieutenant-Governor.

SCHEDULE I.

1. List of Constituencies.

Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of Members
South-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan Urban	The municipalities of Bhiwani, Hissar, Sirsa, Hansi, Rohtak, Sonepat, Jhajjar, Rewari, Panipat, Karnal, Kaithal and Shahabad, and the notified areas of Karnal (civil station), Kaithal and Hidayatpur Chhaoni (Gurgaon).	1
North-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The municipalities of Ambala, Jagadhri, Simla, Ludhiana, Jagraon, Hoshiarpur and Jullundur, and the cantonments of Ambala, Kasauli, Dagshai, Sabathu, Jutogh and Jullundur.	1
West-Central Towns (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The municipalities of Lahore, Kasur, Ferozepore, Fazilka, and the cantonments of Lahore and Ferozepore.	1
East-Central Towns (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The municipalities of Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Batala, Dalhousie, Sialkot and Dharmsala, and the cantonments of Amritsar, Balun, Bakloh, Sialkot and Dharmsala.	1
North-West Towns (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The municipalities of Gujrat, Jalalpur Jattan, Bhera, Khushab, Jhelum, Pind Dadan Khan, Rawalpindi, Murree, Mianwali, Gujranwala and Wazirabad, and the cantonments of Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Murree, Campbellpur and Attock, and the notified areas of Sargodha, Campbellpur and Sheikhupura.	1
West Punjab Towns (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The municipalities of Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang-Maghiana, Chiniot, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, and the cantonment of Multan.	1
Hissar (Non-Muhammadan) ...	Non-Muhammadan Rural ..	The Hissar District ...	1
South-East Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Jhajjar and Sonepat Tahsils of the Rohtak District.	1
North-West Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Rohtak and Gohana Tahsils of the Rohtak District.	1
Gurgaon (Non-Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Gurgaon District ...	1
Karnal (Non-Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Karnal District ...	1

Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of Members.
Ambala-*cum*-Simla (Non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan Rural ...	The Ambala and Simla Districts ...	1
Kangra (Non-Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Kangra District ...	1
Hoshiarpur (Non-Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Hoshiarpur District ...	1
Jullundur-*cum*-Ludhiana (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Jullundur and Ludhiana Districts.	1
Lahore and Ferozepore *cum*-Sheikhupura (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Lahore, Ferozepore and Sheikhupura Districts.	1
Amritsar-*cum*-Gurdaspur (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts.	1
Rawalpindi Division and Lahore Division (North) (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Rawalpindi Division and the Sialkot and Gujranwala Districts.	1
Multan Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Ditto ...	The Multan Division ...	1
West Punjab Towns (Muhammadan)...	Muhammadan Urban ...	The municipalities of Gujrat, Jalalpur Jattan, Bhera, Khushab, Jhelum, Pind Dadan Khan, Rawalpindi, Murree, Mianwali, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang-Maghiana, Chiniot, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, the cantonments of Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Murree, Campbellpur and Multan and the notified areas of Sargodha and Campbellpur.	1
West Central Towns (Muhammadan)	Ditto ..	The municipalities of Lahore, Kasur, Ferozepore, Fazilka, Gujranwala and Wazirabad, the cantonments of Lahore and Ferozepore and the notified area of Sheikhupura.	1
East Central Towns (Muhammadan)...	Ditto ...	The municipalities of Amritsar, Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Batala, Dalhousie, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Dharmsala, and the cantonments of Amritsar, Sialkot, Balun, Bakloh, Jullundur and Dharmsala.	1

Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of Members.
South East Towns (Muhammadan) ...	Muhammadan Urban ...	The municipalities of Bhiwani, Hissar, Sirsa, Hansi, Rohtak, Sonepat, Jhajjar, Rewari, Panipat, Karnal, Kaithal, Shahabad, Ambala, Jagadhri, Simla, Ludhiana and Jagraon, the cantonments of Ambala, Kasauli, Dagshai, Subathu and Jutogh and the notified areas of Karnal (Civil Station), Kaithal and Hidayatpore Chhaoni (Gurgaon).	1
Gurgaon-*cum*-Hissar (Muhammadan)	Muhammadan Rural ..	The Gurgaon and Hissar Districts...	1
Ambala Division (North East) (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Rohtak, Karnal, Ambala and Simla Districts.	1
Hoshiarpur-*cum*-Ludhiana (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Hoshiarpur and Ludhiana Districts.	1
Ferozepore (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Ferozepore District ...	1
Jullundur (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Jullundur District ...	1
Kangra-*cum*-Gurdaspur (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Kangra and Gurdaspur Districts.	1
Lahore (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ..	The Lahore District ...	1
Amritsar (Muhammadan) ..	Ditto ..	The Amritsar District ...	1
Sialkot (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Sialkot District ...	1
Gujranwala (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Gujranwala District ...	1
Sheikhupura (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Sheikhupura District ...	1
Gujrat (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Gujrat District ...	1
Shahpur (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Shahpur District excluding the Khushab Tahsil.	1
Mianwali-*cum*-Khushab (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Mianwali District and the Khushab Tahsil of the Shahpur District.	1

Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of Members.
Attock (Muhammadan) ...	Muhammadan Rural ...	The Attock District ...	1
Rawalpindi (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Rawalpindi District ...	1
Jhelum (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Jhelum District ...	1
Lyallpur North (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Lyallpur and Jaranwala Tahsils of the Lyallpur District.	1
Lyallpur South (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Samundri and Toba Tek Singh Tahsils of the Lyallpur District.	1
Montgomery (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Montgomery District ...	1
Multan East (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Kabirwala, Khanewal and Mailsi Tahsils of the Multan District.	1
Multan West (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Multan, Shujabad and Lodhran Tahsils of the Multan District.	1
Jhang (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Jhang District	1
Muzaffargarh (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Muzaffargarh District ...	1
Dera Ghazi Khan (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Dera Ghazi Khan District ...	1
Ambala Division with Hoshiarpur and Kangra (Sikh).	Sikh	The Ambala Division and the Hoshiarpur and Kangra Districts.	1
Jullundur (Sikh)	Sikh	The Jullundur District ...	1
Ludhiana (Sikh)	Sikh	The Ludhiana District ...	1
Ferozepore (Sikh)	Sikh	The Ferozepore District ...	1
Lahore (Sikh)	Sikh	The Lahore District	1
Amritsar (Sikh)	Sikh	The Amritsar District	1

Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of Members.
Sialkot-*cum*-Gurdaspur (Sikh) ...	Sikh	The Sialkot and Gurdaspur Districts.	1
Lyallpur (Sikh)	Sikh	The Lyallpur District	1
Multan Division and Sheikhupura (Sikh).	Sikh	The Sheikhupura District, and the Multan Division excluding the Lyallpur District.	1
Rawalpindi Division and Gujranwala (Sikh).	Sikh	The Gujranwala District and the Rawalpindi Division.	1
Punjab Landholders (General) ...	Landholders'	The Punjab	1
Muhammadan Landholders ...	Do.	Do.	1
Sikh Landholders	Do.	Do.	1
Baloch Tumandars	Do.	(Non-territorial)	1
Punjab University	University	Do.	1
Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association.	Commerce and Industry ...	Do.	1
Punjab Industry	Ditto	Do.	1

The definition in this Schedule of the extent of a rural constituency by reference to a Division or District or part of a District shall not have the effect of including in that constituency any area which is included in an urban constituency of the same communal description.

SCHEDULE II.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

1. For the purpose of this Schedule—

(a) "annual rental value" in relation to immoveable property means the amount for which such property, together with its appurtenances and furniture, if any, is actually let or may reasonably be expected to let from year to year;

(b) "date of publication of the electoral roll" means the date on which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules;

(c) "land revenue" means land revenue as defined in section 3 (6) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, and, in the case of fluctuating land revenue or land revenue assessed on lands subject to river action, the average amount of such land revenue paid during the three years preceding the date of publication of the electoral;

(d) "member" in relation to the Punjab Chamber of Commerce or the Punjab Trades Association includes any person entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of membership on behalf of and in the name of any firm, company or corporation registered as a member;

(e) "owner" does not include a mortgagee;

(f) "tenant" includes any person who is in possession of a house other than a military or police barrack, or of part of such a house, by virtue of any office, service or employment;

(g) "the land records" means an attested record of rights or an attested annual record of rights maintained under Chapter IV of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, and includes an order finally sanctioning a mutation duly passed under that Chapter;

(h) "zaildar," "inamdar," "sufedposh" and "lambardar" means respectively a person appointed as a zaildar, inamdar, sufedposh or lambardar in accordance with rules for the time being in force under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, and do not include a substitute appointed temporarily for any such person.

Presumption as to residence.

2. For the purposes of this Schedule, a person may be presumed to reside in a constituency if he has for the four years preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll continuously owned a residential house, or a share in a residential house, in the constituency, and that house has not during the twelve months preceding such date been let on rent either in whole or in part.

Land-records, etc., to be conclusive evidence.

3. For the purpose of determining any claim to a qualification under this Schedule any entry in the land records or in any municipal or cantonment records shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein.

Joint families.

4. Where property is held or payments are made by the members of a Hindu joint family, the family shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether under this Schedule the requisite qualification exists; and, if it is does exist, the person qualified as an elector shall be the manager of the family or a person appointed by the majority of the family in that behalf.

General Constituencies.

Qualifications based on community.

5. A person shall be qualified as an elector—

(a) in a non-Muhammadan constituency who is neither a Muhammadan nor a Sikh,

(b) in a Muhammadan constituency who is a Muhammadan, and

(c) in a Sikh constituency who is a Sikh:

provided that such person has the further qualifications hereinafter prescribed for an elector of the particular constituency.

Other qualifications.

6. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Schedule, a person shall be qualified as an elector for an urban constituency who resides in the constituency and who—

(a) has owned in the constituency for the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll immoveable property, not being land assessed to land revenue but including any building erected on such land, of the value of not less than Rs. 4,000 or of an annual rental value of not less than Rs. 96: provided that a person shall be deemed to have owned such property for any period during which it was owned by any person through whom he derives title by inheritance; or

(b) has for the twelve months aforesaid occupied as a tenant in the constituency immoveable property, not being land assessed to land revenue but including any building erected on such land, of an annual rental value of not less than Rs. 96; or

(c) was during the twelve months aforesaid assessed in respect of any direct municipal or cantonment tax to an amount of not less than Rs. 50; or

(d) was during the financial year preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll assessed to income-tax; or

(e) is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of His Majesty's regular forces; or

(f) has in the constituency any of the qualifications hereinafter prescribed for an elector of a rural constituency.

Rural Constituencies.

7. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Schedule, a person shall be qualified as an elector for a rural constituency who resides in the constituency, and who—

(a) is a zaildar, inamdar, sufedposh or lambardar in the constituency; or

(b) is the owner of land in the constituency assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 25 per annum; or

(c) is an assignee of land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 50 per annum; or

(d) is a tenant or lessee, under the terms of a lease for a period of not less than three years, of Crown land in the constituency for which rent of not less than Rs. 25 per annum is payable: provided that, when the amount payable is assessed from harvest to harvest, the annual rent payable by such person shall be deemed to be the annual average amount payable by him in the three years preceding the date aforesaid; or

(e) is a tenant with a right of occupancy as defined in Chapter II of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, in respect of land in the constituency assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 25 per annum; or

(f) was during the financial year preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll assessed to income-tax; or

(g) is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of His Majesty's regular forces; or

(h) has in the constituency any of the qualifications prescribed for an elector of an urban constituency.

Special Constituencies.

Landholders' Constituencies.

8. (1) A person shall be qualified as an elector for a Landholders' constituency (other than the Baloch Tumandars' constituency) who resides in the Punjab and who is—

(a) the owner of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 500 per annum; or

(b) an assignee of land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 500 per annum:

Provided that no person shall be qualified as an elector for the Muhammadan Landholders' constituency who is not a Muhammadan or for the Sikh Landholders' constituency who is not a Sikh, and no Muhammadan or Sikh shall be qualified as an elector for the Punjab Landholders' (General) constituency.

(2) A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Baloch Tumandars' constituency who is a Tumandar recognised by the Government or a person performing the duties of a Tumandar with the sanction of the Government.

The University Constituency.

9. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Punjab University constituency who has resided in the Punjab during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll and is a Fellow or Honorary Fellow of the Punjab University or a graduate of the University of not less than seven years' standing.

The Commerce Constituency.

10. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Commerce constituency who has a place of business, or works for gain, in the Punjab and is a member of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce or of the Punjab Trades Association.

The Industry Constituency.

11. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Industry constituency who—

(a) is the owner of a factory which is situated in the Punjab and is subject to the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, and in which work has been carried on during the twelve months preceding the date of the publication of the electoral roll, or

(b) is a partner in a firm owning such a factory and has been nominated by the firm for the purpose of voting in its behalf, or

(c) is a member of a company having a place of business in the Punjab and having a paid-up capital of not less than Rs. 25,000, and has been nominated by the company for the purpose of voting in its behalf.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 8th May, 1920.

No. 1830.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 9th April 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
GT. GEORGE STREET,
S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

9th April 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d.* per month to the end of the current year for each additional copy required.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licenses and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Gt. George Street,

S. W. 1.

LIST A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported withou

li cence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 501.)
(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 501.)
Allumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
(A)*Animals, living, for food (other than horses).
Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Armoured motor-cars.
(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
(A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.
(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.
(A) Basic slag.
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
(A) Butter.
(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—
Husk meal ;
Maize germ meal ;
Maize meal and flour.
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 501).
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cheese.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, pages 500, 501.)
(A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives. (*See*, however, page 500.)
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
(A) Cocoa, raw.
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
Coin, *see* Gold ; Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, pages 500-501).
Combings, *see* Malt.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
Culms, *see* Malt.
(A) Dari.
Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) †Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. (*See*, however, page 500.)
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives, except the following :— Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses.
(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 501.)
(A) Fish except the following :—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Barley ; Maize ; Rice ; Rye ; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings. (*See* also page 502.)
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings, as, *e. g.*, Cakes, Hay, Oats, etc.
(A) Forage, green.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
(A) Fruit, preserved, the following :—
(*i*) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following :—
Pears.
Pineapples.
Peaches.
(*ii*) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup, except Cherries.
(*iii*) Fruit Pulp.
(*iv*) Jam and Marmalade.

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*Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

†The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes. Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes. Maypole dyes.
Fairy dyes. Dainty dyes. Dob's household dyes.

(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers.'
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns.
(A) Hay.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
(A) Machine-guns, mountings for machine-guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat and horseflesh.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Milk, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
*Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
(A) Quinine sulphate.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calfskins; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.
(A) Yeast.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open general licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Bird seed.

Blanc-mange powder.

Cake mixture.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

Custard powder.

Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.

Gloy.

Horseflesh.

Koffiio.

Lactol.

Lactogol.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.

Marmite.

Mincemeat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Paisley flour.

"Phosto" animal food.

Pudding powder.

Puddings.

Restorine.

Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i. e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section ; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licenses for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia (other than Esthonia, Lettland and Lithuania), Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases ; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general license must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports ...	... Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	... Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive).	... Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the export of smoothbore guns, and munitions for use therewith.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smoothbore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without application for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Sections.

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Iceland.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition", all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are :—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. Within this area are included all Islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

Open General Licence for the export of aircraft, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

Open General Licence for the export of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

Notes regarding export to certain countries.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.-1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C.-2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to **Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia** (except **Dalmatia**), **Lettland (Latvia)** **Lithuania, Poland.**

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are, at present, under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta, and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna, will only be accepted, if they are fully addressed "c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," (and/or Smyrna) and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments the consignee need not be stated ; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W.-1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S.-90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Quinine sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.

POST OFFICE.

The 8th May 1920.

No. 1658.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall, with effect from the 10th May 1920, be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 122 of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely :—

For every sum of 5 shillings or fraction thereof ... Annas 3."

No. 1903.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. *For* rule 70 of the said rules and the Exceptions below it, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"70. Value-payable postal articles as enumerated below may also be transmitted to the undermentioned countries, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender in respect of any such postal article shall not exceed Rs. 250 in the case of the United Kingdom and Rs. 600 in other cases, and shall not contain a fraction of an anna, and provided that such parcels, letters and packets do not contain coupons, tickets, certificates or introductions designed for the sale of goods on what is known as the snowball system :—

United Kingdom.—Registered parcels.

Ceylon.—Registered parcels, registered letters, registered book-packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage and fully prepaid unregistered book-packets.

Portuguese India, the Seychelles, the Somaliland Protectorate and the Straits Settlements.—Registered parcels, registered letters and registered book-packets."

Note.—Bills of lading may not be enclosed in value-payable postal articles intended for the Straits Settlements."

2. In the explanation to rule 71 of the said rules after the words "bills of lading" the words and brackets "(except to the Straits Settlements)" shall be inserted.

3. Rule 72 of the said rules shall be renumbered rule 72 (1) and in it the following amendments shall be made namely :—

(*i*) in the second sentence, for the words "if the article is an unregistered parcel" the words "If the article is a parcel intended for delivery in the United Kingdom or if it is an unregistered parcel" shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) in clause (*a*) after the letters "V. P." the words "or in the case of value payable parcels for the United Kingdom," the word "Reimbursement" shall be inserted ; and

(*iii*) the following shall be inserted as sub-rule (2) :—

"(2) In the case of a postal parcel intended for transmission to the United Kingdom as value-payable a posting fee of 2 anna shall also be prepaid by the sender by affixing postage stamps of the value of the fee to the article itself."

4. *For* rule 74 of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"74. The amount to be recovered from the addressee shall be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to himself *plus*, in the case of registered parcels (other than those received from the United Kingdom), registered letters, and registered book-packets, a fee calculated as in sub-rule (1) of rule 72. A delivery fee of 2 annas on every parcel transmitted from the United Kingdom as value-payable shall also be levied from the addressee. When the amount due is recovered from the addressee, the sum for payment to the

sender shall be remitted to him by means of a money order. If the addressee of a value-payable article refuses or omits to take delivery of it, the article shall be returned to the sender, who will be required to pay any charges that may be due on it, and to acknowledge receipt of the article by signing the form presented by the postman. In no circumstances will the fee or fees prepaid in stamps be refunded.

Note.—The conversion into Indian currency of the amount specified for remittance to the sender of a value-payable parcel posted in the United Kingdom shall be effected at the rate of exchange for the issue of foreign sterling money orders in force on the date of receipt of the parcel in the Indian Post Office of exchange concerned"

5. To rule 75 of the said rules, the following ***exception*** shall be added, namely :—

" *Exception*.—This rule does not apply to value-payable parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom."

6. In the opening sentence of rule 78 of the said rules, ***after*** the word "by" the words " the inland " shall be inserted.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th May 1920.

No. 57.—The Governor-General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. E. Burdon, of his office of Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council.

H. P. DUVAL.

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th May 1920.

No. 491-F.—The following rules relating to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, which have been made under sections 63 A (1), 63 B (1), and (2) and 64 (1) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of the Government of India Act and submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, are published for general information.

Composition of Legislative Assembly.

I. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of—

(1) one hundred and two elected members, and

(2) forty-one members nominated by the Governor-General, of whom not more than twenty-six may be officials, and one shall be a person nominated as the result of an election held in Berar.

Elected Members.

Constituencies.

II. The elected members shall be elected by the constitutucies specified in Schedule I to these rules subject to the provisions of that Schedule in regard to constituencies entitled to elect in rotation, and the number of members to be elected by each constituency shall be as stated therein against that constituency.

General disqualifications for being elected.

III. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Legislative Assembly if such person—

(*a*) is not a British subject ; or

(*b*) is a female ; or

(*c*) is already a member of any legislative body constituted under the Act ; or

(*d*) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under sus-

pension from practising as such by order of any competent court; or

(e) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(f) is under 25 years of age; or

(g) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(h) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part:

Provided that, if the Ruler of a State in India or any subject of such a State is not ineligible for election to the Legislative Council of a province, such Ruler or subject shall not by reason of not being a British subject be ineligible for election to the Legislative Assembly by any constituency in that province:

Provided fourther that the disqualification mentioned in clause (d) may be removed by an order of the Governor-General in Council in this behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for election for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

(3) A person who has been convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A. of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or has been reported by Commissioners holding an election inquiry as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV to these rules, shall not be eligible for election for five years from the date of such conviction or of the finding of the Commissioners, as the case may be; and a person reported by such Commissioners to be guilty of any other corrupt practice shall be similarly disqualified for three years from such date.

(4) A person who having been a candidate or an election agent at an election has failed to lodge the return of election expenses hereinafter prescribed or has lodged a return which is found either by Commissioners holding an election inquiry or by a Magistrate in a judicial proceeding to be false in any material particular shall be disqualified for five years from the date of the election from being nominated as a candidate at any other election:

Provided that either of the disqualifications mentioned in sub-rules (3) and (4) of this rule may be removed by an order of the Governor-General in Council in that behalf.

Special qualifications for election in case of certain constituencies.

IV. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Legislative Assembly to represent—

(a) a general constituency in the presidency of Madras or in the presidency of Bengal, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constitutency or of another constituency of the same communal description situate in the same presidency; or

(b) a general constituency in the presidency of Bombay, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency and he has resided in the constituency for a period of six months prior to the first day of January in the year in which the constituency is called upon to elect a member or members: provided that a candidate eligible for election in any such constituency shall be eligible for election in constituency of the same communal description if the whole or part of either constituency is included in the same district; or

(c) a general constituency in the province of Bihar and Orissa or in the province of Assam, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency or of any other general constituency in the same province; or

(d) a Muhammadan or non-Muhammadan constituency in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of a Muhammadan or non-Muhammadan constituency in that province; or

(e) a general constituency in the Punjab or in the Central Provinces or a European constituency in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or a constituency in the province of Burma or any special constituency, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency.

(2) For the purposes of these rules—

(a) "general constituency" means a non-Muhammadan, Muhammadan, European, non-European, or Sikh constituency; and

(b) "special constituency" means a Landholders' or Indian Commerce constituency.

The right to elect.

General conditions of registration and disqualifications.

V. (1) Every person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of a constituency who has the qualifications prescribed for an elector of that constituency and who is not subject to any of the disqualifications hereinafter set out, namely :—

(*a*) is not a British subject ; or

(*b*) is a female ; or

(*c*) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind ; or

(*d*) is under 21 years of age :

Provided that, if the Ruler of a State in India or any subject of such a State is not disqualified for registration on the electoral roll of a constituency of the Legislative Council of a province, such Ruler or subject shall not by reason of not being a British subject be disqualified for registration on the electoral roll of any constituency of the Legislative Assembly in that province :

Provided further that, if a resolution is passed by the Legislative Assembly recommending that the sex disqualification for registration should be removed either in respect of women generally or any class of women, the Governor-General in Council shall make regulations providing that women or a class of women, as the case may be, shall not be disqualified for registration by reason only of their sex :

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of more than one general constituency.

(2) If any person is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A. of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or is reported by the Commissioners holding an election inquiry as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV to these rules, his name, if on the electoral roll, shall be removed therefrom and shall not be registered thereon for a period of five years from the date of the conviction or the report, as the case may be, or if not on the electoral roll, shall not be so registered for a like period ; and if any person is reported by such Commissioners as guilty of any other corrupt practice as specified in the said Schedule, his name, on the electoral roll, shall be removed therefrom and shall not be registered thereon for a period of three years from the date of the report or, if not on the electoral roll, shall not be registered for a like period :

Provided that the Governor General in Council may direct that the name of any person to whom this sub-rule applies shall be registered on the electoral roll.

Qualifications of electors.

VI. (1) The qualifications of an elector for a general constituency shall be such qualifications based on—

(*i*) community ,

(*ii*) residency, and

(*iii*) (*a*) ownership or occupation of a building, or

(*b*) assessment to or payment of municipal or cantonment rates or taxes or local cesses ; or

(*c*) assessment to or payment of income-tax ; or

(*d*) the holding of land,

as are specified in Schedule II to these rules in the case of that constituency.

(2) The qualifications of an elector for a special constituency shall be the qualifications specified in Schedule II to these rules in the case of that constituency.

Electoral

VII. (1) An electoral roll shall be prepared for every constituency, on which shall be entered the names of all persons appearing to be entitled to be registered as electors for that constituency. It shall be published in the constituency together with a notice specifying the mode in which and the time within which any person whose name is not entered in the roll and who claims to have it inserted therein, or any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person on the roll, may prefer a claim or objection to the Revising Authority.

(2) The regulations for the time being in force in any province for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of that province in regard to the following matters, namely,—

(1) the authority by whom the electoral roll shall be prepared and the particulars to be contained in the roll,

(2) the time at which the roll shall be prepared,

(3) the publication of the roll in the constituency to which it relates,

(4) the mode in which and the time within which claims and objections may be preferred,

(5) the constitution and appointment of Revising Authorities to dispose of claims and objections,

(6) the manner in which notices of claims or objections shall be published,

(7) the place, date, and time at which and the manner in which claims or objections shall be heard,

shall apply for the purpose of the holding of elections within that province to the Legislative Assembly:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that such modifications and adaptations as he may specify shall be made in the application of those regulations.

(3) The orders made by the Revising Authority shall be final, and the electoral roll shall be amended in accordance therewith and shall, as so amended, be republished in the case of each province in such manner as may be prescribed by the regulations aforesaid for the republication of electoral rolls of constituencies of the Legislative Council.

(4) The electoral roll shall come into force from the date of such republication, and shall continue in force for a period of three years or for such less period as the Governor-General in Council may by regulation prescribe, and after the expiration of such period a fresh roll shall be prepared in accordance with these rules.

(5) If a constituency is called upon to elect a member or members after an electoral roll has ceased to have force and before the completion of the new electoral roll, the old electoral roll shall for the purposes of that election continue to operate as the electoral roll for the constituency.

Right to vote. VIII. Every person registered on the electoral roll for the time being in force for any constituency shall while so registered be entitled to vote at an election of a member or members for that constituency: provided that no person shall vote in more than one general constituency.

Nomination of candidate. IX. (1) Any person may be nominated as a candidate for election in any constituency for which he is eligible for election under these rules.

(2) On or before the date on which a candidate is nominated, the candidate shall make in writing and sign a declaration appointing either himself or some other person who is not disqualified under these rules for the appointment to be his election agent, and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such declaration has been made.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be renominated as a candidate for the same election.

Election. X. (1) If the number of candidates who are duly nominated and who have not withdrawn their candidature before such time as the Governor-General in Council may fix in this behalf exceeds that of the vacancies, a poll shall be taken.

(2) If the number of such candidates is equal to the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be duly elected

(3) If the number of such candidates is less than the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be elected. and the Governor-General shall, by a notification in the *Gazette of India* call for fresh nominations for the remaining vacancies, and if any such are received shall call upon the constituencies concerned to elect members to fill these vacancies.

(4) Votes shall be given by ballot and in general and Landholders' constituencies in person. No votes shall be received by proxy.

(5) In plural-member constituencies every elector shall have as many votes as there are members to be elected: provided that no elector shall give more than one vote to any one candidate except in the case of the plural-member constituencies in the presidency of Bombay, in which constituencies any elector may accumulate his votes upon one candidate or distribute them amongst the candidates as he pleases.

(6) Votes shall be counted by the Returning Officer, and any candidate, or, in the absence of the candidate, a representative duly authorised by him in writing, shall have a right to be present at the time of counting.

(7) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate or candidates, as the case may be, to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(8) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

(9) The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name or names of the candidate or candidates elected shall be published in the *Gazette of India.*

Regulations regarding the conduct of elections.

XI. The regulations for the time being in force in any province for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of that province in regard to the following matters, namely,—

(1) the form and manner, in, and the conditions on, which nominations may be made, and for the scrutiny of nominations,

(2) the appointment of a Returning Officer for each constituency and for his powers and duties,

(3) the division of general and Landholders' constituencies into polling areas and the appointment of polling stations for these areas,

(4) the appointment of officers to preside at polling stations, and the duties of such officers,

(5) the checking of voters by reference to the electoral roll,

(6) the manner in which votes are to be given, both generally and in the case of illiterate voters or voters under physical or other disability,

(7) the procedure to be followed in respect of tender of votes by persons representing themselves to be electors after other persons have voted as such electors,

(8) the scrutiny of votes,

(9) the safe custody of ballot papers and other election papers, the period for which such papers shall be preserved, and the inspection and production of such papers, and

(10) the conduct of elections generally, shall apply for the purpose of the holding of elections within that province to the Legislative Assembly :

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that such modifications and adaptations as he may specify shall be made in the application of those regulations.

Multiple Elections.

XII. (1) If any person is elected by more than one constituency, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of such election in the *Gazette of India*, choose for which of these constituencies he shall serve, and the choice shall be conclusive.

(2) When any such choice has been made, the Governor-General shall call upon any constituency or constituencies for which such person has not chosen to serve to elect another person or persons.

(3) If the candidate does not make the choice referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule, the elections of such person shall be void and the Governor-General shall call upon the constituency or constituencies concerned to elect another person or persons.

Election agents and expenses.

Disqualification for being an election agent.

XIII. No person shall be appointed an election agent who is himself ineligible for election as being subject to the disqualification mentioned in sub-rule (3) of rule III.

Return of election expenses.

XIV. (1) Within one month or such longer period as the Governor-General may allow after the date of the declaration of the result of the election every candidate, either personally or through his election agent, shall cause to be lodged with the Returning Officer a return of his election expenses containing the particulars specified in Schedule III to these rules.

(2) Every such return shall contain a statement of all payments made by the candidate or by his election agent or by any persons on behalf of the candidate or in his interests for expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct and management of the election, and further a statement of all unpaid claims in respect of such expenses of which he or his election agent is aware.

(3) The return shall be accompanied by declarations by the candidate and his election agent which shall be in the form contained in the said Schedule and shall be made on oath or affirmation before a Magistrate.

(4) The Governor-General in Council shall cause to be prepared in such manner, and maintained for such time, as he may direct, a record showing the names of all candidates at every election under these rules and the date on which the return of election expenses of each candidate has been lodged with the Returning Officer.

Accounts of Agents.

XV. Every election agent shall keep regular books of accounts in which the particulars of all expenditure of the nature referred to in rule XIV shall be entered, whether such expenditure is incurred by the candidate or by the election agent or by any person under the direction of the candidate or the election agent.

Nominated Members.

XVI. (1) Save as expressly provided in these rules in regard to the nomination of a person elected in Berar, no person shall be nominated to the Legislative Assembly who—

(*a*) is not a British subject ; or

(*b*) is a female ; or

(*c*) is already a member of any legislative body constituted under the Act ; or

(*d*) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court ; or

(*e*) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind ; or

(*f*) is under 25 years of age ; or

(*g*) is an undischarged insolvent ; or

(*h*) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part :

Provided that, if the Ruler of a State in India or any subject of such a State is not disqualified for nomination to the Legislative Council of a province, such Ruler or subject shall not by reason of not being a British subject be disqualified for nomination to the Legislative Assembly to represent that province :

Provided further that the disqulification mentioned in clause (*d*) may be removed by an order of the Governor-General in Council in this behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

(3) A person who has been convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or has been reported by Commissioners holding an election inquiry as guilty of a corrupt practise as specified in Part I, or in paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 of [illegible], of Schedule IV to these rules, shall not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of such conviction or of the finding of the Commissioners, as the case may be ; and a person reported by such Commissioners to be guilty of any other corrupt practice shall be similarly disqualified for three years from such date.

(4) A person who having been a candidate or an election agent at an election has failed to lodge the return of election expenses prescribed in these rules or has lodged a return which is found either by Commissioners holding an inquiry or by a Magistrate in a judicial proceeding to be false in any material particular shall not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of the election :

Provided that either of the disqualifications mentioned in sub-rules (3) and (4) of this rule may be removed by an order of the Governor-General in Council in this behalf.

XVII. (1) A nominated non-official member shall hold office for the duration of the Legislative Assembly to which he is nominated. *Term of office of the nominated member.*

(2) Official members shall hold office for the duration of the Legislative Assembly to which they are nominated or for such shorter period as the Governor-General may, at the time of nomination, determine.

Obligation to take oath.

XVIII. Every person who is elected or nominated to be a member of the Legislative Assembly shall before taking his seat make at a meeting of the Legislative Assembly an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown in the following form, namely :— *Taking of oath.*

I, A. B., having been $\frac{\text{elected}}{\text{nominated}}$ a member of this Assembly do solemnly swear (*or* affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, His heirs and succesors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.

Vacation of seat.

XIX. If any person having been elected or nominated subsequently becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in clauses (*a*), (*d*), (*e*), (*g*) and (*h*) of sub-rule (1) or in sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) of rule III or of rule XVI, as the case may be, or fails to make the oath or affirmation prescribed by rule XVIII within such time as the Governor-General considers reasonable, the Governor-General shall, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare his seat to be vacant. *Effect of subsequent disabilities or failure to take oath.*

XX. (1) When a vacancy occurs in the case of an elected member by reason of his election being declared void or his seat being declared vacant, or by reason of absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted, the Governor-General shall, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, call upon the constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification. *Vacancies.*

(2) If a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated member, the Governor-General shall nominate to the vacancy a person having the necessary qualification under these rules.

First constitution of the Legislative Assembly.

Constitution of Legislative Assembly.

XXI. (1) As soon as conveniently may be after these rules come into force, a Legislative Assembly shall be constituted in accordance with their provisions.

(2) For this purpose the Governor-General shall, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule II to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time as may be prescribed by such notification, and shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Legislative Assembly before the date fixed for its first meeting.

(3) If any difficulty arises as to the preparation or publication of the first electoral roll or the holding of the first elections after the commencement of these rules, the Governor-General in Council may by order do any matter or thing which appears to him necessary for the proper preparation or publication of the roll or for the proper holding of the elections.

General Elections.

XXII. (1) On the expiration of the duration of a Legislative Assembly or on its dissolution, a general election shall be held in order that a new Legislative Assembly may be constituted.

(2) On such expiration or dissolution, the Governor-General shall, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule II to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time after the date of expiration or dissolution as may be prescribed by such notification:

Provided that, if the Governor-General thinks fit, such notification may be issued at any time not being more than three months prior to the date on which the duration of the Legislative Assembly would expire in the ordinary course of events.

(3) Before the date fixed for the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor-General shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Legislative Assembly.

XXIII. As soon as may be after the expiration of the time fixed for the election of members at any general election, the names of the members elected for the various constituencies at such election shall be notified in the *Gazette of India.*

SCHEDULE I.

(*See rule II*).

1—List of Constituencies entitled to representation in every Legislative Assembly.

Province.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of Members.
Madras ...	Madras City ...	Non-Muhammadan Urban.	The City of Madras as defined in section 3 (9) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, but including Fort St. George.	1
Ditto ...	Ganjam-*cum*-Vizagapatam...	Non-Muhammadan Rural.	The Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	1
Ditto ...	Godavari-*cum*-Kistna ...	Ditto ...	The Districts of Godavari, Kistna East and Kistna West.	1
Ditto ...	Guntur-*cum*-Nellore ...	Ditto ...	The Districts of Guntur and Nellore	1
Ditto ...	Madras ceded districts and Chittoor.	Ditto ...	The Districts of Anantpur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor.	1
Ditto ...	Salem and Coimbatore-*cum*-North Arcot.	Ditto ...	The Districts of Salem, Coimbatore and North Arcot	1
Ditto ...	South Arcot-*cum*-Chingleput	Ditto ...	The Districts of South Arcot and Chingleput.	1
Ditto ...	Tanjore-*cum*-Trichinopoly ...	Ditto ...	The Districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly.	1
Ditto ...	Madura and Ramnad-*cum*-Tinnevelly.	Ditto ...	The Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.	1
Ditto ...	West Coast and Nilgiris (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Districts of the Nilgiris, Malabar, Anjengo and South Canara.	1
Ditto ...	North Madras (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan ...	The Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, East Kistna, West Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Anantpur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor.	1
Ditto ...	South Madras (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Districts of Chingleput, Madras, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.	1
Ditto ...	West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Districts of the Nilgiris, Malabar, Anjengo and South Kanara.	1
Ditto ...	Madras (European) ...	European ...	The Madras Presidency ...	1

Province.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of Members.
Madras ...	Madras Landholders ...	Landholders ...	The Madras Presidency ...	1
Ditto ...	Madras Indian Commerce ..	Indian Commerce ..	Ditto ..	1
Bombay ...	Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan.	Non-Muhammadan Urban.	The City of Bombay ...	2
Ditto ...	Sind (Non-Muhammadan)	Non-Muhammadan Rural.	The Province of Sind ...	1
Ditto ...	Bombay Northern Division (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Northern Division ...	1
Ditto ...	Bombay Central Division (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Central Division ...	2
Ditto ...	Bombay Southern Division (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Southern Division ...	1
Ditto ...	Bombay City (Muhammadan)	Muhammadan Urban	The City of Bombay ...	1
Ditto ...	Sind (Muhammadan) ...	Muhammadan Rural	The Province of Sind ...	1*
Ditto ...	Bombay (European) ...	European ...	The Bombay Presidency ...	2
Ditto ...	The Indian Merchant's Chamber and Bureau.	Indian Commerce ...	(Non-territorial) ...	1
Bengal ...	Calcutta (Non-Muhammadan)	Non-Muhammadan Urban.	Calcutta as defined in section 3 (7) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.	1
Ditto ...	Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The municipalities of Hooghly, Chinsura, Bansberia, Serampore, Rishra, Konnagar Uttarpara, Baidyabati, Bhadreswar, Campdani, Kotrung, Arambagh, Howrah, Bally, Joynagar, Baruipur, Rajpur, Budge-Budge, Garden Reach, South Suburban, Tollygunge, Cossipore and Chitpur, Maniktala. Baranagar, Kamarhati, Garulia. Barrackpore (including Barrackpore cantonment), South Barrackpore, North Barrackpore, Panihati, Tirtagarh, North Dum-Dum (including Dum-Dum cantonment), South Dum-Dum, Naihati, Halisahar, Kandurapara, Bharpara, Gobardanga, Barasat, Baduria, Basirhat and Taki.	1
Ditto ...	Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadan.)	Non-Muhammadan Rural.	The Burdwan Division excluding the municipalities of Hooghly, Chinura, Bansberia Serampore, Rishra, sonnagar, Uttarpara, Baidyabati, Kadreshwar, Champdani, Kot-Bhg, Arambagh, Howrah and runy. Ball	1

* NOTE.—The Sind (Muhammadan) constituency is entitled to elect a second member for the first, third and succeeding alternate Assemblies under part III of the Schedule.

Province.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of Members.
Bengal ...	Calcutta Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan Rural.	The Presidency Division excluding the municipalities of Joynagar, Baruipur, Rajpur, Budge-Budge, Garden Reach, South Suburban, Tollygunge, Cossipore and Chitpur, Maniktala, Baranagar, Kamarhati, Garulia, Barrackpore (including Barrackpore cantonment), South Barrackpore, North Barrackpore, Panihati, Tittagarh, North Dum-Dum (including Dum-Dum cantonment), South Dum-Dum, Naihati, Halisahar, Kandurapara, Bhatpara, Gobaradanga, Barasat, Baduria, Basirhat and Taki.	1
Ditto ...	Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Dacca Division ...	1
Ditto ...	Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Chittagong Division excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Rajshahi Division excluding the District of Darjeeling.	1
Ditto ...	Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan Urban.	Calcutta as defined in section 3 (7) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, and the municipalities of Hooghly, Chinsura, Bansberia, Serampore, Rishra, Konnagar, Uttarpara, Baidyabati, Bhadreshwar, Champdani, Kotrung, Arambagh, Howrah, Bally, Joynagar, Baruipur, Rajpur, Budge-Budge, Garden Reach, South Suburban, Tollygunge, Cossipore and Chitpur, Maniktala, Baranagar, Kamarhati, Garulia, Barrackpore (including Barrackpore cantonment), South Barrackpore, North Barrackpore, Panihati, Tittagarh, North Dum-Dum (including Dum-Dum cantonment), South Dum-Dum, Naihati, Halisahar, Kandurapara, Bhatpara, Gobardanga, Barasat, Baduria, Basirhat and Taki.	1
Ditto ...	Burdwan and Calcutta Presidency Divisions (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan Rural.	The Burdwan and Presidency Divisions excluding the municipalities of Hooghly, Chinsura, Bansberia, Serampore, Rishra, Konnagar, Uttarpara, Baidyabati, Bhadreshwar, Champdani, Kotrung, Arambagh, Howrah, Bally, Joynagar, Baruipur, Rajpur, Budge-Budge, Garden Reach, South Suburban, Tollygunge, Cossipore and Chitpur, Maniktala, Baranagar, Kamarhati, Garulia, Barrackpore (including Barrackpore cantonment), South Barrackpore, North Barrackpore, Panihati, Tittagarh, North Dum-Dum (including Dum-Dum cantonment), South Dum-Dum, Naihati, Halisahar, Kandurapara, Bhatpara, Gobardanga, Barasat, Baduria, Basirhat and Taki.	1

Province.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of Members.
Bengal ...	Dacca Division (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan Rural	The Dacca Division	2
Ditto ..	Chittagong Division (Muhammadan).	Ditto ..	The Chittagong Division excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1
Ditto ...	Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Rajshahi Division excluding the District of Darjeeling.	1
Ditto ...	Bengal (European) ...	European ...	The Bengal Presidency excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the District of Darjeeling	2
Ditto ...	Bengal Landholders ...	Landholders ...	Ditto ...	1
United Provinces.	Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan Urban.	The municipalities and cantonments of Agra, Meerut, Cawnpore, Benares, Allahabad, Bareilly and Lucknow.	1
Ditto ...	Meerut Division (Non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan Rural.	The Meerut Division excluding the municipality and cantonment of Meerut.	1
Ditto ...	Agra Division (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Agra Division excluding the municipality and cantonment of Agra.	1
Ditto ...	Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions excluding the municipality and cantonment of Bareilly.	1
Ditto ...	Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Allahabad Division (excluding the municipalities and cantonments of Allahabad and Cawnpore) and the Jhansi Division.	1
Ditto ...	Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions excluding the municipality and cantonment of Benares.	1
Ditto ...	Lucknow Division (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Lucknow Division excluding the municipality and cantonment of Lucknow.	1
Ditto ...	Fyzabad Division (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Fyzabad Division ...	1
Ditto ...	Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan Urban	The municipalities and cantonments of Agra, Meerut, Cawnpore, Benares, Allahabad, Bareilly and Lucknow.	1

Province.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of Members.
United Provinces.	Meerut Division (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan Rural	The Meerut Division excluding the municipality and cantonment of Meerut.	1
Ditto ...	Agra Division (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Agra Division excluding the municipality and cantonment of Agra.	1
Ditto ...	Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions excluding the municipality and cantonment of Bareilly.	1
Ditto ...	United Provinces Southern Divisions (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Allahabad, Jhansi, Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions excluding the municipalities and cantonments of Allahabad, Cawnpore and Benares.	1
Ditto ...	Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions excluding the municipality and cantonment of Lucknow.	1
Ditto ...	United Provinces (European).	European ...	The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1
Ditto ...	United Provinces' Landholders.	Landholders ...	Ditto ...	1
Punjab ...	Ambala Division (Non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan	The Ambala Division ...	1
Ditto ...	Jullundur Division (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Jullundur Division ...	1
Ditto ...	West Punjab (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions.	1
Ditto ...	East Punjab (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan ...	The Ambala Division and the Districts of Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.	1
Ditto ...	East Central Punjab (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Districts of Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar and Gurdaspur.	1
Ditto ...	West Central Punjab (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Districts of Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Lyallpur.	1
Ditto ...	North Punjab (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Districts of Gujrat, Jhelum and Rawalpindi.	1
Ditto ...	North-West Punjab (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Districts of Attock, Mianwali, Shahpur and Jhang.	1

Province.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of Members.
Punjab ...	South-West Punjab (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan ...	The Districts of Multan, Montgomery, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan.	1
Ditto ...	East Punjab (Sikh) ...	Sikh ...	The Ambala and Jullundur Divisions.	1
Ditto ...	West Punjab (Sikh) ...	Do.	The Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions.	1
Ditto ...	Punjab Landholders ...	Landholders ...	The Province of the Punjab ...	1
Bihar and Orissa.	Tirhut Division (Non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan ...	The Tirhut Division ...	2
Ditto ...	Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Orissa Division ...	2
Ditto ...	Patna-*cum*-Shahabad (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Patna and Shahabad Districts	1
Ditto ...	Gaya-*cum*-Monghyr (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Gaya and Monghyr Districts	1
Ditto ...	Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Districts of Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas.	1
Ditto ...	Chota Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Chota Nagpur Division ...	1
Ditto ...	Patna and Chota Nagpur-*cum*-Orissa (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan ...	The Patna, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions.	1
Ditto ...	Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Bhagalpur Division ...	1
Ditto ...	Tirhut Division (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Tirhut Division ...	1
Ditto ...	Bihar and Orissa Landholders.	Landholders ...	The Province of Bihar and Orissa.	1
Central Provinces.	Nagpur Division ...	Non-Muhammadan ...	The Nagpur Division ...	1
Ditto ...	Central Provinces Hindi Division.	Ditto ...	The Nerbaddah, Jubbulpore and Chhatisgarh Divisions.	2

Province.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of Members.
Central Provinces.	Central Provinces (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan ...	The Central Provinces, excluding Berar.	1
Ditto	Central Provinces Landholders.	Landholders ...	Ditto ...	1
Assam ...	Assam Valley	Non-Muhammadan	The Districts of the Assam Valley	1
Ditto ...	Surma Valley-*cum*-Shillong	Ditto ...	The District of the Surma Valley and the municipality and cantonment of Shillong.	1
Ditto ...	Assam (Muhammadan) ...	Muhammadan ...	The Province of Assam ...	1
Ditto ...	Assam (European) ...	European ...	Ditto ...	1
Burma ...	Burma (Non-European) ...	Non-European ...	The Province of Burma ...	3
Ditto ...	Burma (European) ...	European ...	Ditto ...	1

II.—List of constituencies entitled to representation in rotation.

Bombay ...	Sind (Muhammadan) ...	Muhammadan Rural	The Province of Sind ...	1
	Bombay Northern Division, (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Northern Division ...	
Ditto ...	Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Central Division ...	1
	Bombay Southern Division (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Southern Division ...	
Ditto ...	Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars.	Landholders ...	The Province of Sind ...	1
	Gujarat and Deccan Sardars and Inamdars.	Ditto ...	The Bombay Presidency excluding Sind.	

Province.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of members.
Bombay ...	The Bombay Millowners' Association.	Indian Commerce ...	(Non-territorial)	1
	The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.	Ditto ...	Ditto	
Bengal ...	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.	Ditto ...	Ditto	1
	Marwari Association ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	
	Bengal Mahajan Sabha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	

III.—In a case where two constituencies are bracketed together as entitled to elect one member, the constituency first mentioned shall elect to the first Legislative Assembly at the general election and at all bye-elections so long as the first Legislative Assembly continues, and the constituency second mentioned shall elect at the general election to the next Legislative Assembly and at bye-elections in like manner, and thereafter the constituencies shall elect in like manner in rotation to succeeding Legislative Assemblies.

IV.—In the case where three constituencies are bracketed together as entitled to elect one member, the constituency first mentioned shall elect to the first Legislative Assembly at the general election and at all bye-elections so long as the first Legislative Assembly continues, and the second mentioned constituency shall elect at the general election to the next Legislative Assembly and at bye-elections in like manner, and the third mentioned constituency shall elect at the general election to the third Legislative Assembly and at bye-elections in like manner, and thereafter the constituencies shall elect in like manner in rotation to succeeding Legislative Assemblies.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See rule VI.*)

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

PART I.—MADRAS.

Definitions.

1. For the purposes of this Part—

(*a*) "a European" means any person of European descent in the male line being a British subject and resident in British India, who either was born in or has a domicile in the British Isles, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa, or whose father was so born or has or had up to the date of the birth of the person in question such a domicile;

(*b*) "previous year" means the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules.

Revenue accounts, etc., to be conclusive in evidence.

2. For the purpose of determining any claim to a qualification under this Part the entries in the land revenue accounts and *muchilaka*; and in the municipal records shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated.

3. (1) If property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint family, the family shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether under this Part the requisite qualification exists ; and, if it does exist, the person qualified shall be the member authorised by a majority of the family or, in the case of a Hindu joint family, either a member so authorised or the manager thereof. Joint families

(2) A person may be qualified either in his personal capacity or in the capacity of a representative of a joint family, but not in both capacities.

4. Save as in this Part expressly provided, no person shall be qualified as an elector in respect of any property unless he possesses the prescribed property qualification in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity. Fiduciary capacity not recognised.

5. For the purposes of this Part the annual rent value of land shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, with reference to the accounts of the *fasli* year preceding the calendar year in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules or, if the accounts for that year are not available, with reference to the latest accounts that are available: provided that, if in any case it is not possible to calculate the rent value in accordance with the provisions of section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Registration Officer shall determine the value for the purposes of this Part upon the best information available. Annual rent value.

General Constituencies.

6. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Madras City constituency who is neither a Muhammadan nor a European and who resided in the constituency for not less than 120 days in the previous year and who— Madras City Constituency.

(*a*) was in the previous year assessed to an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 20 in respect of one or more of the following taxes, namely, property tax, tax on companies, or profession tax ; or

(*b*) was in the previous year assessed to income-tax.

7. A person shall be qualified as an elector in any other general constituency who resided in the constituency for not less than 120 days in the previous year and who— Rural Constituencies.

(*a*) is registered as a ryotwari pattadar or as an inamdar of land of which the annual rent value is not less than Rs. 50 ; or

(*b*) holds on a registered lease under a ryotwari pattadar or inamdar land of which the annual rent value is not less than Rs. 50 ; or

(*c*) is registered jointly with the proprietor under section 14 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, as the occupant of land of which the annual rent value is not less than Rs. 50 ; or

(*d*) is a landholder as defined in section 3 (*5*) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, holding an estate of which the annual rent value is not less than Rs. 50 ; or

(*e*) holds as "ryot" as defined in section 3 (*15*) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, or as tenant under a landholder, land of which the annual rent value is not less than Rs. 50 ; or

(*f*) was in the previous year assessed in a municipality included in the constituency to an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 20 in respect of one or more of the following taxes, namely, property tax, tax on companies, or profession tax ; or

(*g*) was in the previous year assessed to income-tax :

Provided that—

(*i*) no Muhammadan or European shall be qualified as an elector for a non-Muhammadan constituency ; and

(*ii*) a person shall be qualified as an elector for a Muhammadan or European constituency according as he is a Muhammadan or a European.

Special Constituencies.

8. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Landholders' constituency if his name is registered on the electoral roll of any Landholders' constituency of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras. The landholders' Constituency.

9. Every Indian and one duly authorised representative of every Indian partnership shall be qualified as an elector on the roll of the Indian Commerce constituency if such person has resided in the presidency for not less than 120 days in the previous year, and if he or the partnership, as the case may be, has been assessed to income-tax in the previous year on an income of not less than Rs. 10,000 derived from business within the meaning of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918. The Indian Commerce Constituency.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this paragraph—

(*a*) "Indian" includes any person who is not a European, and

(b) "Indian partnership" means any non-European joint family, or any firm, association or company of which no partner or director is a European.

PART II.—BOMBAY.

Definitions.

1. For the purposes of this Part—

(a) "a European" means every person of European descent in the male line being a British subject and resident in British India, who either was born in or has a domicile in the British Isles, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa, or whose father was so born or has or had up to the date of the birth of the person in question such a domicile;

(b) "publication of the electoral roll" means the first publication under these rules of the electoral roll for the time being under preparation;

(c) "tenant" means a lessee whether holding under an instrument or under an oral agreement, and includes a mortgagee of a tenant's rights with possession;

(d) a person is said to hold land when he is lawfully in possession of such land whether such possession is actual or not.

Joint families.

2. Where any property is held or occupied or payment is made or received jointly by the members of a joint family, the family shall, if the majority of the members thereof are not subject to any of the disqualifications specified in rule V of these rules, be adopted as a unit for deciding whether under the provisions of this Part the requisite qualification exists; and, if it does exist, the manager of the family only shall be qualified as an elector in respect of such property or payment.

Trustees.

3. No person holding or occupying any property or making or receiving any payment in a fiduciary capacity shall be qualified as an elector for any constituency in respect of such property or payment.

Unassessed land.

4. The average rate of assessment on assessed land in a village or, if there is no such land in the village, the average rate of assessment on assessed land in the nearest village containing such land shall be taken as the rate for calculating the assessable value of unassessed land in such village.

Revenue records, etc., conclusive evidence.

5. For the purpose of deciding any claim to a qualification under this Part, an entry in any revenue record or in the record of any municipal district or cantonment or notified area or in the records of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein.

General Constituencies.

Non-Muhammadan and Muhammadan Constituencies.

6. A person shall be qualified as an elector for a non-Muhammadan or Muhammadan constituency who, on the 1st day of January next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, had a place of residence within the constituency or within a contiguous constituency of the same communal description and who—

(a) in the case of the Sind constituencies, on the 1st day of January aforesaid held in his own right or occupied as a permanent tenant or as a lessee from Government alienated or unalienated land in such constituency on which, in any one of the five revenue years preceding the publication of the electoral roll, an assessment of not less than Rs. 37-8-0 land revenue in the Upper Sind Frontier district and of not less than Rs. 75 land revenue in any other district has been paid or would have been paid if the land had not been alienated; or

(b) in the case of any other constituency, on the 1st day of January aforesaid held in his own right or occupied as a tenant in such constituency alienated or unalienated land assessed at, or of the assessable value of, not less than Rs. 37-8-0 land revenue in the Punch Mahals or Ratnagiri districts and not less than Rs. 75 land revenue elsewhere; or

(c) was assessed to income-tax in the financial year preceding that in which the publication of the electoral roll takes place:

Provided that—

(i) no person other than a Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for a Muhammadan constituency, and

(ii) no Muhammadan or European shall be qualified as an elector for a non-Muhammadan constituency.

The European Constituency.

7. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Bombay (European) constituency whose name is registered on the electoral roll of either European constituency of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Special Constituencies.

[The Landholders' Constituencies.] 8. (1) A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars constituency who is a Jagirdar of the first or second class in Sind, or a Zamindar who in the first three revenue years preceding the publication of the electoral roll has paid not less than Rs. 1,000 land revenue on lands situated in any district in Sind.

(2) A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Deccan and Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars constituency whose name is entered in the list for the time being in force under the Resolutions of the Government of Bombay in the Political Department No. 2363, dated the 23rd July 1867 and No. 6265, dated the 21st September 1909, or who on the 1st day of January next preceding the publication of the electoral roll was the sole alienee of the right of Government to the payment of rent or land revenue in respect of an entire village in the presidency of Bombay.

[The Indian Commerce Constituency.] 9. Members of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau and of the Bombay Millowners' Association and of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association shall be qualified as electors respectively for the constituency comprising the Association of which they are members.

PART III.—BENGAL.

[Definitions.] 1. For the purposes of this Part—

(a) "European" means any person of European descent in the male line being a British subject and resident in British India, who either was born in or has a domicile in the British Isles, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa, or whose father was so born or has or had up to the date of the birth of the person in question such a domicile;

(b) "previous year" means the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules.

[Joint families.] 2. Where property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint family, the family shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether under this Part the requisite qualification exists; and, if it does exist, the person qualified shall be the manager of the family.

[Fiduciary capacity.] 3. A person shall not be qualified as an elector for a general constituency by virtue of any property held or payment made as a trustee, administrator, receiver or guardian or in any other fiduciary capacity.

General Constituencies.

[Calcutta (non-Muhammadan) Constituency.] 4. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Calcutta (non-Muhammadan) constituency who is neither a Muhammadan nor a European and who has a place of residence in Calcutta as defined in section 3 (7) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, and who during and in respect of the previous year—

(a) has paid as consolidated rate levied under Chapter XII of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, not less than Rs. 60, or as taxes levied under Chapter XIV of that Act, not less than Rs. 100; provided that, where any payment has been made in respect of the consolidated rate, a person shall be qualified as an elector only if his name is entered in the municipal assessment book in respect of the payment; or

(b) has paid in his own name and on his own account income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 5,000.

[Non-Muhammadan and Muhammadan Constituencies.] 5. A person shall be qualified as an elector for any other general constituency who has a place of residence in the constituency and who during and in respect of the previous year or, as the case may be, during and in respect of the Bengali year next preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules, has paid—

(a) as consolidated rate levied under Chapter XII of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, not less than Rs. 60, or as taxes levied under Chapter XIV of that Act, not less than Rs. 100; provided that where any payment has been made in respect of consolidated rate, a person shall be qualified as an elector only if his name is entered in the municipal assessment book in respect of the payment, or

(b) in the municipality of Howrah or of Cossipore-Chitpur, municipal taxes or fees of not less than Rs. 10, or, in any other municipality or cantonment, municipal or cantonment taxes or fees of not less than Rs. 5, or

(c) road and public works cesses under the Cess Act, 1880, of not less than Rs. 5, or

(d) chaukidari tax under the Village-Chaukidari Act, 1870, or union rate under the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, of not less than Rs. 5, or

(e) in his own name and on his own account income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 5,000;

Provided that—

(i) no person other than a Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for a Muhammadan constituency, and

(ii) no Muhammadan or European shall be qualified as an elector for a non-Muhammadan constituency.

The European Constituency.

6. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Bengal (European) constituency who is a European and has a place of residence in the constituency and who during and in respect of the previous year has paid on his own account and in his own name income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 12,000.

Special Constituencies.

The Landholders' Constituency.

7. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Bengal Landholders' constituency who has a place of residence in the constituency and who during the previous year—

(a) in the Burdwan Division or the Presidency Division held in his own right, as a proprietor, one or more estates or shares of estates and paid in respect thereof land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 6,000, or road and public works cesses amounting to not less than Rs. 1,500, or

(b) in the Dacca or the Rajshahi or the Chittagong Division held in his own right, as a proprietor, one or more estates or shares of estates, or one or more permanent tenures or shares of such tenures held direct from such a proprietor, and paid in respect thereof land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 4,000, or road and public works cesses amounting to not less than Rs. 1,000.

Determination of qualifications.

8. In determining the qualification of a landholder as an elector—

(a) only such estates and shares of estates, and only such permanent tenures and shares of permanent tenures, as are not within the district of Darjeeling or the Chittagong Hill Tracts shall be taken into account;

(b) only such estates and shares of estates, as are held by him in his own right and not in a fiduciary capacity and are registered in his own name in the registers maintained under the Land Registration Act, 1876, shall be taken into account;

(c) only such permanent tenures and shares of permanent tenures as are held by him (as owner) in his own right, and not in a fiduciary capacity shall be taken into account;

(d) only land revenue or road and public works cesses payable in respect of his own personal share shall be taken into account;

(e) if the amount of land revenue or road and public works cesses paid by a landholder in respect of any share of an estate or permanent tenure is not definitely known, the District Officer of the district in which such estate or tenure is situated shall estimate the amount paid in respect of such share, and his decision shall be final.

Explanation.—A *mutwalli* or manager of a *wakf* estate shall be deemed to hold such estate in his own right, but a trustee or manager of an estate other than a *wakf* estate shall not be so deemed.

The Indian Commerce Constituencies.

9. Members of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and of the Marwari Association and of the Bengal Mahajan Sabha shall be qualified as electors respectively for the constituency comprising the Chamber, Association or Sabha of which they are members.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this paragraph "member" includes any person entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of membership on behalf and in the name of any firm, company or corporation registered as a member.

PART IV.—THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Definitions.

1. For the purposes of this Part—

(a) "a European" means every person of European descent in the male line being a British subject and resident in British India, who either was born in or has a domicile in the British Isles, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa, or whose father was so born or has or had up to the date of the birth of the person in question such a domicile;

(b) "municipal record" means a record prepared under the provisions of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916, the United Provinces Town "Areas Act, 1914," or the Cantonment Act, 1910.

(c) "municipal tax" means a tax imposed under the provisions the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916, the United Provinces Town Areas Act, 1914, or the Cantonments Act, 1910;

(d) "owner" does not include a mortgagee, a trustee, or a lessee ;

(e) "previous year" means the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules ;

(f) "urban area" means a municipality or notified area as defined in the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916, or a town area as defined in the United Provinces Town Areas Act, 1914, or a cantonment as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1910.

2. (1) Where property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint family, the family shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether under this Part the requisite qualification exists ; and, if it does exist, the person qualified shall be, in the case of a Hindu joint family, the manager thereof or the member nominated in that behalf by a majority of the family, and in other cases the member nominated in that behalf by the family concerned. Joint families.

(2) A person may be qualified either in his personal capacity or in the capacity of a representative of a joint family, but not in both capacities.

3. Any person who occupies a house, other than a house in any military or police lines, by virtue of any office, service, or employment shall, if the house is not inhabited by the person in whose service or employment he is, be deemed to occupy the house as a tenant. Occupation of house.

4. For the purpose of determining any claim to a qualification under this Part, the entries contained in land revenue and municipal records shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein. Land revenue and municipal records conclusive evidence.

General Constituencies.

5. A person shall be qualified as an elector for a non-Muhammadan or Muhammadan urban constituency who is not a European and who— Non-Muhammadan and Muhammadan urban Constituencies.

(1) has a place of residence in the constituency or within two miles of the boundary thereof, and—

(a) is, in any place in the area aforesaid in which a house or building tax is in force, the owner or tenant of a house or building of which the rental value is not less than Rs. 180 per annum, or

(b) was, in any area in the constituency in which no house or building tax is in force, assessed in the previous year to municipal tax on an income of not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum, or

(c) is, in any area in the constituency in which neither a house or building tax nor a municipal tax based on income is in force, the owner or tenant of a house or building of which the rental value is not less than Rs. 180 per annum, or

(d) has within the constituency any of the qualifications based on the holding of land hereinafter prescribed for an elector of a rural constituency ; or

(2) has a place of residence in the constituency and was in the previous year assessed to income-tax :

Provided that—

(i) no person other than a Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for a Muhammadan constituency, and

(ii) no Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for a non-Muhammdan constituency.

6. A person shall be qualified as an elector for a non-Muhammadan or Muhammadan rural constituency who is not a European and who has a place of residence in the constituency and— Non-Muhammadan and Muhammadan rural constituencies.

(a) is, in an urban area included in the constituency in which a house or building tax is in force, the owner or tenant of a house or building of which the rental value is not less than Rs. 180 per annum ; or

(b) was, in an urban area included in the constituency in which no house or building tax is in force, assessed in the previous year to municipal tax on an income of not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum ; or

(c) is, in an urban area included in the constituency where there is neither a house or building tax nor a municipal tax based on income, the owner or tenant of a house or building of which the rental value is not less than Rs. 180 ; or

(d) is the owner of land in the constituency in respect of which land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 150 per annum is payable ; or

(e) is the owner of land in the constituency free of land revenue, if the land revenue nominally assessed on such land in order to determine the amount

of rates payable in respect of the same, either alone or together with any land revenue payable by him as owner in respect of other land in the constituency, amounts to not less than Rs. 150 per annum ; or

(f) being a resident in the hill pattis of Kumaun—

(i) pays land revenue or rent amounting to not less than Rs. 25 per annum, or

(ii) is the owner of land in the hill pattis free of land revenue, if the land revenue nominally assessed on such land in order to determine the amount of rates payable in respect of the same, either alone or together with any land revenue payable by him as owner in respect of other land in the hill pattis, amounts to not less than Rs. 25 per annum, or

(iii) is the owner of a fee-simple estate ; or

(g) being in the constituency a permanent tenure holder or a fixed rate tenant as defined in the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, or an under-proprietor or occupancy tenant as defined in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886, is liable to pay rent as such of not less than Rs. 150 per annum ; or

(h) (i) being in the constituency a tenant as defined in the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, or the Oudh Rent Act, 1886, other than a sub-tenant, holds land as such in respect of which rent of not less than Rs. 150 per annum or its equivalent in kind is payable ; or

(ii) in areas in the United Provinces in which the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, or the Oudh Rent Act, 1886, is not in force, holds land as a tenant in respect of which rent of not less than Rs 150 per annum or its equivalent in kind is payable ; or

(iii) was in the previous year assessed to income-tax :

Provided that—

(i) no person other than a Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for a Muhammadan constituency, and

(ii) no Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for a non-Muhammadan constituency.

The European Constituency.

7. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the United Provinces (European) constituency who is a European and has a place of residence in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and has any of the qualifications prescribed for an elector of a non-Muhammadan or Muhammadan rural constituency.

Special Constituency.

The Landholders' Constituency.

8. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the United Provinces Landholders' constituency who has a place of residence in the constituency and—

(a) is the owner of land in the constituency in respect of which land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 5,000 is payable ; or

(b) is the owner of land in the constituency free of land revenue, if the land revenue nominally assessed on such land in order to determine the amount of rates payable in respect of the same, either alone or together with any land revenue payable by him as owner in respect of other land in the constituency, amounts to not less than Rs. 5,000 per annum :

Provided that, in determining the eligibility of a landholder as an elector, only land revenue payable or nominally assessed in respect of such land or share in land as he may hold in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity shall be taken into account.

PART V.—PUNJAB.

Definitions.

1. For the purposes of this Part—

(a) "annual rental value" in relation to immoveable property means the amount for which such property, together with its appurtenances and furniture, if any, is actually let or may reasonably be expected to let from year to year ;

(b) "date of publication of the electoral roll" means the date on which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules ;

(c) "land revenue" means land revenue as defined in section 3 (6) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, and, in the case of fluctuating land revenue or land revenue assessed on lands subject to river action, the average amount of such land revenue paid during the three years preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll ;

(d) "owner" does not include a mortgagee;

(e) "the land records" means an attested record of rights or an attested annual record of rights maintained under Chapter IV of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, and includes an order finally sanctioning a mutation duly passed under that Chapter.

2. For the purposes of this Part, a person may be presumed to reside in a constituency if he has for the four years preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll continuously owned a residential house, or a share in a residential house, in the constituency, and that house has not during the twelve months preceding such date been let on rent either in whole or in part. Presumption as to title.

3. For the purpose of determining a claim to a qualification under this Part any entry in the land records or in any municipal or cantonment records shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein. Land records, etc., to be conclusive evidence.

4. Where property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint family, the family shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether under this Part the requisite qualification exists; and, if it does exist, the person qualified as an elector shall be the manager of the family or a person appointed by the majority of the family in that behalf. Joint families.

General Constituencies.

5. A person shall be qualified as an elector for a general constituency who resides in the constituency and who— Non-Muhammadan, Muhammadan and Sikh Constituencies.

(a) has owned in the constituency for the twelve months preceding the date of the publication of the electoral roll immoveable property, not being land assessed to land revenue but including any building erected on such land, of the value of not less than Rs. 15,000 or of an annual rental value of not less than Rs. 336: provided that a person shall be deemed to have owned such property for any period during which it was owned by any person through whom he derives title by inheritance; or

(b) is the owner of land in the constituency assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 100 per annum; or

(c) is an assignee of land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 100; or

(d) is a tenant or lessee, under the terms of a lease for a period of not less than three years, of Crown land in the constituency for which rent of not less than Rs. 100 is payable: provided that, when the amount payable is assessed from harvest to harvest, the annual rent payable by such person shall be deemed to be the annual average amount payable by him in the three years preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll; or

(e) was during the financial year preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll assessed to income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 5,000:

Provided that—

(i) no person shall be qualified as an elector for a Muhammadan constituency who is not a Muhammadan or for a Sikh constituency who is not a Sikh, and

(ii) no Muhammadan or Sikh shall be qualified as an elector for a non-Muhammadan constituency.

Special Constituency.

6. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Landholders' constituency who resides in the Punjab and who is— The Landholders' Constituency.

(a) the owner of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum; or

(b) an assignee of land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum.

PART VI.—BIHAR AND ORISSA.

1. For the purposes of this Part— Definitions.

'previous year' means the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules.

2. Where property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint family, the family shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether under this Part the requisite qualification exists; and, if it does exist, the person qualified shall be in the case of a Hindu joint family the manager thereof and in other cases the member authorised in that behalf by the family concerned. Joint families.

3. A person shall be deemed to have a place of residence within the limits of a constituency if he— Place of residence.

(a) ordinarily lives within those limits, or

(*b*) has his family dwelling-house within those limits and occasionally occupies it, or

(*c*) maintains within those limits a dwelling-house ready for occupation in charge of resident servants and occasionally occupies it.

Explanation.—A person may be resident within the limits of more than one constituency at the same time.

General Constituencies.

Non-Muhammadan and Muhammadan Constituencies.

4. A person shall be qualified as an elector for a general constituency who has a place of residence in the constituency, and—

(*a*) holds an estate or estates or a portion of an estate or portions of estates for which a separate account or accounts (including a residuary account) has or have been opened, for which land, whether revenue paying or revenue free or rent free land, an aggregate amount of not less,—

(*i*) in the case of land in the Patna Division, than Rs. 30, or

(*ii*) in the case of land in the Bhagalpore and Tirhut Divisions, than Rs. 24, or

(*iii*) in the case of land in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, than Rs. 12,

is payable direct to the treasury as local cess ; or

(*b*) holds a tenure or tenures which is or are valued for the purpose of local cess at an aggregate amount of not less,—

(*i*) in the case of tenures in the Patna Division, than Rs. 400 per annum, or

(*ii*) in the case of tenures in the Chota Nagpur Division, than Rs. 300 per annum, or

(*iii*) in the case of tenures in the Bhagalpore Division, than Rs. 200 per annum, or

(*iv*) in the case of tenures in the Tirhut Division, than Rs. 150 per annum, or

(*v*) in the case of tenures in the Orissa Division, than Rs. 100 per annum ; or

(*c*) holds land as a raiyat and is liable to pay an annual aggregate rent or local cess amounting respectively—

(*i*) to Rs. 164 and Rs. 5 in the Patna Division, or

(*ii*) to Rs. 96 and Rs. 3 in the Tirhut Division, or

(*iii*) to Rs. 64 and Rs. 2 in the Orissa Division, or

(*iv*) to Rs. 40 and Rs. 1-4-0 in the Chota Nagpur Division, or

(*v*) to Rs. 144 and Rs. 4-8-0 in the Bhagalpore and Monghyr districts, or

(*vi*) to Rs. 96 and Rs. 3 in the Purnea and Santhal Parganas districts ; or

(*d*) was in the previous year assessed to income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 3,840 ; or

(*e*) was in the previous year assessed to an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 15 in respect of any municipal or cantonment rates or taxes :

Provided that—

(*i*) no person who is not a Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for a Muhammadan constituency, and

(*ii*) no Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for a non-Muhammadan constituency.

Special Constituency.

The Landholders' Constituencies.

5. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Landholders' constituency who has a place of residence in the province of Bihar and Orissa and is liable to pay annually land revenue or local cess to an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 2,500, respectively.

Determination of qualification.

6. In determining any claim to a qualification for a Landholders' constituency—

(*a*) only such estates or shares of estates as are held by a person as proprietor in his own right and not in a fiduciary capacity and are registered in his own name in registers maintained under the Land Registration Act, 1876, whether such estates are situated in one or more divisions, shall be taken into account ; and

(*b*) if the amount paid by the landholder in respect of any such share of an estate is not definitely known, the District Officer of the district in which such estate is situated shall estimate the amount so paid in respect of such share, and his decision shall be final.

PART VII.—THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Definitions.

1. For the purposes of this Part—

(a) "previous year" means the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules;

(b) "urban area" means a municipality, notified area, cantonment or railway settlement.

Land records, etc., to be conclusive evidence.

2. For the purpose of determining any claim to a qualification under this Part, any entry in the land records or in any municipal or cantonment records shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein.

Joint families.

3. Where an estate or mahal or a share of an estate or mahal is held, or where income-tax is paid, jointly by the members of a joint family, the family shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether under this Part the requisite qualification exists; and, if it does exist, the manager of the family shall be qualified as an elector.

Occupation of building.

4. For the purposes of this Part a person who occupies a house or building other than a house or building in any military or police lines, or part of such a house or building, by virtue of any office, service or employment, shall, if the house or building is not inhabited by the person in whose service or employ he is, be deemed to occupy the house or building as a tenant.

Residence.

5. A person shall be deemed to have a place of residence in a constituency if he—

(i) has actually dwelt in a house, or part of a house, within the constituency for an aggregate period of not less than 180 days during the calendar year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules; or

(ii) has maintained within the constituency for an aggregate period of not less than 180 days during that year a house or part of a house as a dwelling for himself in charge of his dependents or servants, and has visited such house during that year.

General Constituencies.

Muhammadan and non-Muhammadan constituencies.

6. A person shall be qualified as an elector for a general constituency who has a place of residence in the constituency and—

(a) owns or occupies as a tenant within an urban area in the constituency a house or building, or part of a house or building, the annual rental value of which is not less—

(i) in the case of a house in the Nagpur Municipality or in the Jubbulpore Municipality or Cantonment, than Rs. 240, and

(ii) in the case of a house in any other urban area, than Rs. 180:

provided that, where such house or building or part is held by two or more persons in shares, no person shall be qualified in respect of a share the annual rental value of which is less than Rs. 240 or Rs. 180, as the case may be; or

(b) is in the constituency a proprietor or thekadar of an estate or mahal or of a share of an estate or mahal the land revenue or kamil-jama of which is not less than Rs. 300; or

(c) holds in the constituency as a proprietor or thekadar in proprietary right sir land or khudkasht, or is in the constituency a malik-makbuza, raiyat, or tenant of agricultural land, the assessed or assessable revenue or rent of which is not less—

(i) in the case of land in the Raipur, Bilaspur, Drug, Chanda and Betul districts, than Rs. 90; or

(ii) in the case of land in the Bhandara, Balaghat, Neema, Chhindwara and Seoni districts, than Rs. 120; or

(iii) in the case of land in any other district, than Rs. 150; or

(d) was in the previous year assessed to income-tax:

Provided that—

(i) no person other than a Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for the Muhammadan constituency, and

(ii) no Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for a non-Muhammadan constituency.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (*c*) "tenant" shall not include a sub-tenant or ordinary tenant of sir land.

Special Constituency.

The Landholders' Constituency. 7. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Landholders' constituency who has a place of residence in the constituency and who—

(*a*) is the holder of a hereditary title recognised by Government and holds agricultural land in other than tenancy right; or

(*b*) is the owner of an estate as defined in section 2 (*3*) of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1917; or

(*c*) holds land in proprietary right the land revenue or kamil-jama of which is not less than Rs. 5,000.

PART VIII.—ASSAM.

Definitions. 1. For the purposes of this Part—

(*a*) "a European" means any person of European descent in the male line being a British subject and resident in British India, who either was born in or has a domicile in the British Isles, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa, or whose father was so born or has or had up to the date of the birth of the person in question such a domicile;

(*b*) "previous year" means the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules.

Joint families. 2. Where property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint family, the family shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether under this Part the requisite qualification exists; and, if it does exist, the person qualified shall be, in the case of a Hindu joint family, the manager thereof, and in other cases the member authorised in that behalf by the family concerned.

Qualifications of electors. 3. A person shall be qualified as an elector for any constituency who has during the previous year resided within the constituency and who—

(*a*) was in the previous year assessed in respect of municipal or cantonment rates or taxes to an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 10; or

(*b*) was in the previous year assessed to a tax of not less than Rs. 5 in a union under Chapter III of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876; or

(*c*) was in the previous year assessed to a chaukidari tax of not less than Rs. 5 under the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870, in the Sylhet, Cachar or Goalpara district; or

(*d*) in any district other than those mentioned in clause (*c*)—

(*i*) owns land the land revenue upon which has been assessed or is assessable at not less than Rs. 75 per annum; or

(*ii*) is liable to pay a local rate of not less than Rs. 5 per annum; or

(*e*) was in the previous year assessed to income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 7,200:

Provided that—

(*i*) no person shall be qualified as an elector for the Muhammadan constituency, who is not a Muhammadan, or for the European constituency, who is not a European, and

(*ii*) no Muhammadan or European shall be qualified as an elector for a non-Muhammadan constituency.

PART IX.—BURMA.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS FOR CONSTITUENCIES IN BURMA.

Definitions. 1. For the purposes of this Part—

(*a*) "a European" means any person of European descent in the male line being a British subject and resident in British India, who either was born in or has a domicile in the British Isles, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa, or whose father was so born or has or had up to the date of the birth of the person in question such a domicile.

(*b*) "previous year" means the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules.

2. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Burma (non-European) constituency who is not a European and who has a place of residence in Burma, and who is— The Burma (non-European) Constituency.

(a) an elected member of any municipal or town committee constituted under the law for the time being in force relating to municipalities in Burma, or

(b) a member of any Circle Board in Burma.

3. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Burma (European) constituency who is a European resident in Burma and was in the previous year assessed to income-tax. The Burma (European) Constituency.

SCHEDULE III.

(See rule XIV.)

Return of Election expenses.

1. Under the head of receipts there shall be shown the name and description of every person (including the candidate), club, society or association from whom any money, security or equivalent of money was received in respect of expenses incurred on account of, or in connection with, or incidental to, the election, and the amount received from each person, club, society or association separately.

2. Under the head of expenditure, there shall be shown :—

(a) the personal expenditure of the candidate incurred or paid by him or his election agent, including travelling and all other personal expenses incurred in connection with his candidature ;

(b) the name, and the rate and total amount of the pay, of each person employed as an agent, clerk, or messenger ;

(c) the travelling expenses and any other expenses incurred by the candidate or his election agent on account of agents, clerks or messengers ;

(d) the travelling expenses of persons, whether in receipt of salary or not, incurred in connection with the candidature, and whether paid or incurred by the candidate, his election agent or the person so travelling ;

(e) the cost whether paid or incurred of—

(i) printing,
(ii) advertising,
(iii) stationery,
(iv) postage,
(v) telegrams, and
(vi) rooms hired either for public meetings or as committee rooms ;

(f) any other miscellaneous expenses whether paid or incurred.

NOTE.—(1) All expenses incurred in connection with the candidature whether paid by the candidate, his election agent, or any other person, or remaining unpaid on the date of the return are to be set out.

(2) For all items of Rs. 5 and over, unless from the nature of the case (e.g. travel by rail or postage) a receipt is not obtainable, vouchers are to be attached.

(3) All sums paid but for which no receipt is attached are to be set out in detail with dates of payment.

(4) All sums unpaid are to be set out in a separate list.

3. The form of affidavit referred to in rule XIV shall be as follows :—

Affidavit.

I being the appointed election agent for a candidate for election in the constituency (or I being a candidate for election in the constituency), do hereby solemnly affirm that the above return of election expenses is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that, except the expenses herein set forth, no expenses of any nature whatsoever have to my knowledge and belief been incurred in, and for the purposes of, 's candidature / my candidature.

(Sd.)

Agent or candidate.

Solemnly affirmed before me.

(Magistrate.)

(b) a general constituency in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or in the province of Bihar and Orissa or in the province of Assam, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency or of another general constituency in the same province ; or

(c) a general constituency in the presidency of Madras or in the presidency of Bombay or in the Punjab or in the Central Provinces or in the province of Burma or any special constituency, unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency.

(2) For the purposes of these rules—

(a) "general constituency" means any constituency which is not a special constituency ; and

(b) "special constituency" means a European Commerce constituency.

The right to elect.

General conditions of registration and disqualifications.

V. (1) Every person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of a constituency who has the qualifications prescribed for an elector of that constituency and who is not subject to any of the disqualifications hereinafter set out, namely :—

(a) is not a British subject ; or

(b) is a female ; or

(c) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind ; or

(d) is under 21 years of age :

Provided that, if the Ruler of a State in India or any subject of such a State is not disqualified for registration on the electoral roll of a constituency of the Legislative Council of a province, such Ruler or subject shall not by reason of not being a British subject be disqualified for registration on the electoral roll of any constituency of the Council of State in that province :

Provided further that, if a resolution is passed by the Council of State recommending that the sex disqualification for registration should be removed either in respect of women generally or any class of women, the Governor-General in Council shall make regulations providing that women or a class of women, as the case may be, shall not be disqualified for registration by reason only of their sex :

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of more than one general constituency.

(2) If any person is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or is reported by Commissioners holding an election inquiry as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV to these rules, his name, if on the electoral roll, shall be removed therefrom and shall not be registered thereon for a period of five years from the date of the conviction or the report, as the case may be, or, if not on the electoral roll, shall not be so registered for a like period ; and if any person is reported by such Commissioners as guilty of any other corrupt practice as specified in the said Schedule, his name, if on the electoral roll, shall be removed therefrom and shall not be registered thereon for a period of three years from the date of the report or, if not on the electoral roll, shall not be registered for a like period :

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may direct that the name of any person to whom this sub-rule applies shall be registered on the electoral roll.

VI. (1) The qualifications of an elector for a general constituency shall be such of the qualifications based on—

(i) residence, or residence and community, and

(ii) (a) the holding of land, or

(b) assessment to or payment of income-tax, or

(c) past or present membership of a legislative body, or

(d) past or present tenure of office on a local authority, or

(e) past or present university distinction, or

(f) the tenure of office in a co-operative banking society, or

(g) the holding of a title conferred for literary merit,

as are specified in Schedule II to these rules in the case of that constituency.

(2) The qualifications of an elector for a special constituency shall be the qualifications specified in Schedule II to these rules in the case of that constituency.

VII. (1) An electoral roll shall be prepared for every constituency, on which shall be entered the names of all persons appearing to be entitled to be registered as electors for that constituency. It shall be published in the constituency together with a notice specifying the mode in which and the time within which any person whose name is not entered in the roll and who claims to have it inserted

...in, or any person whose name is on ...roll and who objects to the inclusion ...his own name or of the name of any other ...son on the roll, may prefer a claim or ...jection to the Revising Authority.

(2) The regulations for the time being ...in force in any province for the purpose of ...elections to the Legislative Council of that province with regard to the following matters, namely,—

(1) the authority by whom the electoral roll shall be prepared and the particulars to be contained in the roll,

(2) the time at which the roll shall be prepared,

(3) the publication of the roll in the constituency to which it relates,

(4) the mode in which and the time within which claims and objections may be preferred,

(5) the constitution and appointment of Revising Authorities to dispose of claims and objections,

(6) the manner in which notices of claims or objections shall be published,

(7) the place, date, and time at which and the manner in which claims or objections shall be heard,

shall apply for the purpose of the holding of elections within that province to the Council of State:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that such modifications and adaptations as he may specify shall be made in the application of those regulations.

(3) The orders made by the Revising Authority shall be final, and the electoral roll shall be amended in accordance therewith and shall, as so amended, be republished in the case of each province in such manner as may be prescribed by the regulations aforesaid for the republication of electoral rolls of constituencies of the Legislative Council.

(4) The electoral roll shall come into force from the date of such republication, and shall continue in force for a period of three years or for such less period as the Governor-General in Council may by regulation prescribe, and after the expiration of such period a fresh roll shall be prepared in accordance with these rules.

(5) If a constituency is called upon to elect a member or members after an electoral roll has ceased to have force and before the completion of the new electoral roll, the old electoral roll shall for the purposes of that election continue to operate as the electoral roll for the constituency.

VIII. Every person registered on the electoral roll for the time being in force for any constituency shall while so registered be entitled to vote at an election of a member or members for that constituency: provided that no person shall vote in more than one general constituency. **Right to vote**

IX. (1) Any person may be nominated as a candidate for election in any constituency for which he is eligible for election under these rules. **Nomination of candidates.**

(2) On or before the date on which a candidate is nominated, the candidate shall make in writing and sign a declaration appointing either himself or some other person who is not disqualified under these rules for the appointment to be his election agent, and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such declaration has been made.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be renominated as a candidate for the same election.

X. (1) If the number of candidates who are duly nominated and who have not withdrawn their candidature before such time as the Governor-General in Council may fix in this behalf exceeds that of the vacancies, a poll shall be taken.

(2) If the number of such candidates is equal to the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be duly elected.

(3) If the number of such candidates is less than the number of vacancies, all such candidates shall be declared to be elected, and the Governor-General shall, by a notification in the Gazette of India, call for fresh nominations for the remaining vacancies, and if any such are received shall call upon the constituencies concerned to elect members to fill these vacancies.

(4) Votes shall be given by ballot and in general constituencies in person. No votes shall be received by proxy.

(5) In plural-member constituencies every elector shall have as many votes as there are members to be elected: provided that no elector shall give more than one vote to any one candidate except in the case of the

Bombay (non-Muhammadan) constituency, in which constitutency an elector may accumulate all his votes on any one candidate or may distribute them among the candidates as he pleases.

(6) Votes shall be counted by the Returning Officer, and any candidate, or, in the absence of the candidate, a representative duly authorised by him in writing, shall have a right to be present at the time of counting.

(7) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate or candidates, as the case may be, to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(8) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

(9) The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name or names of the candidate or candidates elected shall be published in the Gazette of India.

Regulations regarding the conduct of elections.

XI. The regulations for the time being in force in any province for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of that province in regard to the following matters, namely,—

(1) the form and manner in, and the conditions on, which nominations may be made, and for the scrutiny of nominations,

(2) the appointment of a Returning Officer for each constituency and for his powers and duties,

(3) the division of general constituencies into polling areas and the appointment of polling stations for these areas,

(4) the appointment of officers to preside at polling stations, and the duties of such officers,

(5) the checking of voters by reference to the electoral roll,

(6) the manner in which votes are to be given, bothgenerally and in the case of illiterate voters or voters under physical or other disability,

(7) the procedure to be followed in respect of tender of votes by persons representing themselves to be electors after other persons have voted as such electors,

(8) the scrutiny of votes,

(9) the safe custody of ballot papers and other election papers, the period for which such papers shall be preserved, and the inspection and production of such papers, and

(10) the conduct of elections generally,

shall apply for the purpose of the holding of elections within that province to the Council of State:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India direct that such modifications and adaptations as he may specify shall be made in the application of those regulations.

XII. (1) If any person is elected by more than one constituency, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of such election in the Gazette of India choose for which of these constituencies he shall serve, and the choice shall be conclusive.

(2) When any such choice has been made, the Governor-General shall call upon any constituency or constituencies for which such person has not chosen to serve to elect another person or persons.

(3) If the candidate does not make the choice referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule, the elections of such person shall be void and the Governor-General shall call upon the constituency or constituencies concerned to elect another person or persons.

Election agents and expenses.

XIII. No person shall be appointed as election agent who is himself ineligible for election as being subject to the disqualification mentioned is sub-rule (3) of rule III.

XIV. (1) Within one month or such longer period as the Governor-General may allow after the date of the declaration of the result of the election every candidate, either personally or through his election agent

shall cause to be lodged with the Returning Officer a return of his election expenses containing the particulars specified in Schedule III to these rules.

(2) Every such return shall contain a statement of all payments made by the candidate or by his election agent or by any persons on behalf of the candidate or in his interests for expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct and management of the election, and further a statement of all unpaid claims in respect of such expenses of which he or his election agent is aware.

(3) The return shall be accompanied by declarations by the candidate and his election agent which shall be in the form contained in the said Schedule and shall be made on oath or affirmation before a Magistrate.

(4) The Governor-General in Council shall cause to be prepared in such manner, and maintained for such time, as he may direct, a record showing the names of all candidates at every election under these rules and the date on which the return of election expenses of each candidate has been lodged with the Returning Officer.

XV. Every election agent shall keep regular books of account in which the particulars of all expenditure of the nature referred to in rule XIV shall be entered, whether such expenditure is incurred by the candidate or by the election agent or by any person under the direction of the candidate or the election agent.

Nominated Members.

XVI. (1) Save as expressly provided in these rules in regard to the nomination of a person elected in Berar, no person shall be nominated to the Councl of State who—

(a) is not a British subject; or

(b) is a female; or

(c) is already a member of any legislative body constituted under the Act; or

(d) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court; or

(e) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(f) is under 25 years of age; or

(g) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(h) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part:

Provided that if the Ruler of a State in India or any subject of such a State is not disqualified for nomination to the Legislative Council of a province, such Ruler or subject shall not by reason of not being a British subject be disqualified for nomination to the Council of State to represent that province:

Provided further that the disqualification mentioned in clause (d) may be removed by an order of the Governor-General in Council in this behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

(3) A person who has been convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or has been reported by Commissioners holding an election inquiry as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV to these rules, shall not be eligibe for nomination for five years from the date of such conviction or of the finding of the Commissioners, as the case may be; and a person reported by such Commissioners to be guilty of any other corrupt practice shall be similary disqualified for three years from such date.

(4) A person who having been a candidate or an election agent at an election has failed to lodge the return of election expenses prescribed in these rules or has lodged a return which is found either by Commissioners holding an inquiry or by a Magistrate in a judicial proceeding to be false in any material particular shall not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of the election:

Provided that either of the disqualifications mentioned in sub-rules (3) and (4) of this rule may be removed by an order of the Governor-General in Council in that behalf.

XVII. (1) A nominated non-official member shall hold office for the duration of the Council of State to which he is nominated. Term of office of nominated member.

(2) Official members shall hold office for the duration of the Council of State to which they are nominated or for such shorter period as the Governor-General may, at the time of nomination, determine.

Obligation to take oath.

Taking of oath. XVIII. Every person who is elected or nominated to be a member of the Council of State shall before taking his seat make at a meeting of the Council of State an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown in following form, namely :—

I, A B., having been $\frac{\text{elected}}{\text{nominated}}$ a member of this Council do solemnly swear (*or* affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, His heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.

Vacation of seat.

Effect of subsequent disabilities or failure to take oath. XIX. If any person having been elected or nominated subsequently becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in clauses (*a*), (*d*), (*e*), (*g*) and (*h*) of sub-rule (1) or in sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) of rule III or of rule XVI, as the case may be, or fails to make the oath or affirmation prescribed by rule XVIII within such time as the Governor-General considers reasonable, the Governor-General shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare his seat to be vacant.

Vacancies. XX. (1) When a vacancy occurs in the case of an elected member by reason of his election being declared void or his seat being declared vacant, or by reason of absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted the Governor-General shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, call upon the constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(2) If a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated member, the Governor-General shall nominate to the vacancy a person having the necessary qualification under these rules.

First constitution of the Council of State.

XXI. (1) As soon as conveniently may be after these rules come into force, a Council of State shall be constituted in accordance with their provisions.

(2) For this purpose the Governor-General shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule II to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time as may be prescribed by such notification, and shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Council of State before the date fixed for its first meeting.

(3) If any difficulty arises as to the preparation or publication of the first electoral roll or the holding of the first elections after the commencement of these rules, the Governor-General in Council may by order do any matter or thing which appears to him necessary for the proper preparation or publication of the roll or for the proper holding of the elections.

General Elections.

XXII. (1) On the expiration of the duration of a Council of State or on its dissolution, a general election shall be held in order that a new Council of State may be constituted.

(2) On such expiration or dissolution, the Governor-General shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule II to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time after the date of expiration or dissolution as may be prescribed by such notification:

Provided that, if the Governor-General thinks fit, such notification may be issued at any time not being more than three months prior to the date on which the duration of the Council of State would expire in the ordinary course of events.

(3) Before the date fixed for the first meeting of the Council of State, the Governor-General shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Council of State.

XXIII. As soon as may be after the expiration of the time fixed for the election of members at any general election, the names of the members elected for the various constituencies at such election shall be notified in the Gazette of India.

SCHEDULE I.

(SEE RULE II).

I.—List of Constituencies entitled to representation in every Council of State.

Province.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of Members.
Madras ...	Madras (Non-Muhammadan)	Non-Muhammadan ...	The Madras Presidency ..	4
Ditto ...	Madras (Muhammadan) ...	Muhammadan ...	Ditto	1
Bombay ...	Bombay (Non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan ...	The Bombay Presidency ..	3
Ditto ...	Bombay Presidency (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan ...	The Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind.	1
Ditto ...	Sind (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Province of Sind	1
Ditto ...	Bombay Chamber of Commerce.	European Commerce	(Non-territorial) ...	1
Bengal ...	East Bengal (Non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan...	The Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions excluding the Darjeeling District and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1
Ditto ...	West Bengal (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Presidency and Burdwan Divisions.	2
Ditto .	East Bengal (Muhammadan)	Muhammadan ...	The Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions excluding the Darjeeling District and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1
Ditto ...	West Bengal (Muhammadan)	Ditto ...	The Presidency and Burdwan Divisions.	1
Ditto ...	Bengal Chamber of Commerce.	European Commerce	(Non-territorial)	1

Province.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of Members.
United Provinces	United Provinces Central (Non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan ...	The Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions.	1
Ditto ...	United Provinces Northern (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Agra, Meerut Rohilkhand and Kumaon Divisions.	1
Ditto ...	United Provinces Southern (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Allahabad, Jhansi, Gorakhpore and Benares Divisions.	1
Ditto ...	United Provinces West (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan ...	The Allahabad, Jhansi, Agra, Rohilkhand, Meerut and Kumaon Divisions.	1
Ditto ...	United Provinces East (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Lucknow, Fyzabad, Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions.	1
Punjab ...	Punjab (Non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan...	The Punjab	1
Ditto ...	Punjab (Sikh) ...	Sikh ...	Ditto	1
Bihar and Orissa	Bihar and Orissa (Non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan	The Province of Bihar and Orissa ...	2*
Ditto ...	Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan ...	Ditto	1
Central Provinces	Central Provinces ...	General ...	The Central Provinces ...	1
Burma ...	Burma ...	Ditto ...	The Province of Burma ...	1
Ditto ...	Burma Chamber of Commerce.	European Commerce...	(Non-territorial)	1

* *Note.*—The Bihar and Orissa (non-Muhammadan) constituency is entitled to elect a third member to the second, fourth and succeeding alternate Councils of State under part IV of this Schedule.

II.—List of Constituencies entitled to representation in rotation.

Province.	Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of Members.
Punjab ...	East Punjab (Muhammadan).	Muhammadan ...	The Ambala, Jullundur and Lahore Divisions.	
Ditto ...	West Punjab (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions.	2
Bihar and Orissa	Bihar and Orissa (Non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan ...	The Province of Bihar and Orissa	
Assam ...	Assam (Non-Muhammadan)	Non-Muhammadan	The Province of Assam ...	1
Ditto ...	Assam (Muhammadan) ..	Muhammadan ...	Ditto ...	

III. In the case where two constituencies are bracketed together as entitled to elect one member, the constituency first mentioned shall elect to the first Council of State at the general election and at all bye-elections so long as the first Council of State continues, and the second-mentioned constituency shall elect at the general election to the next Council of State and at all bye-elections in like manner, and thereafter the constituencies shall elect in like manner in rotation to succeeding Councils of State.

IV. In the case where three constituencies are bracketed together as entitled to elect two members, the two first-mentioned constituencies shall each elect a member to the first Council of State at the general election and the constituency affected shall elect at any bye-election so long as the first Council of State continues, and for the purposes of the general election to the second Council of State and bye-elections occurring during the continuance of that Council the two first-mentioned constituencies shall be deemed to be one constituency and the members shall be elected, one by those constituencies combined, and the other by the third-mentioned constituency, or, in the case of a bye-election, by those constituencies or that constituency, as the case may be, and thereafter the constituencies shall elect in like manner in rotation to succeeding Councils of State.

SCHEDULE II.

(See rule VI.)

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

PART I.—MADRAS.

1. For the purposes of this Part—

"previous year" means the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules. Definition.

2. Save as expressly provided in this part, no person claiming to be registered on account of the possession of income derived from land for which a public register is kept shall be entitled to have such income taken into account in determining his eligibility, unless the land from which the income is derived stands registered in such register in his name. Entry of name in land register.

3. If several persons are registered as joint holders of land, a majority of the adult male persons so registered may nominate in writing any one of themselves who is not disqualified to be their representative for voting purposes, and the name of such representative alone shall be entered in the electoral roll and, if such nomination is not made, no entry shall be made in the roll in respect of such land. Joint holders.

Explanation.—Land registered under section 14 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, in the joint names of the registered proprietor and another person is not land registered in the names of joint holders within the meaning of this rule.

Family property entered in the name of a woman.

4. Where the property of a tarwad or similar joint family under the Marumakkattayam law is registered in the name of a woman and would, but for the disqualification of sex, qualify the register holder as an elector, the senior male member of the family who is not disqualified or any member not disqualified who is nominated in writing by a majority of the adult male members, shall be entered in the electoral roll as the representative of the family.

Fiduciary capacity.

5. Save as hereinbefore provided, no person shall be entitled to have his name entered in an electoral roll unless he possesses the prescribed property qualification in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity.

Annual incomes.

6. For the purposes of this Part, the annual income derived from an estate shall be taken to be the annual rent value upon which the land cess is, calculated under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, excluding the jodi, quit-rent, peshkash, or similar charge payable to Government.

Calculation of annual income and assessment.

7. In calculating annual income and assessment for the purpose of this Part—

(*a*) income derived from an estate shall not be reckoned along with income derived from any land other than an estate, but it may be reckoned along with a malikana allowance;

(*b*) in no case shall income derived from a portion of an estate which is not separately registered in the office of a Collector be taken into account;

(*c*) the assessments on inam lands shall be taken to be the full assessment which such lands would bear if they were not inam;

(*d*) assessments paid on more than one parcel of land may be reckoned together: provided that, in the case of land referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Part, the assessment paid thereon shall not be added to any assessment paid on other land, unless the holder of the latter has been nominated, or is entitled, under those paragraphs, to represent the joint holders or family in respect of the former land.

Basis of determination of annual rent value and assessment.

8. For the purpose of this Part, the annual rent value and assessment shall be determined with reference to the accounts of the *fasli* year preceding the calendar year in which the roll is finally published, or, if the accounts for that year are not available, then with reference to the latest accounts that are available, provided that, if in any case it is not possible to calculate the rent value in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7 of this Part, the Collector shall determine the value for the purposes of this Part upon the best information available.

General Constituencies.

Non-Muhammadan and Muhammadan Constituencies

9. A person shall be qualified as an elector for a general constituency who has resided in the Presidency of Madras for not less than 120 days in the previous year and who—

(*a*) holds in the presidency an estate as defined in section 3 (2) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, of which the annual income is not less than Rs. 3,000; or

(*b*) is registered as a pattadar or inamdar of land in the presidency on which the assessment, including the water rate, is not less than Rs. 1,500; or

(*c*) receives from Government a malikana allowance the annual amount of which is not less than Rs. 3,000; or

(*d*) was in the previous year assessed on his own account to income-tax on a total income as computed under section 13 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, of not less than Rs. 20,000; or

(*e*) is or has been a non-official member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, or any Act repealed thereby, or is or has been at any time a non-official member of the Madras Legislative Council; or

(*f*) is or has been the non-official president of the Madras Municipal Council or of a district board or taluk board constituted under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, or is the non-official vice-president of the said Council or of a district board; or

(*g*) is or has been the non-official chairman or is the non-official vice-chairman of a municipal council constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884; or

(*h*) is or has been a member of the Senate or a Fellow or an Honorary Fellow of any University constituted by law in British India; or

(i) is the non-official president or vice-president of any central bank or banking union which is a registered society within the meaning of section 2 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912; or

(j) is recognised by the Government as the holder of the title of Shams-ul-Ulama or of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya:

Provided that—

(i) no other person other than a Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for the Muhammadan constituency, and

(ii) no Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for the non-Muhammadan constituency.

PART II.—BOMBAY.

Joint families.

1. Where any property is held or payment is made or received jointly by the members of a joint family, the family shall, if the majority of the members thereof are not subject to any of the disqualifications specified in rule V of these rules, be adopted as a unit for deciding whether under the provisions of this Part the requisite qualification exists; and, if it does exist, the manager of the family only shall be qualified as an elector in respect of such property or payment.

General Constituencies.

2. A person shall be qualified as an elector for a general constituency who has a place of residence in the constituency and who—

(a) is in Sind either a Jagirdar of the first or second class or a Zamindar holding land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 2,000;

(b) is a Deccan Sardar or a Gujarat Sardar, that is to say, a person whose name is entered in the list for the time being in force under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the Political Department, No. 2363, dated the 23rd July 1867, or in the list for the time being in force under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the Political Department, No. 6265, dated the 21st September 1909; or

(c) is an Inamdar or Saranjamdar holding an entire village assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 2,000 or a Talukdar holding on talukdari tenure land assessed at not less than Rs. 2,000 land revenue, or a co-sharer holding on talukdari tenure a share in any land which share if held separately would be assessed at not less than Rs. 2,000 land revenue; or

(d) is a Khot or other landholder holding land assessed or assessable to land revenue of not less than Rs. 2,000; or

(e) was in the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules assessed to income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 30,000; or

(f) is or has been non-official member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, or any Act repealed thereby, or is or has been at any time a non-official member of the Bombay Legislative Council; or

(g) is or has been the non-official president or is the non-official vice-president of a city municipality within the meaning of section 3 (1) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, or of a district local board established under the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884; or

(h) is or has been a member of the Senate or a Fellow or Honorary Fellow of any University constituted by law in British India; or

(i) is recognised by the Government as a holder of the title of Shams-ul-Ulama or of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya.

Provided that—

(i) no person other than a Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for a Muhammadan constituency, and

(ii) no Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for the non-Muhammadan constituency.

Special Constituency.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency.

3. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce constituency who is a member of that Chamber.

PART V.—THE PUNJAB.

Definitions.

1. For the purposes of this Part—

(a) "date of publication of the electoral roll" means the date on which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules;

(b) "land revenue" means land revenue as defined in section 3 (6) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, and, in the case of fluctuating land revenue or land revenue assessed on lands subject to river action, the average amount of such land revenue paid during the three years preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll;

(c) "owner" does not include a mortgagee;

(d) "the land records" means an attested record of rights or an attested annual record of rights maintained under Chapter IV of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, and includes an order finally sanctioning a mutation duly passed under that Chapter.

Presumption as to residence.

2. For the purposes of this Part, a person may be presumed to reside in a constituency if he has for the four years preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll continuously owned a residential house, or a share in a residential house, in the constituency, and that house has not during the twelve months preceding such date been let on rent either in whole or in part.

Land-records, etc., to be conclusive evidence.

3. For the purposes of determining any claim to a qualification under this Part, any entry in the land records or in any municipal or cantonment records shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein.

Joint families.

4. Where property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint family, the family shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether under this Part the requisite qualification exists; and, if it does exist, the person qualified shall be the manager of the family or a person appointed by the majority of the family in that behalf.

General Constituencies.

Non-Muhammadan, Muhammadan and Sikh Constituencies.

5. A person shall be qualified as an elector for a general constituency who has a place of residence in the constituency and who—

(a) is the owner or Crown tenant of land in the constituency assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 750 per annum; or

(b) is an assignee of land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 750 per annum; or

(c) was in the financial year preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll assessed to income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 15,000; or

(d) is or has been a non-official member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, or any Act repealed thereby, or is or has been at any time a non-official member of the Punjab Legislative Council; or

(e) is a provincial Punjab Darbari; or

(f) is or has been the non-official president or vice-president of any municipal committee established under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, which has a population of 20,000 or over or which is situate at the headquarters station of a district, or is or has been the non-official chairman or vice-chairman of a district board established under the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883; or

(g) is or has been a member of the Senate, or a Fellow or an Honorary Fellow, of any University constituted by law in British India; or

(h) is the non-official president or vice-president of any central co-operative bank or union which is a registered society within the meaning of section 2 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912; or

(i) is recognised by the Government as the holder of the title of Shams-ul-Ulama or of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya;

Provided that—

(i) no person shall be qualified as an elector of a Muhammadan constituency who is not a Muhammadan or for the Sikh constituency who is not a Sikh, and

(ii) no Muhammadan or Sikh shall be qualified as an elector for the non-Muhammadan constituency.

PART VI.—BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Definition.

1. For the purposes of this Part—

"previous year" means the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules.

Joint families.

2. Where property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint family, the family shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether under this Part the requisite qualification exists; and, if it does exist, the person qualified shall be, in the case of a Hindu joint family, the manager thereof and in other cases the member authorised in that behalf, by the family concerned.

Place of residence.

3. A person shall be deemed to have a place of residence within the province of Bihar and Orissa if he—

(a) ordinarily lives within the province; or

(b) has within the province his family dwelling-house and occasionally occupies it, or

(c) maintains within the province a dwelling-house ready for occupation in charge of servants and occasionally occupies it.

Non-Muhammadan Constituency.

4. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the non-Muhammadan constituency who is not a Muhammadan and who has a place of residence in the province of Bihar and Orissa and who—

(a) holds, in his own right and not in a fiduciary capacity, an estate or estates or a portion of an estate or portions of estates for which a separate account or accounts (including a residuary account) is or have been opened, for which land, whether revenue-paying or revenue free or rent-free land, an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 1,200 land revenue or an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 300 local cess is payable per annum; or

(b) holds, in his own right and not in a fiduciary capacity, a tenure or tenures for which an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 300 local cess is payable per annum either directly to Government or through a superior landlord; or

(c) was during the previous year assessed on his own account to income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 12,800; or

(d) is or has been a non-official member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, or any Act repealed thereby, or is or has been at any time a non-official member of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council; or

(e) is or has been the chairman or is the vice-chairman of any municipality established under the law for the time being in force relating to municipalities in the province of Bihar and Orissa or of a district board established in the province under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885; or

(f) is or has been a member of the Senate or a Fellow or an Honorary Fellow of any University constituted by law in British India; or

(g) is recognised by the Government as the holder of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya.

Muhammadan Constituency.

5. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Muhammadan constituency who is a Muhammadan and has a place of residence in the province of Bihar and Orissa and who—

(a) holds, in his own right and not in a fiduciary capacity, an estate or estates or a portion of an estate or portions of estates for which a separate account or accounts (including a residuary account) is or have been opened, for which land, whether revenue-paying or revenue-free or rent-free land, an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 750, land revenue or an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 187-8-0 local cess is payable per annum; or

(b) holds, in his own right and not in a fiduciary capacity, a tenure or tenures for which an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 187-8-0 local cess is payable per annum either directly to Government or through a superior landlord; or

(c) was during the previous year assessed on his own account to income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 6,400; or

(d) has any of the qualifications specified in clauses (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph 4 of this Part; or

(e) is recognised by the Government as the holder of the title of Shams-ul-Ulama.

PART VII.—THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Place of residence.

1. For the purposes of this Part, a person shall be deemed to have a place of residence in the constituency who—

(*a*) have actually dwelt in a house, or part of a house, within the constituency for a period of not less than 180 days in the aggregate during the calendar year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules; or

(*b*) has maintained within the constituency for a period of 180 days in the aggregate during that year a house, or part of a house, as a dwelling for himself in charge of his dependents or servants and has visited that house during that year.

Joint families.

2. Where an estate or mahal or share of an estate or mahal is held, or where income-tax is paid jointly by the members of a joint family, the family shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether under this part the requisite qualification exist; and, if it does exist, the person qualified shall be the manager of the family.

The Central Provinces Constituency.

3. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Central Provinces constituency who has a place of residence in the constituency and who—

(*a*) holds in proprietary right land the land revenue or kamil-jama of which is not less than Rs. 3,000; or

(*b*) was in the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules assessed to income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 20,000; or

(*c*) is or has been a non-official member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, or any Act repealed thereby, or is or has been at any time a non-official member of the Central Provinces Legislative Council; or

(*d*) is or has been the non-official president of a municipal committee established under the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903, or the non-official chairman of a district council established under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1883; or

(*e*) is or has been a member of the Senate or a Fellow or an Honorary Fellow of any University constituted by law in British India;

(*f*) is recognised by the Government as the holder of the title of Shamas-ul ulma or of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya.

PART VIII.—ASSAM.

Joint families.

1. Where property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint family, the family shall be adopted as the unit for deciding whether under this Part the requisite qualification exists; and if it does exist, the person qualified shall be, in the case of a Hindu joint family, the manager thereof and in other cases the member authorised in that behalf by the family concerned.

Non-Muhammadan and Muhammadan Constituencies.

2. A person shall be qualified as an elector for either of the general constituencies who has a place of residence in the province of Assam and who—

(*a*) is liable to pay annually not less than Rs. 2,000 as land revenue or not less than Rs. 2,000 as local rate; or

(*b*) was in the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules, assessed to income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 12,000;

(*c*) is or has been a non-official member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, or any Act repealed thereby, or is or has been at any time a non-official member of the Assam Legislative Council; or

(*d*) is or has been a non-official chairman of Commissioners appointed in Assam under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, or of a municipality established in Assam under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or of a local board established under the Assam Local Self-Government Act, 1915; or

(*e*) is or has been a member of the Senate or a Fellow or an Honorary Fellow of any University constituted by law in British India; or

(*f*) is the non-official chairman of any central co-operative bank or banking union which is a registered society within the meaning of section 2 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912; or

(*g*) is recognised by the Government as the holder of the title of Shams-ul-Ulma or of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya:

Provided that—

(*i*) no person other than a Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector in the Muhammadan constituency, and

(*ii*) no Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector in the non-Muhammadan constituency.

PART IX.—BURMA.

1. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Burma constituency who has a place of residence in the province of Burma and who— **The general Constituency.**

(*a*) is liable to pay land-revenue of not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum; or

(*b*) was, in the financial year preceding the date on which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules, assessed to income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 5,000; or

(*c*) is or has been a non-official member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, or any Act repealed thereby, or is or has been at any time a non-official member of the Burma Legislative Council; or

(*d*) is or has been the president or vice-president of the Rangoon Municipal Committee or the president of any other municipal committee established under the Burma Municipal Act, 1898, or of a district council; or

(*e*) is or has been a member of the Senate or a Fellow or an Honorary Fellow of any University constituted by law in British India; or

(*f*) is the non-official chairman or vice-chairman of a district central bank which is a registered society within the meaning of section 2 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912; or

(*g*) is recognised by the Government as the holder of the title of Shams-ul-Ulma or of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya.

2. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Burma Chamber of Commerce constituency who is a member of that Chamber. **The European commerce Constituency.**

SCHEDULE III.

(*See rule XIV.*)

Return of Election expenses.

1. Under the head of receipts there shall be shown the name and description of every person (including the candidate), club, society or association from whom any money, security or equivalent of money was received in respect of expenses incurred on account of, or in connection with, or incidental to, the election, and the amount received from each person, club, society or association separately.

2. Under the head of expenditure, there shall be shown—

(*a*) the personal expenditure of the candidate incurred or paid by him or his election agent including travelling and all other personal expenses incurred in connection with his candidature;

(*b*) the name and the rate and total amount of the pay, of each person employed as an agent, clerk or messenger;

(c) the travelling expenses and any other expenses incurred by the candidate or his election agent on account of agents, clerks or messengers;

(d) the travelling expenses of persons, whether in receipt of salary or not, incurred in connection with the candidature, and whether paid or incurred by the candidate, his election agent or the person so travelling;

(e) the cost whether paid or incurred of—

(i) printing,

(ii) advertising,

(iii) stationery,

(iv) postage,

(v) telegrams, and

(vi) rooms hired either for public meetings or as committee-rooms;

(f) any other miscellaneous expenses whether paid or incurred.

NOTE.—(1) All expenses incurred in connection with the candidature whether paid by the candidate, his election agent, or any other person, or remaining unpaid on the date of the return are to be set out.

(2) For all items of Rs. 5 and over, unless from the nature of the case (e.g., travel by rail or postage) a receipt is not obtainable, vouchers are to be attached.

(3) All sums paid but for which no receipt is attached are to be set out in detail with dates of payment.

(4) All sums unpaid are to be set out in a separate list.

3. The form of affidavit referred to in rule XIV shall be as follows :—

Affidavit.

I , being the appointed election agent for , a candidate for election in the constituency (*or* I , being a candidate for election in the constituency), do hereby solemnly affirm that the above return of election expenses is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that, except the expenses herein set forth, no expenses of any nature whatsoever have to my knowledge and belief been incurred in, and for the purposes of, $\frac{\text{'s canditdature}}{\text{my candidature}}$.

(Sd.)

Agent or candidate.

Solemnly affirmed before me.

Magistrate.

SCHEDULE IV.

[*See rules III (3), V (2) and XVI (3).*]

The following shall be deemed to be corrupt practices for the purposes of these rules :—

PART I.

1. A gift, offer or promise by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent, of any gratifications to any person whomsoever, with the object, directly or indirectly, of inducing—

(*a*) a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate,

(*b*) an elector to vote or refrain from voting at an election,

or as a reward to—

(*a*) a person for having so stood or not stood or for having withdrawn his candidature, or

(*b*) an elector for having voted or refrained from voting,

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause the term "gratification" is not restricted to pecuniary gratifications or gratifications estimable in money, and includes all forms of entertainment and all forms of employment for reward ; but it does not include the payment of any expenses *bonâ fide* incurred at or for the purposes of any election, and duly entered in the return of election expenses required by the rules.

2. (1) The voluntary interference or attempted interference by a candidate or his agent or any other person with the connivance of the candidate or his agent with the free exercise of the right of any person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at an election.

(2) A threat of injury to any person or to any person in whom that person is interested or the inducement or attempted inducement of any person to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered the object of Divine displeasure or of spiritual censure shall be deemed to be interference within the meaning of this paragraph :

Provided that a declaration of public policy or promise to public action shall not be deemed to be interference.

3. The procuring or abetting or attempting to procure by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent, the application by a person for a voting paper in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or by person who has voted once at an election for a voting paper in his own name at the same election.

4. The publication by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of the candidate or his agent, of any statement of fact which is false and which he either believes to be false or does not believe to be true in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate or in relation to the candidature or withdrawal of any candidate, which statement is reasonably calculated to prejudice such candidate's election. *Publication of false statements.*

PART II.

1. Any act specified in Part I, when done by a person who is not a candidate or his agent or person acting with the connivance of a candidate or his agent. *Act under Part I.*

2. The application by a person at an election for a voting paper in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or for a voting paper in his own name after he has already voted at such election. *Personation.*

3. The receipt of, or agreement to, receive any gratification, whether as a motive or a reward— *Bribery.*

(*a*) by a person to stand or not to stand as or to withdraw from being, a candidate ; or

(*b*) by any person whomsoever for himself or any other person for voting or refraining from voting, or for inducing or attempting to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting, or any candidate to withdraw his candidature.

4. Any payment or promise of payment to any person whomsoever on account of the conveyance of any elector to or from any place for the purpose of recording his vote. *Payment for conveyance.*

5. The hiring, employment, borrowing or using for the purposes of the election of any boat, vehicle or animal usually kept for letting on hire or for the conveyance of passangers by hire : *Hiring and use of public conveyances.*

Provided that any elector may hire any boat, vehicle or animal, or use any boat, vehicle or animal which is his own property to convey himself to or from the place where the vote is recorded.

6. The incurring or authorisation of expenses by any person other than a candidate or his election agent on account of holding any public meeting or upon any advertisement, circular or publication or in any other way whatsoever for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of such candidate, unless he is authorized in writing so to do by the candidate. *Incurring expense without authority.*

7. The hiring, using or letting as a committee-room or for the purpose of any meeting to which electors are admitted, of any building room or other place where intoxicating liquor is sold to the public. *Hiring of liquor shops.*

8. The issuing of any circular, placard or poster having reference to the election which does not bear on its face the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof. *Issue of circulars, etc., without printer's and publisher's name printed thereon.*

Rules for the final decision of doubts and disputes as to the validity of an election to the Council of State and the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Definitions.

In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "agent" includes an election agent and any person who is held by Commissioners to have acted as an agent in connection with an election with the knowledge or consent of the candidate;

(b) "candidate" means a person who has been nominated as a candidate at any election or who claims that he has been so nominated, or that his nomination has been improperly refused, and includes a person who, when an election is in contemplation, holds himself out as a prospective candidate at such election, provided that he is subsequently nominated as a candidate at such election; and

(c) "returned candidate" means a candidate whose name has been published under the rules as duly elected.

The election petition.

1. No election shall be called in question, except by an election petition presented in accordance with the following rules.

Its presentation.

2. An election petition may be presented to the Governor-General by any candidate or elector against any returned candidate within fourteen days after the result of the election, has been published in the manner provided in the rules.

Its contents.

3. The petition shall contain a statement in concise form of the material facts on which the petitioner relies and the particulars of any corrupt practice which he alleges, and shall, where necessary, be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively. It shall be signed by the petitoiner and verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of pleadings in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Against whom it may be presented.

4. The petitioner may, if he so desires, in addition to calling in question the election of the retured candidate, claim a declaration that he himself or any other candidate has been duly elected; in which case he shall join as respondents to his petition all other candidates who were nominated at the election.

Deposit of Security.

5. At the time of presentation of the petition, the petitioner shall deposit with it the sum of one thousand rupees in cash or in Government Promissory Notes of equal value at the market rate of the day as security for the cost of the same.

Dismissal for default.

6. (*1*) If the provisions of rule 5 are not complied with, the Governor-General shall dismiss the petition.

Appointment of Commission.

(2) Upon compliance with the provisions of rule 5—

(a) the Governor-General shall appoint as Commissioners for the trial of the petition three persons who are or are eligible to be appointed Judges of a High Court within the meaning of section 101 (3) of the Government of India Act, and shall appoint one of them to be the president, and thereafter all applications and proceedings in connection therewith shall be dealt with and held by such Commissioners;

(b) the President of the Commission, so constituted, shall, as soon as may be, cause a copy of the petition to be served on each respondent and to be published in the Gazette of India and may call on the petitioner to execute a bond in such amount and with such sureties as he may require for the payment of any further costs. At any time within fourteen days after such publication any other candidate shall be entitled to be joined as a respondent on giving security in a like amount and procuring the execution of a like bond.

(3) When in respect of an election in a constituency more petitions than one are presented, the Governor-General shall refer all such petitions to the same Commissioners, who may at their discretion inquire into the petitions either in one or in more proceedings as they shall think fit.

Inquiry by Commissioners.

7. Every election petition shall be inquired into by the Commissioners, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the procedure applicable under the Code of Civil Procedure, to the trial of suits, provided that it shall only be necessary for the Commissioners to make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of any witness examined by them.

Place of inquiry.

8. The inquiry shall be held at such place as the Governor-General may appoint; provided that the Commissioners may in their discretion sit at any other place in the Province in which the constituency is situated for any part of the inquiry and may depute any one of their number to take evidence at any place in such Province.

Withdrawal of petition.

9. (1) No election petition shall be withdrawn without the leave of the Commissioners.

(2) If there are more petitioners than one, no application to withdraw a petition shall be made, except with the consent of all the petitioners.

(3) When an application for withdrawal is made, notice thereof fixing a date for the hearing of the application shall be given to all other parties to the petition and shall be published in the Gazette of India.

(4) No application for withdrawal shall be granted if the Commissioners are of opinion that such application has been induced by any bargain or consideration which the Commissioners consider ought not to be allowed.

(5) If the application is granted—

(a) the petitioner shall be ordered to pay all or such portion of the costs of the respondent theretofore incurred as the Commissioners may think fit;

(b) such withdrawal shall be reported to the Governor-General who shall publish notice thereof in the Gazette of India; and

(c) any person who might himself have been a petitioner may within seven days of such publication, apply to be substituted as petitioner in place of the party withdrawing, and upon compliance with the conditions of rule 5 as to security, shall be entitled to be so substituted and to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commissioners may think fit.

10. (1) An election petition shall abate only on the death of a sole petitioner or of the survivor of several petitioners.

(2) Such abatement shall be reported to the Governor-General, who shall publish notice thereof in the Gazette of India.

(3) Any person who might himself have been a petitioner may, within seven days of such publication, apply to be substituted as petitioner, and upon compliance with the conditions of rule 5 as to security, shall be entitled to be so substituted and to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commissioners may think fit.

11. If before the conclusion of the trial of an election petition the respondent dies, or gives notice that he does not intend to oppose the petition, the Commissioners shall cause notice of such event to be published in the Gazette of India and thereupon any person who might have been a petitioner may, within seven days of such pablication, apply to be substituted for such respondent to oppose the petition, and shall be entitled to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commissioners may think fit.

12. Where at an inquiry into an election petition any party thereto, other than the returned candidate, claims the seat for himself, the returned candidate or any other party may give evidence to prove that the election of such party would have been void in the sanre manner as if he had been the returned candidate and a petition had been presented complaining of his election.

13. When at an inquiry into an election petition the Commissioners so order, the Advocate General or some person acting under his instructions shall attend and take such part therein as they may direct. **Attendance of Law Officer.**

Explanation.—The expression "Advocate General" includes also a Government Advocate, or, where there is no Advocate General or Government Advocate, such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

14. (1) Save as hereinafter provided, in this rule, if in the opinion of the Commissioners— **Grounds for declaring election void.**

(a) the election of a returned candidate has been procured, or induced, or the result of the election has been materially affected by a corrupt practice specified in Part I or II of Schedule IV, or

(b) any corrupt practice specified in Part I of Schedule IV has been committed or

(c) the result of the election has been materially affected by any irregularity in respect of a nomination paper, or the improper reception or refusal of a vote, or by any non-compliance with the provisions of the Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder, or by any mistake in the use of any form annexed thereto, the election of the returned candidate shall be void.

(2) If the Commissioners report that a returned candidate has been guilty by an agent (other than his election agent) of any corrupt practice specified in Part I of Schedule IV which does not amount to any form of bribery other than treating as hereinafter explained, or to the procuring or abetment of personation, and if the Commissioners further report that the candidate has satisfied them that—

(a) no corrupt practice was committed at such election by the candidate or his election agent and the corrupt practices mentioned in the report were committed contrary to the orders and without the sanction or connivance of such candidate or his election agent, and

(b) such candidate and his election agent took all reasonable means for preventing the commission of corrupt practices at such election, and

(c) the corrupt practices mentioned in the said report were of trivial unimportant and limited character, and

(d) in all other respects the election was free from any corrupt practice on the part of such candidate or any of his agents.

then the Commissioners may find that the election of such candidate is not void.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this proviso "treating" means the incurring in whole or in part by any person of the expense of giving or providing any food, drink, entertainment or provision to any person with the object, directly or indirectly, of inducing him or any other person to vote or refrain from voting or as a reward for having voted or refrained from voting.

Report of Commissioners and procedure thereon.

15. (1) At the conclusion of the inquiry, the Commissioners shall report whether the returned candidate or any other party to the petition who has under the provisions of these rules claimed the seat has been duly elected, and in so reporting shall have regard to the provisions of rule 14.

(2) The report shall be in writing and shall be signed by all the Commissioners. The Commissioners shall forthwith forward their report to the Governor-General who, on receipt thereof, shall issue orders in accordance with the report and publish the report in the Gazette of India, and the orders of the Governor-General shall be final.

Form of report.

16. If either in their report or upon any other matter there is a difference of opinion among the Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, and their report shall be expressed in the terms of the views of the majority.

Findings as to corrupt practices and persons guilty thereof.

17. Where any charge is made in an election petition of any current practice, the Commissioners shall record in their report—

(a) a finding whether a corrupt practice has or has not been proved to have been committed by any candidate or his agent, or with connivance of any candidate or his agent and the nature of such corrupt practice, and

(b) the names of all persons (if any) who have been proved at the inquiry to have been guilty of any corrupt practice and the nature of such corrupt practice, with any such recommendations (if any) as they may desire to make for the exemption of any such persons from any disqualification they may have incurred in this connection under the rules.

SCHEDULE IV.

(*See rules 3, 14 and 17.*)

The following shall be deemed to be corrupt practices for the purposes of these rules:—

PART I.

Bribery.

1. A gift, offer or promise by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent, of any gratifications to any person whomsoever, with the object, directly or indirectly, of inducing—

(a) a person to stand or not to stand as or to withdraw from being a candidate,

(b) an elector to vote or refrain from voting at an election,

or as a reward for—

(a) a person having so stood or not stood or having withdrawn his candidature, or

(b) an elector having voted or refrained from voting.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this clause the term "gratification" is not restricted to pecuniary gratifications or gratifications estimable in money, and includes all forms of entertainment and all forms of employment for reward; but it does not include the payment of any expenses *bonâ fide* incurred at or for the purposes of any election, and duly entered in the return of election expenses required by the rules.

2. (1) The voluntary interference or attempted interference by a candidate or his agent or any other person with the connivance of the candidate or his agent with the free exercise of the right of any person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at an election.

(2) A threat of injury to any person or to any person in whom that person is interested or the inducement or attempted inducement of any person to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered the object of Divine displeasure or of spiritual censure, shall be deemed to be interference within the meaning of this paragraph (1):

Provided that a declaration of public policy or promise of public action shall not be deemed to be interference.

3. The procuring or abetting or attempting to procure by a candidate or his agent or by any other person, with the connivance of a candidate or his agent, the application by a person for a voting paper in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name or by a person, who has voted once at an election, for a voting paper in his own name at the same election.

4. The publication by a candidate or his agent or by any other person, with the connivance of the candidate or his agent, of any statement of fact which is false and which he either believes to be false or does not believe to be true in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate, or in relation to the candidature or withdrawal of any candidate, which statement is reasonably calculated to prejudice such candidate's election.

PART II.

1. Any act specified in Part I, when done by a person who is not a candidate or his agent or person acting with the connivance of a candidate or his agent.

2. The application by a person at an election for a voting paper in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or for a voting paper in his own name after he has already voted at such election.

3. The receipt of, or agreement to receive, any gratification, whether as a motive or a reward—

(a) by a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate; or

(b) by any person whomsoever for himself or any other person for voting or refraining from voting, or for inducing or attempting to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting or any candidate to withdraw his candidature.

Payment for conveyance. 4. Any payment or promise of payment to any person whomsoever on account of the conveyance of any elector to or from any place for the purpose of recording his vote.

Hiring and use of public conveyance. 5. The hiring, employment, borrowing or using for the purposes of the election of any boat, vehicle or animal usually kept for letting on hire or for the conveyance of passengers by hire:

Provided that any elector may hire any boat, vehicle or animal or use any boat, vehicle or animal which is his own property to convey himself to or from the place where the vote is recorded.

Incurring expenses without authority. 6. The incurring or authorisation of expenses by any person other than a candidate or his agent for the election on account of holding any public meeting or upon any advertisement circular or publication or in any other way whatsoever for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of such candidate, unless he is authorised in writing so to do by the candidate.

Hiring of liquor-shops. 7. The hiring, using or letting as a committee room or for the purpose of any meeting to which electors are admitted, of any building, room or other place where intoxicating liquor is sold to the public.

Issue of circular, etc. without printer's and publisher's name printed thereon. 8. The issuing of any circular, placard or poster having reference to an election, which does not bear on its face the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof.

The 13th May 1920.

No. 352-G.—The following rules, which have been made under sections 30 (1a) 45-A, 52 (3) 80-A (3) (a and (h) and 81-A, and sections 72-D (6) 67 (1) and 67 (5), of the Government of India Act and submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council are published for general information:—

RULES UNDER SECTION 30 (1A) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 (1A.) and section 129-A, of the Government of India Act the Governor General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is pleased make the following rules—

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Local Government (Borrowing) Rules.

Purposes for which loans may be raised. 2. A local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, raise loans on the security of the revenues allocated to it, for any of the following purposes, namely—

(a) to meet capital expenditure on the construction or acquisition of any work in connection with—

(i) the improvement of irrigation or communications or the supply of electric power for industrial purposes or

(ii) any building or housing scheme, or

(iii) any scheme for the drainage or reclamation of land, or

(iv) any scheme for the development of forest and forest industries, or

(v) any other project of a like nature;

(b) for the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief works in times of famine or scarcity;

(c) for the financing of the Provincial Loan Account; and

(d) for the repayment or consolidation of loans raised in accordance with these rules or the repayment of advances made by the Governor General in Council.

Terms of loans. 3. The sanction to be given by the Governor General in Council under rule 2 shall specify—

(a) the manner in which and the dates on or between which money should be borrowed;

(b) the rate of intrest to be paid on the loan; and

(c) the manner and time of repayment whether by provision of a sinking fund or otherwise.

Priorty. 4. Every loan raised by a local Government in accordance with these rules shall be a charge on the whole of the revenues allocated to the local Government and all payments in connection with the service of such loans shall be made in priority to all payments by the local Government other than the payments of—

- (i) the fixed provincial contribution payable to the Governor General in Council,
- (ii) interest due on sums advanced to the local Government by the Governor General in Council from the revenues of India, and
- (iii) interest due on all loans previously raised by the local Government.

RULES UNDER SECTION 45-A. OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 45-A. and section 129-A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Devolution Rules.

Definitions. 2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

- (a) "all-India revenues" means such portion of the revenues of India as is not allocated to local Governments under these rules;
- (b) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules;
- (c) "the Act" means the Government of India Act.

Part I.—Classification of subjects.

Classification of subjects. 3. (1) For the purpose of distinguishing the functions of local Governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor General in Council and the Indian legislature subjects shall be classified in relation to the functions of Government as central and provincial subjects in accordance with the lists set out in Schedule I.

(2) Any matter which is included in the list of provincial subjects set out in Part II of Schedule I shall, to the extent of such inclusion, be excluded from and central subject of which but for such inclusion it would form part.

Settlement of doubts. 4. Where any doubt arises as to whether a particular matter dees or does not relate to a provincial subject, the Governor-General in Council shall decide whether the matter does or does not so relate, and his decision shall be final.

Duty of local Government to supply information. 5. The local Government of a province shall furnish to the Governor General in Council from time to time such returns and information on matters relating to the administration of provincial subjects as the Governor-General in Council may require and in such form as he may direct.

6. The provincial subjects specified in the first column of Schedule II shall, in the provinces shown against each subject in the second column of the said Schedule, be transferred subjects; provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India,* with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, revoke or suspend for such period as he may consider necessary the transfer of any provincial subjects in any province, and upon such revocation or during such suspension the subject shall not be a transferred subject. Transfer of subjects and revocation suspension of transfer.

7. If any doubt arises as to whether any matter relates to a reserved or to a transferred subject, the Governor shall decide the question, and his decision shall be final. Settlement of doubts.

8. Where an Act of the Legislative Council of a Governor's province confers on local authorities powers of the management of matters relating to reserved subjects, those matters shall, to the extent of the powers conferred by such legislation, be deemed in that province to form part of the tranferred subject of local self-government. Transfer consequent of legislation.

9. (1) When a matter appears to the Governor to affect substantially the administration both of a reserved and of a transferred subject, and there is disagreement between the Executive Council and the minister concerned as to the action to be taken, it shall be the duty of the Governor, after due consideration of the advice tendered to him, to direct in which department the decision as to such action shall be given; provided that, in so far as circumstances admit, important matters on which there is such a difference of opinion shall before the giving of such direction be considered by the Governor with his Executive Council and his ministers together. Matters affecting both reserved and transferred subjects.

(2) In giving such a direction as is referred to in sub-rule (1), the Governor may, if he thinks fit, indicate the nature of the action which should in his judgment be taken, but the decision shall thereafter be arrived at by the Governor in Council or by the Governor and minister according as the department to which it has been committed is a department dealing with reserved or a department dealing with transferred subjects.

10. The authority vested in the local Government over officers of the public services employed in a province shall be exercised in the case of officers serving in a department dealing with reserved subjects by the Governor in Council and in the case af officers serving in a department dealing with transferred sub- Regulation of exercise of authority over members of public services.

jects by the Governor acting with the minister in charge of the department : provided that—

(a) no order affecting emoluments or pensions, no order of formal censure, and no order on a memorial shall be passed to the disadvantage of an officer of an all-India or provincial service without the personal concurrence of the Governor; and

(b) no order for the posting of an officer of an all-India service shall be made without the personal concurrence of the Governor.

11. An officer shall be deemed to be serving in that department which controls the budget-head to which his pay is debited. If he performs duties both in a department dealing with reserved and in a department dealing with transferred subjects, the Governor shall decide to which budget-head his pay shall be debited.

12. Subject to the provisions of these rules, provincial subjects shall be administered by the local Government. But, save in the case of transferred subjects, nothing in these rules shall derogate from the power of superintendence, direction and control conferred on the Governor General in Council by the Act.

Part II.—Financial arrangements.

13. The following sources of revenue shall be allocated to local Governments as sources of provincial revenue, namely :—

(a) balances standing at the credit of the province at the time when the Act comes into force ;

(b) receipts accruing in respect of provincial subjects ;

(c) general stamps ;

(d) recoveries of loans and advances given by the local Government and of interest paid on such loans ;

(e) payments made to the local Government by the Governor General in Council or by other local Governments, either for services rendered or otherwise ;

(f) the proceeds of any taxes which may be lawfully imposed for provincial purposes ;

(g) the proceeds of any loans which may be lawfully raised for provincial purposes ; and

(h) any other sources which the Governor General in Council may by order declare to be sources of provincial revenue.

14. All moneys derived from sources of provincial revenue shall be paid into the public account, of which the Governor General in Council is custodian, and credited to the Government of the province ; and no moneys so credited shall be withdrawn from the public accounts save in accordance with the provisions of a law passed by the Indian legislature.

Contributions by local Governments in 1921-22.

15. In the financial year 1921-22 contributions shall be paid to the Governor General in Council by the local Governments mentioned below according to the following scale :—

Name of Province.	Contributions (In lakhs of rupees.)
Madras	348
Bombay	56
Bengal	63
United Provinces ...	240
Punjab	175
Burma	64
Central Provinces and Berar ...	22
Assam	15

Contributions in subsequent years.

16. From the financial year 1922-23 onwards a total contribution of 983 lakhs, or such smaller sum as may be determined by the Governor General in Council, shall be paid to the Governor General in Council by the local Governments mentioned below. The precentage of this total amount to be paid in each year by each local Government shall be according to the following scale :—

Name of Province.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28 and thereafter.
Madras ...	32½	29½	26½	23	20	17
Bombay ...	7	8	9½	10½	12	13
Bengal ...	8½	10½	12½	15	17	19
United Provinces.	23½	22½	21	20	19	18
Punjab ...	16½	15	13½	12	10½	9
Burma ...	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Bihar and Orissa.	1½	3	5	7	8½	10
Central Provinces and Berar.	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
Assam ...	1½	2	2	2	2	2½

Excess contributions in case of emergency.

17. In cases of emergency the local Government of any province may be required by the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of, and subject to conditions approved by, the Secretary of State, to pay to the Governor General in Council a contribution for any financial year in excess of the amount required by the preceding rules in the case of that year.

Priority of contributions. 18. The contributions fixed under the preceding rules shall be a first charge on the allocated revenues and moneys of the local Governments concerned, and shall be paid in such instalments, in such manner, and on such dates, as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

Withdrawal of balances. 19. At any time when he considers this course to be essential in order to preserve the financial stability of India, the Governor-General in Council shall have power to require a local Government so to regulate its programme of expenditure as not to reduce the balance at its credit in the public account on a specified date below a stated figure. Subject to this power, local Governments shall be at liberty to draw on their balances provided that notice of the amount which they propose to draw during the ensuing financial year is given to the Governor General in Council before such date in each year as the Governor General in Council may by order fix.

Interest on provincial balances. 20. Whenever the Governor General in Council has, on receipt of due notice of the intention of the local Government to draw on its balances, required it to reduce the extent of the proposed draft, he shall, at the end of the financial year in which the local Government is debarred from drawing, credit the local Government with interest on the amount which it was not permitted to draw. Such interest shall be a charge on the revenues of India and shall be calculated at the average rate at which the Governor General in council has borrowed money in the open market during the year by the issue of treasury bills.

Provincial Loan Account. 21. Any moneys which, on the 1st day of April 1921, are owed to the Governor General in Council on account of advances made from the provincial loan account of any province shall be treated as an advance to the Local Government from revenues of India, and shall carry interest at a rate calculated on the average rate carried by the total amount owed to the Governor General in Council on this account on the 31st March 1921. The interest shall be payable upon such dates as the Governor General in Council may fix. In addition, the local Government shall pay to the Governor General in Council in each year an instalment in repayment of the principal amount of the advance, and this instalment shall be so fixed that the total advance shall, except where for special reasons the Governor General in Council may otherwise direct, be repaid before the expiry of twelve years. It shall be open to any local Government to repay in any year an amount in excess to the fixed instalment.

Capital expenditure on irrigation works. 22. (*1*) The capital sums spent by the Governor General in Council upon the construction in the various provinces of productive and protective irrigation works and of such other works financed from loan funds as may from time to time be handed over to the management of local Governments shall be treated as advances made to the local Governments from the revenues of India. Such advances shall carry interest at the following rates, namely :—

(*a*) in the case of outlay up to the end of the financial year 1916-17, at the rate of 3252 *per centum* ;

(*b*) in the case of outlay incurred after the financial year 1916-17, at the average rate of interest paid by the Governor General in Council on loans raised in the open market since the end of that year.

(*2*) The interest shall be payable upon such dates as the Governor General in Council may fix.

Advance to the Government of India. 23. The Governor General in Council may at any time make to a local Government an advance from the revenues of India on such terms as to interest and repayment as he may think fit.

Priority of interest charges. 24. The payment of interest on loans and advances made under the three preceding rules, and the repayment of the principal of an advance under rule 21, shall be a charge on the annual allocated revenues of the local Government, and shall have priority over all other charges, save only contributions payable to the Governor General in Council.

Powers of sanction. 25. (*1*) Subject to the rules contained in Schedule III, the local Government shall have full power to sanction expenditure on provincial subjects :—

(*a*) in the case of grants voted by the Legislative Council, to the full extent of such grant, and

(*b*) in the case of the heads of expenditure enumerated in section 72D (*3*) of the Act, to any extent.

(*2*) Sanctions once given under clause (*a*) of sub-rule (*1*) shall remain valid for the specified period for which they are given, subject to the voting of grants in each year.

Delegation of powers of sanction. 26. Any powers conferred by rule 25 upon the Governor in Council or the Governor acting with ministers may, after previous consultation with the Finance Department hereinafter referred to, be delegated, with or without conditions, to any officer subordinate to the local Government. Such officer may not in his turn delegate such powers to any officer subordinate to him.

Famine Relief Fund. 27. Each local Government shall establish and maintain out of provincial revenues a famine insurance fund in accordance with the provisions of Schedule IV, and such fund shall be controlled and administered as required by those provisions.

Taxation or borrowing. 28. All proposals for raising taxation or for the borrowing of money on the revenues of a province shall be considered by the Governor

with his Executive Council and ministers sitting together, but the decision shall thereafter be arrived at by the Governor in Council, or by the Governor and minister or ministers concerned, according as the proposal relates to a reserved or to a transferred subject.

Allocation of revenues for the administration of transferred subjects.

29. Expenditure for the purpose of the administration of transferred subjects shall, in the first instance, be a charge on the general revenues and balances of each province, and the framing of proposals for expenditure in regard to transferred and reserved subjects will be a matter for agreement between that part of the government which is responsible for the administration of transferred subjects and that part of the government which is responsible for the administration of reserved subjects.

Procedure in event of failure to agree.

30. If the Governor is at any time satisfied that there is no hope of an agreement being arrived at within a reasonable time as to the framing of proposals in regard to expenditure for reserved and transferred subjects respectively, he may by order in writing allocate the revenue and balances of the province between reserved and transferred subjects by specifying the fractional proportions of the revenues and balances which shall be assigned to each class of subject

Period of order of allocation.

31. Every such order shall specify the period for which the allocation will remain in force. Such period shall be either the period of the office of the then existing Legislative Council or such longer period terminating at a date not later than one year after the expiration thereof as the Governor may determine. The Governor may, if he thinks fit, before making an order of allocation, refer the question of the allocation of the revenues and balances of the province for the report of such authority as the Governor-General may appoint in this behalf, and the Governor, if he so refers the matter, shall make his order in accordance with the terms of the report.

Condition of order of allocation.

32. Every order of allocation made under these rules shall provide that, if any increase of revenue accrues during the period of the order on account of the imposition of fresh taxation, that increase, unless the legislature otherwise directs, shall be allocated in aid of that part of the Government by which the taxation is initiated.

Preparation of budget in default of agreement or order of allocation.

33 If at the time of the preparation of any budget no agreement or allocation such as is contemplated by these rules has been arrived at, the budget shall be prepared on the basis of the aggregate grants respectively provided for the reserved and transferred subjects in the budget of the year about to expire.

Part III.--Finance Department.

Finance Department.

34. (*1*) There shall be in each Governor's province a Finance Department, which shall be controlled by a member of the Executive Council.

(*2*) Immediately subordinate to the member there shall be a financial secretary, with whom shall be associated, if the ministers so desire, a joint secretary appointed by the Governor after consultation with the ministers.

(*3*) The joint secretary shall be specially charged with the duty of examining and dealing with financial questions arising in relation to transferred subjects and with proposals for taxation or borrowing put forward by any minister.

Functions of Finance Department.

35. The Finance Department shall perform the following functions, namely :—

(*a*) it shall be in charge of the account relating to loans granted by the local Government, and shall advise on the financial aspect of all transactions relating to such loans ;

(*b*) it shall be responsible for the safety and proper employment of the famine insurance fund ;

(*c*) it shall examine and report on all proposals for the increase or reduction of taxation ;

(*d*) it shall examine and report on all proposals for borrowing by the local Government ; shall take all steps necessary for the purpose of raising such loans as have been duly authorised ; and shall be in charge of all matters relating to the service of loans ;

(*e*) it shall be responsible for seeing that proper financial rules are framed for the guidance of other departments and that suitable accounts are maintained by other departments and establishments subordinate to them ;

(*f*) it shall prepare an estimate of the total receipts and disbursements of the province in each year and shall be responsible during the year for watching the state of the local Government's balances ;

(*g*) in connection with the budget and with supplementary estimates—

(*i*) it shall prepare the statement of estimated revenue and expenditure which is laid before the Legislative Council in each year and any supplementary estimates or demands for excess grants which may be submitted to the vote of the Council ;

(*ii*) for the purposes of such preparation, it shall obtain from the departments concerned material on which to base its estimates, and it shall be responsible for the correctness of the estimates framed on the material so supplied ;

(*iii*) it shall examine and advise on al schemes of new expenditure for which it is proposed to make provision in the estimates, and shall decline to provide in the estimates for any scheme which has not been so examined;

(*h*) on receipt of a report from an audit officer to the effect that expenditure for which there is no sufficient sanction is being incurred, it shall require steps to be taken to obtain sanction or that the expenditure shall immediately cease;

(*i*) it shall lay the audit and appropriation reports before the committee on public accounts, and shall bring to the notice of the committee all expenditure which has not been duly authorised and any financial irregularities;

(*j*) it shall advise departments responsible for the collection of revenue regarding the progress of collection and the methods of collection employed.

Powers of Finance Department with reference to reappropriation.

36. (*1*) After grants have been voted by the Legislative Council, the Finance Department shall have power to sanction –

(*i*) any reappropriation within a grant from one major or minor head to another,

(*ii*) any reappropriation between heads subordinate to a minor head which involves the undertaking of a recurring liability, and

(*iii*) any delegation by a member or minister in charge of a department to any officer or class of officers of power to make reappropriation between heads subordinate to a minor head, and the conditions of such delegation,

and no such reappropriation or delegation shall be made without such sanction.

(*2*) Copies of orders sanctioning any reappropriation which does not require the sanction of the Finance Department shall be communicated to that department as soon as such orders are passed.

Matters to be referred to Finance Department.

37. No expenditure on any of the heads detailed in section 72D. (*3*) of the Act, which is in excess of the estimate for that head shown in the budget of the year, shall be incurred without previous consultation with the Finance Department.

Establishment charges.

38. No office may be added to, or withdrawn from, the public service in the province, and the emoluments of no post may be varied except after consultation with the Finance Department; and, when it is proposed to add a permanent or temporary post to the public service, the Finance Department shall decide to what cadre the proposed post will form an addition.

Allowances and pay.

39. No duty allowance, local allowance or travelling allowance and no personal pay shall be sanctioned for any post or class of posts without previous consultation with the Finance Department.

Grants and concessions.

40. No grant of land or assignment of land revenue, except when the grant is made under the ordinary revenue rules of the province, shall be given without previous consultation with the Finance Department; and no concession, grant or lease of mineral or forest rights, of right to water power or of right-of-way or other easement, and no privilege in respect of such rights shall be given without such previous consultation.

Abandonment of revenue, etc.

41. No proposal involving an abandonment of revenue for which credit has been taken in the budget, or involving expenditure for which no provision has been made in the budget, shall be submitted for the consideration of the local Government of the Legislative Council, nor shall any orders giving effect to such proposals issue, without a previous reference to the Finance Department.

Disposal of reports by Finance Department.

42. Every report made by the Finance Department on any matter on which it is required to advise or report under these rules shall be forwarded to the department concerned and shall, if the Finance Department so require, be submitted by the department concerned to the Governor. The Governor may, if he thinks fit, direct that any such report shall he laid before the committee on public accounts.

Presumption of assent of Finance Department.

43. Wherever previous consultation with the Finance Department is required by these rules it shall be open to that Department to prescribe, by general or special order, cases in which its assent may be presumed to have been given.

Agency employment of local Governments.

44. The Governor General in Council may employ the agency of the Governor in Council of any province in the administration of central subjects in so far as such agency may be found convenient.

Cost of agency establishment.

45. The cost of an establishment exclusively employed on the business of agency shall be a charge against all-India revenues.

Distribution of cost of joint establishment.

46. If a joint establishment is employed upon the administration of central and provincial subjects, the cost of such establishment may be distributed in such manner as the Governor General in Council and the Governor in Council of the province concerned may agree.

Part IV.—Limitation of control.

Limitation of control by Governor General in Council over transferred subjects.

47. The powers of superintendence, direction and control over the local Government vested in the Governor General in Council under the Act shall in relation to transferred subjects be exercised only for the following purposes namely:—

(1) to safeguard the administration of central subjects; and

(2) to decide questions arising between two provinces; in cases where the provinces concerned fail to arrive at an agreement.

SCHEDUL I.

(*See rule 3.*)

Part I.—Central Subjects.

1. (*a*) Defence of India, and all matters connected with His Majesty's Naval, Military and Air Forces in India, or with His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or with any other force raised in India other than military and armed police wholly maintained by Local Governments.

(*b*) Naval and Military works and sancton ments.

2. External relations, including naturalisation and aliens, and pilgrimages beyond India.

3. Relations with States in India.

4. Political charges.

5. Communications to the extent described under the following heads, namely:—

(*a*) railways and extra-municipal tramways, in so far as they are not classified as provincial subjects under entry 6 (*d*) of Part II of this Schedule;

(*b*) aircraft and all matters connected therewith;

(*c*) inland waterways, to an extent to be declared by rule made by the Governor General in Conncil or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.

6. Shipping and Navigation, including, shipping and navigation on inland waterways in so far as declared to be a central subject in accordance with entry 5 (*c*).

7. Light-houses (including their approaches), beacons, lightships, and buoys.

8. Port quarantine, and marine hospitals.

9. Ports declared to be major ports by rule made by the Governor General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.

10. Posts, telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.

11. Customs, cotton excise duties, income-tax, salt and other sources of all-India revenues

12. Currency and coinage

13. Public debt of India.

14. Savings Banks.

15. Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

16. Civil law, including laws regarding status, property, civil rights and liabilities and civil procedure.

17. Commerce, including banking and insurance.

18. Trading companies and other associations.

19. Control of production, supply and distribution of any articles in respect of which control by a central authority is declared by rule made by the Governor General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature to be essential in the public interest.

20. Development of industries, in cases where such development by a central authority is declared by order of the Governor General in Council expedient in the public interest.

21. Control of cultivation and manufacture of opium and sale of opium for export.

22. Stores and Stationery.

23. Control of petroleum and explosives.

24. Geological survey.

5. Control of mineral development in so for as such control is reserved to the Governor General in Council under rules made or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and regulation of mines.

26. Botanical survey.

27. Inventions and designs.

28. Copyright.

29. Emirgration from, and immigration into, British India and inter-provincial migration.

30. Criminal Law, including criminal procedure.

31. Central public organisation.

32. Control of arms and ammunition.

33. Central agencies and institutions for research (including observatories) and for professional or technical training or promotion of special studies.

34. Ecclesiastical administration, including European cemeteries.

35. Survey of India.

36. Archæology.

37. Zoological Survey.

38. Meteorology.

39. Census and Statistics.

40. All-India Services.

41. Legislation in regard to any provincial subject, in so far as such subject is in Part II of this Schedule stated to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and any powers relating to such subject reserved by legislation to the Governor-General in Council.

42. Territorial changes, other than intra-provincial and declaration of laws in connection therewith.

43. Regulation of ceremonial titles, orders precedence and civil uniform.

44. Immovable property acquired by, or maintained at, the cost of the Governor General in Council.

45. All matters expressly excepted by the provisions of Part II of this Schedule from inclusion among provincial subjects.

46. All other matters not included among provincial subjects under Part II of this Schedule.

Part II.—Provincial subjects.

1. Local self-Government, that is to say, matters relating to the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining boards of health and other local authorities established in a province for the purpose of local self-Government, exclusive of matters arising under the Cantonments Act, 1910; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards—

(a) the powers of such authorities to borrow otherwise than from a provincial Government, and

(b) the levying by such authorities of taxation not included in Schedule II to the Scheduled Taxes Rules.

2. Medical administration, including hospitals, dispensaries and asylums and provision for medical education.

3. Public health and sanitation and vital statistics; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to infectious and contagious diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.

4. Pilgrimages within British India

5. Education: provided that—

(a) the following subjects shall be excluded, namely:—

(i) the Benares Hindu University, and such other Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules, as may be declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects, and

(ii) Chiefs' Colleges and any institution maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants; and

(b) the following subjects shall be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, namely:—

(i) the control of the establishments, and the regulation of the constitutions and functions of Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules, and—

(ii) the definition of the jurisdiction of any University outside the province in which it is situated, and

(iii) for a period of five years from the date of the commencement of these rules, the Calcutta University and the control and organization of secondary education in the presidency of Bengal.

6. Public works included under the following heads, namely:—

(a) construction and maintenance of provincial buildings used or intended for any purpose in connection with the administration of the province; and care of historical monuments, with the exception of ancient monuments as defined in section 2 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, which are for the time being declared to be protected monuments under section 3 (1) of that Act: provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, remove any such monument from the operation of this exception;

(b) roads, bridges, ferries, tunnels, ropeways and causeways and other means of communication, subject to such condition as regards control over construction and maintenance of means of communication declared by the Governor General in Council to be of military importance, and as regards incidence of special expenditure connected therewith, as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe;

(c) tramways within municipal areas; and

(d) light and feeder railways and extra-municipal tramways in so far as provision for their constructio and management is made by pr vincial legislation; subject legislation by the Indian legi lature in the case of any suc

railway or tramway which is in physical connection with a main line or is built on the same gauge as an adjacent main line.

7. Water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power subject to legislation by the Indian legislature with regard to matters of inter-provincial concern or affecting the relations of a province with any other territory.

8. Land Revenue administration, as described under the following heads, namely :—

(a) assessment and collection of land revenue ;

(b) maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes, records of rights ;

(c) laws regarding land tenures, relations of landlords and tenants, collection of rents ;

(d) Courts of Wards, incumbered and attached estates ;

(e) land improvement and agricultural loans ;

(f) colonisation and disposal of Crown lands and alienation of land revenue ; and

(g) management of Government estates.

9. Famine relief.

10. Agriculture, including research institutes, experimental and demonstration farms, introduction of improved methods, provision for agricultural education, protection against destructive insects and pests and prevention of plant diseases ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to destructive insects and pests and plant diseases, to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.

11. Civil Veterinary Department, including provision for veterinary training, improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to animal diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.

12. Fisheries.

13. Co-operative Societies.

14. Forests, including preservation of game therein ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards disforestation of reserved forests.

15. Land acquisition ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

16. Excise, that is to say, the control of production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of alcoholic liquor and intoxicating drugs, and the levying of excise duties and licence fees on or in relation to such articles, but excluding, in the case of opium, control of cultivation, manufacture and sale for export.

17. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organisation of Courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards High Courts, Chief Courts, and Courts of Judicial Commissioners, and any Courts of criminal jurisdiction.

18. Provincial law reports.

19. Administrators General and Official Trustees ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

20. Non-judicial stamps, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and judicial stamps, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards amount of court-fees levied in relation to suits and proceedings in the High Courts under their original jurisdiction.

21. Registration of deeds and documents ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

22. Registration of births, deaths and marriages ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature for such classes as the Indian legislature may determine.

23. Religious and charitable endowments.

24. Development of mineral resources which are Government property, subject to rules made or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but not including the regulation of mines.

25. Development of industries, including industrial research and technical education.

26. Industrial matters included under the following heads, namely :—

(a) factories ;

(b) settlement of labour disputes ;

(c) electricity ;

(d) boilers ;

(e) gas ;

(f) smoke nuisances ; and

(g) welfare of labour, including provident funds, industrial insurance (general, health and accident) and housing ;

subject as to heads (a), (b), (c), (d) and (g) to legislation by the Indian legislature.

27. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards import and export trade.

28. Weights and measures; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards standards.

29. Ports, except such ports as may be declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under Indian legislation to be major ports.

30. Inland waterways, including shipping and navigation thereon so far as not declared by the Governor General in Council to be central subjects, but subject as regards inland steam-vessels to legislation by the Indian legislature.

31. Police, including railway police subject in the case of railway police to such conditions as regards limits of jurisdiction and railway contributions to cost of maintenance as the Governor General in Council may determine.

32. The following miscellaneous matters, namely :—

(a) regulation of betting and gambling;

(b) prevention of cruelty to animals;

(c) protection of wild birds and animals;

(d) control of poisons, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature;

(e) control of motor vehicles, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards licenses valid throughout British India; and

(f) control of dramatic performances and cinematographs, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in regard to sanction of films for exhibition.

33. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

34. Coroners.

35. Excluded Areas.

36. Criminal tribes; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

37. European vagrancy; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

38. Prisons, prisoners (except State prisoners) and reformatories; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

39. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.

40. Treasure trove.

41. Libraries (except the Imperial Library) and museums (except the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum and the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta) and Zoological Gardens.

42. Provincial Government Presses.

43. Elections for Indian and provincial legislatures, subject to rules framed under sections 64 (*1*) and 72 A (*4*) of the Act.

44. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

45. Local Fund Audit, that is to say, the audit by Government agency of income and expenditure controlled by local bodies.

46. Control, as defined by rule 10, of members of all-India and provincial services serving within the province, and control, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, of other public services within the province.

47. Sources of provincial revenue, not included under previous heads, whether—

(a) taxes included in the Schedules to the Scheduled Taxes Rules, or

(b) taxes, not included in those Schedules, which are imposed by or under provincial legislation which has received the previous sanction of the Governor General.

48. Borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province, subject to the provisions of the Local Government (Borrowing) Rules.

49. Imposition by legislation of punishments by fine, penalty or imprisonment, for enforcing any law of the province relating to any provincial subject; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in the case of any subject in respect of which such a limitation is imposed under these rules.

50. Any matter which, though falling within a central subject, is declared by the Governor General in Council to be of a merely local or private nature within the province.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See rule* 6).

List of Provincial Subjects for Transfer.

Column I.	Column II.
1. Local self-government, that is to say, matters relating to the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining boards of health and other local authorities established in the province for purposes of local self-government, exclusive of matters arising under the Cantonments Act, 1910; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards (*a*) the powers of such authorities to borrow otherwise than from a provincial Government, and (*b*) the levying by such authorities of taxation not included in Schedule II to the Scheduled Taxes Rules.	All Governors' provinces.
2. Medical administration, including hospitals, dispensaries and asylums, and provision for medical education.	Ditto.
3. Public health and sanitation and vital statistics; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to infectious and contagious disease to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.	Ditto.
4. Pilgrimages within British India	Ditto.
5. Education, other than European and Anglo-Indian education: provided that— (*a*) the following subjects shall be excluded, namely:— (*i*) the Benares Hindu University and such other Universities, constituted after the commencement of these rules, as may be declared by the Governor General in Council to be central subjects, and (*ii*) Chiefs' Colleges and any institution maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants; and (*b*) the following subjects shall be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, namely:— (*i*) the control of the establishments, and the regulation of the constitutions and functions, of Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules, and (*ii*) the definition of the jurisdiction of any University outside the province in which it is situated, and (*iii*) for a period of five years from the date of the commencement of these rules, the Calcutta University and the control and organization of secondary education in the presidency of Bengal.	Ditto.
6. Public Works included under the following heads, namely:— (*a*) construction and maintenance of provincial buildings, other than residence, of Governors of provinces, used or intended for any purpose in connection with the administration of the province on behalf of the departments of Government concerned, save in so far as the Governor may assign such work to the departments using or requiring such buildings; and care of historical monuments, with the exception of ancient monuments as defined in section 2 (*1*) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, which are for the time being declared to be protected monuments under section 3 (*1*) of the Act: provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, remove any such monument from the operation of this exception;	All Governors' provinces except Assam.

List of Provincial Subjects for Transfer—concld.

Column I.	Column II.
(b) roads, bridges, ferries, tunnels, ropeways and causeways, and other means of communication, subject to such conditions as regards control over construction and maintenance of means of communication declared by the Governor General in Council to be of military importance, and as regards incidence of special expenditure connected therewith as the Governor General in Council may prescribe ; (c) tramways within municipal areas ; and (d) light and feeder railways and extra municipal tramways in so far as provision for their construction and management is made by provincial legislation ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in the case of any such railway or tramway which is in physical connection with a main line or is built on the same gauge as an adjacent main line.	All Governors' provinces, except Assam.
7. Agriculture, including research institutes, experimental and demonstration farms, introduction of improved methods, provision for agricultural education, protection against destructive insects and pests and prevention of plant diseases; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to destructive insects and pests and plant diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.	All Governors' provinces
8. Civil Veterinary Department, including provision for veterinary training improvement of stock, and prevention of animal diseases ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to animal diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.	Ditto.
9. Fisheries	All Governors' provinces, except Assam.
10. Co-operative Societies	All Governors' provinces.
11. Forests, including preservation of game therein ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards disforestation of reserved forests.	Bombay.
12. Excise, that is to say, the control of production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase, and sale of alcoholic liquor and intoxicating drugs, and the levying of excise duties and license fees on or in relation to such articles, but excluding, in the case of opium, control of cultivation, manufacture and sale for export.	All Governors' provinces, except Assam.
13. Registration of deeds and documents ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.	All Governors' provinces.
14. Registration of births, deaths and marriages ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature for such classes as the Indian legislature may determine.	Ditto.
15. Religious and charitable endowments	Ditto.
16. Development of industries, including industrial research and technical education.	Ditto.
17. Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards import and export trade	Ditto.
18. Weights and measures ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards standards.	Ditto.
19. Museum (except the Indian Museum, Imperial War Museum and the Victoria Memorial Calcutta) and Zoological Gardens.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE III.

(*See rule 25.*)

1. The following general rules shall be observed by every authority which sanctions expenditure from Government revenues :—

(1) Every public officer should exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

(2) Moneys borrowed on the security of allocated revenues should be expended on those objects only for which, as provided by rules made under the Act, moneys may be so borrowed.

(3) Except where such order is of general application, no authority should exercise its powers of sanctioning expenditure to pass an order which will be, directly or indirectly, to its own pecuniary advantage.

(4) Unless the amount of the expenditure is insignificant, Government revenues should not be utilised for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community except when—

(*i*) a claim for the amount could be enforced in a court of law ;

(*ii*) the expenditure is in pursuance of a recognised policy or custom ; or

(*iii*) the object is such that the expenditure thereon may be deemed to be of a charitable nature.

(5) No authority should sanction any expenditure which is likely to involve at a later date expenditure beyond its own powers of sanction.

(6) The amount of allowances, such as local or travelling allowances, granted to meet special expenditure of a particular type should be so regulated that the allowances are not on the whole sources of profit to the recipient.

2. The previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is necessary—

(*i*) (*a*) to the creation of a permanent appointment which would necessitate an increase in the cadre of an all-India Service ;

(*b*) to the abolition of any appointment in the cadre of an all-India Service ;

(*c*) to any increase or reduction of the pay of any appointment in the cadre of an all-India Service ;

(*ii*) to the creation of any temporary appointment the maximum pay of which exceeds Rs. 1,000 a month and which lasts or is expected to last for more than two years, or, if the appointment be for settlement work, for more than five years ;

(*iii*) to the grant to any officer of an allowance which is not admissible under rules made under section 96B. of the Act, or, in cases in which those rules do not apply, under the terms of an authorised Code issued or maintained under the authority of the said rules ;

(*iv*) to the grant to any retiring officer of a pension or gratuity which is not admissible under the rules for the time being in force under section 96B. of the Act ;

(*v*) to the grant of pensions or gratuities to non-officials, except in the case of—

(*a*) compassionate gratuities to the families of Government servants left in indigent circumstances,

(*b*) pensions or gratuities to the families of officers dying while employed in Government service granted in accordance with such rules as may be made in this behalf by the Secretary of State in Council,

(*c*) pensions or gratuities to non-officials injured or the families of non-officials killed during services rendered to the State, and

(*d*) pensions or gratuities to non-officials who have rendered exceptional services to Government ;

(*vi*) to any increase of the contract, sumptuary or furniture grant of the Governor ;

(*vii*) to any expenditure upon the purchase of stores, either in the United Kingdom or in India, otherwise than in accordance with such rules as may be made in this behalf by the Secretary of State in Council ; and

(*viii*) to any expenditure upon railway carriages or water-borne vessels specially reserved for the use of high officials, otherwise than in connection with the maintenance of the railway carriages already set apart with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council for the exclusive use of the Governor.

Note.—Gratuities sanctioned under sub-clause (*v*) (*a*) of this paragraph should be subject as to total to such annual limit as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe.

3. The previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is necessary—

(*i*) subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 (*i*) of this Schedule—

(*a*) to the creation of a permanent appointment on a maximum rate of pay higher than Rs. 1,000 a month;

(*b*) to the increase of the maximum pay of a sanctioned permanent appointment to an amount in excess of Rs. 1,000 a month;

(*ii*) to expenditure on a residence of the Governor in excess of Rs. 75,000 in any year;

(*iii*) to expenditure upon irrigation and navigation works, including docks and harbours, and upon projects for drainage, embankment and water-storage and the utilisation of water-power, in any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) where the project concerned materially affects the interests of more than one local Government;

(*b*) where the original estimate exceeds 50 lakhs of rupees;

(*c*) where a revised estimate exceeds by 25 *per centum* or 50 lakhs of rupees, whichever is less, an original estimate sanctioned by the Governor General in Council;

(*d*) where a further revised estimate is proposed, after one revised estimate has already been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council; and

(*iv*) to revisions, involving additional expenditure exceeding Rs. 15 lakhs a year, of permanent establishments serving in departments dealing with reserved subjects.

4. Apart from the restrictions imposed by paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of this Schedule the power of sanctioning expenditure conferred upon the local Government by rule 25 shall be unlimited.'

SCHEDULE IV.

(*See Rule 27.*)

1. The local Governments mentioned below shall, save as hereinafter provided, make in every year provision in their budgets for expenditure upon relief of, and insurance against, famine of such amounts respectively (hereinafter referred to as the annual assignments) as are stated against each:—

	Rs.
Madras	6,61,000
Bombay	63,60,000
Bengal	2,00,000
United Provinces	39,60,000
Punjab	3,81,000
Burma	67,000
Bihar and Orissa	11,62,000
Central Provinces	47,26,000
Assam	10,000

2. The provision shall be made in the shape of a demand for a grant, and the estimates shall show, under the major heads concerned, the method in which it is proposed to utilise the grant.

3. The grant shall not be expended save upon the relief of famine or upon the construction of protective irrigation works or other works for the prevention of famine. Any portion of the grant which is not so spent shall be transferred to the famine insurance fund of the province.

4. The famine insurance fund shall consist of the unexpended balances of the annual assignments for each year, transferred to the fund under paragraph 3 of this Schedule, together with any interest which may accrue on these balances.

5. The local Government may, in any year when the accumulated total of the famine insurance fund of the province is not less than six times the amount of the annual assignment, suspend temporarily the provision of the annual assignment.

6. The famine insurance fund shall form part of the general balances of the Governor General in Council, who shall pay at the end of each year interest on the average of the balances held in the fund on the last day of each quarter. The interest shall be calculated at the average rate at which the Governor General in Council has during the year borrowed money by the issue of treasury bills. Such interest shall be credited to the fund.

7. The local Government may at any time expend the balance at its credit in the famine insurance fund for any of the purposes specified in paragraph 3 of this Schedule.

8. Such balances may further be utilised in the grant of loans to cultivators, either under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or for relief purposes. When such loans have been granted, payments of interest on loans and repayments of principal shall be credited to the fund as they occur, and irrecoverable loans written off shall form a final charge against the fund.

9. In case of doubt whether the purpose for which it is proposed to spend any portion of the annual assignment or the famine insurance fund is one of the purposes specified in paragraph 3 of this Schedule, the decision of the Governor shall be final.

10. The annual accounts of the annual assignments and of the fund shall be maintained in the forms annexed to this Schedule.

Form A.

Statement showing the utilisation of the Famine Insurance Grant for the year ending the 31st March——— ——.

WHERE INCLUDED IN THE ACCOUNTS.		One column for each Province.	Total.
Section.	Major head.		
Total expenditure from the grant			
Add : Balance transferred to the Famine Insurance Fund			
Deduct : Amount transferred from the Famine Insurance Fund for expenditure.			
Net grant for the year			

Form B.

Account of the Famine Insurance Fund for the year ending the 31st March ______.

Province.	Opening balance.	ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR.				WITHDRAWALS DURING THE YEAR.			Closing balance.
		Unexpended balance of grant for the year.	Repayments of principal of Takavi loans.	Interest.	Total.	For Famine Expenditure.	For the grant of Takavi loans.	Total.	

Note.—A sum of Rs. ______ debited to the Fund during the year on account of the grant of Takavi loans was written off during the year as irrecoverable.

Form C.

Statement showing the progressive utilisation of the annual Famine Insurance Grants and of the balances thereof from the year 1921-22 to the end of the year 1926-27 in the Province of Bombay.

Year.	Grant of the year.	Receipts from sources other than the annual grant.		Expenditure.			Net credit (+) or debit (−) on account of Takavi loans.	Net result of the year's transactions credit (+) debit (−).	Balance at credit from the commencement of the scheme to the end of the year.
		Interest on balances of the Fund	Interest on Takavi loans granted from the Fund	On Famine Relief.	On Protective Irrigation Works.	On other Protective Works.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1921-22	5,00,000	...	...	2,00,000	1,00,000	25,000	...	+1,75,000	1,75,000
1922-23	5,00,000	8,000	...	...	2,00,000	50,000	−1,25,000	+1,33,000	3,08,000
1923-24	5,00,000	15,000	4,000	6,50,000	...	...	−1,00,000	−2,31,000	77,000
1924-25	5,00,000	1,000	6,000	...	4,00,000	20,000	+75,000	+1,62,000	2,39,000
1925-26	5,00,000	10,000	2,000	7,51,000	...	...	...	+2,39,000	...
1926-27	5,00,000	...	4,000	...	4,00,000	...	+1,00,000	+2,04,000	2,04,000
Total ...	30,00,000	34,000	16,000	16,01,000	11,00,000	95,000	−50,000*	+2,04,000	2,04,000

* Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 20,000 was written off as irrecoverable. There is thus a balance of Rs. 30,000 only at credit of the Famine Insurance Fund on account of Takavi loan which, together dit of Rs. 2,04,000 (column 10), makes a total of Rs. 2,34,000 forming the assets of the Fund at the end of the year 1926-27.

RULES UNDER SECTION 52 (3) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 52 (3) and section 129A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Transferred Subjects (Temporary Administration.)

Vacancy in office of minister.

2. In cases of emergency where, owing to a vacancy, there is no minister in charge of a transferred subject, the Governor—

(1) shall, if another minister is available and willing to take charge of the subject appoint such minister to administer the subject temporarily ; or

(2) may, if the vacancy cannot be provided for in the manner aforesaid, himself temporarily administer the subject, and while so doing shall exercise in relation to such subject all such powers, in addition to his own powers as Governor, as he could exercise if he were the minister in charge thereof.

Certification of necessity.

3. In any case in which the Governor himself undertakes temporarily to administer a subject under these rules, he shall certify that an emergency has arisen in which, owing to a ministerial vacancy, it is necessary for him so to do, and shall forthwith forward a copy of such certificate for the information of the Governor-General in Council.

Administration to be temporary.

4. Such temporary administration by the Governor shall only continue until a minister has been appointed to administer the subject.

Certification of legislation.

5. The Governor shall not exercise in respect of such subject the powers conferred on him by section 72E. of the Government of India Act.

RULES UNDER SECTION 80A. (3) (a) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80A. (3) (a) and section 129A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules ;—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Scheduled Taxes Rules.

Taxes which may be imposed for purposes of Local Government.

2. The Legislative Council of a province may, without the previous sanction of the Governor General, make and take into consideration any law imposing, for the purposes of the local Government, any tax included in Schedule I to these rules.

Taxes which may be imposed for purposes of local authorities.

3. The Legislative Council of a province may, without the previous sanction of the Governor General, make and take into consideration any law imposing, or authorising any local authority to impose, for the purposes of such local authority, any tax included in Schedule II to these rules.

Addition to Schedules.

4. The Governor General in Council may at any time, by order, make any addition to the taxes enumerated in Schedules I and II to these rules.

Saving.

5. Nothing in these rules shall affect the right of a local authority to impose a tax without previous sanction or with the previous sanction of the local Government when such right is conferred upon it by any law for the time being in force.

SCHEDULE I.

1. A tax on land put to uses other than agricultural.
2. A tax on succession or on acquisition by survivorship in a joint family.
3. A tax on any form of betting or gambling permitted by law.
4. A tax on advertisements.
5. A tax on amusements.
6. A tax on an specified luxury.
7. A registration fee.
8. A stamp-duty other than duties of which the amount is fixed by Indian legislation.

SCHEDULE II.

(*In this Schedule the word "tax" includes a cess, rate, duty or fee.*)

1. A toll.
2. A tax on land or land values.
3. A tax on buildings.
4. A tax on vehicles or boats.
5. A tax on animals.
6. A tax on menials and domestic servants.
7. An octroi.
8. A terminal tax on goods imported into a local area in which an octroi was levied on or before the 6th July 1917.
9. A tax on trades, professions and callings.
10. A tax on private markets.
11. A tax imposed in return for services rendered, such as—
    (a) a water rate,
    (b) a lighting rate,
    (c) a scavenging, sanitary or sewage rate,
    (d) a drainage tax,
    (e) fees for the use of markets and other public conveniences.

RULES UNDER SECTION 80-A. (3) (h) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80-A. (3) (h) and section 129-A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules :—

[Short title.] 1. These rules may be called the Local Legislatures (Previous Sanction) Rules.

[... re- ... previ- ... sanction] 2. A local legislature may not repeal or alter without the previous sanction of the Governor-General—

(1) any law made by any authority in British India before the commencement of the India Councils Act, 1861 : provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that this provision shall not apply to any such law which he may specify and, if he does so, previous sanction shall not thereafter be necessary to the alteration or repeal of that law ; or

(2) any law specified in the Schedule to these rules or any law made by the Governor-General in Council amending a law so specified.

SCHEDULLE.

Year.	No.	Short title.
1860 ...	XLV	The Indian Penal Code.
1864 ...	III	The Foreigners Act, 1864.
1865 ...	III	The Carriers Act, 1865.
" ...	X	The Indian Succession Act, 1865.
" ...	XV	The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.
" ...	XXI	The Parsi Intestate Succession Act, 1865.
1866 ...	XXI	The Native Convert's Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.
" ...	XXVIII	The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.
1867 ...	XXV	The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.
1869 ...	IV	The Indian Divorce Act, 1869.
1870 ...	XXI	The Hindu Wills Act, 1870.
1872 ...	I	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
" ...	III	The Special Marriage Act, 1872.
" ...	IX	The Indian Contract Act, 1872.
" ...	XV	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.
1873 ...	X	The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.
1874 ...	III	The Married Women's Property Act, 1874.
" ...	XIV	The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874.
" ...	XV	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.
1875 ...	IX	The Indian Majority Act, 1875.
1877 ...	I	The Specific Relief Act, 1877.
1881 ...	V	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.
" ...	XIII	The Fort William Act, 1881.
" ...	XXVI	The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
1882 ...	II	The Indian Trusts Act, 1882.
" ...	IV	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
" ...	VII	The Powers-of-Attorney Act, 1882.
1889 ...	IV	The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.
" ...	VII	The Succession Certificate Act, 1889.
" ...	XV	The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.
1890 ...	VIII	The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.
" ...	IX	The Indian Railways Act, 1890.
1891 ...	XVIII	The Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891.
1895 ...	XV	The Crown Grants Act, 1895.
1897 ...	III	The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.
" ...	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897.
" ...	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.
1898 ...	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
" ...	IX	The Live-stock Importation Act, 1898.
1899 ...	IX	The Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.
1903 ...	XIV	The Indian Foreign Marriage Act, 1903.
" ...	XV	The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.

Year.		No.	Short title.
1908	..	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
"	...	IX	The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.
"	...	XIV	The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.
"	...	XV	The Indian Ports Act, 1908.
"	...	XVI	The Indian Registration Act, 1908.
1909	...	III	The Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909.
"	...	IV	The Whipping Act, 1909.
"	...	VII	The Anand Marriage Act, 1909.
1910	...	I	The Indian Press Act, 1910.
1911	...	X	The Seditious Meetings Act, 1911.
1912	...	IV	The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.
"	...	V	The Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.
"	...	VI	The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.
1913	...	VI	The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1913.
"	...	VII	The Indian Companies Act, 1913.
1914	...	II	The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.
"	...	III	The Indian Copyright Act, 1914.
"	...	IX	The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.
1916	...	XV	The Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1916.
1917	...	I	The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917.
"	...	XXVI	The Transfer of Property (Validating) Act, 1917.
1918	...	X	The Usurious Loans Act, 1918.
1919	...	XI	The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919.
1920	...	V	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.
"	...	X	The Indian Securities Act, 1920.
"	...	XIV	The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920.

RULES UNDER SECTION 81-A. (*1*) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 81-A. (*1*) and section 129-A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Reservation of Bills Rules.

Bills which must be reserved. 2. The Governor of any Governor's province shall reserve for the consideration of the Governor General any Bill, not having been previously sanctioned by the Governor-General, which has been passed by the Legislative Council of the province and is presented to the Governor for his assent, if the Bill appears to the Governor to contain provisions—

(*a*) affecting the religion or religious rites of any class of British subjects in British India, or

(*b*) regulating the constitution or functions of any University, or

(*c*) having the effect of including within a transferred subject matters which have hitherto been classified as reserved subjects, or

(*d*) providing for the construction or management of a light feeder railway or tramway other than a tramway within municipal limits, or

(*e*) affecting the land revenue of a province either so as to—

(*i*) prescribe a period or periods within which any temporarily settled estate or estates may not be reassessed to land revenue, or

(*ii*) limit the extent to which the assessment to land revenue of such an estate or estates may be made or enhanced, or

(*iii*) modify materially the general principles upon which land revenue has hitherto been assessed,

if such prescription, limitation or modification appears to the Governor to be likely seriously to affect the public revenue of the province.

3. The Governor of any Governor's province may reserve for the consideration of the Governor General any Bill, not having been previously sanctioned by the Governor General, which has been passed by the Legislative Council of the province and is presented to the Governor for his assent, if the Bill appears to the Governor—

(*a*) to affect any matter wherewith he is specially charged under his Instrument of Instructions, or

(*b*) to affect any central subject, or

(*c*) to affect the interests of another province.

RULES FOR LOCAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of section 72-D and sub-section (1) of section 29-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the Legislative Council of the Governor of . . . . .

1. These rules may be called the . . . Legislative Council Rules. *Short title.*

2 In these rules— *Definitions.*

"Council" means the Legislative Council of . . . .

"Finance Member" means the member of the Council appointed by the Governor to perform the functions of the Finance Member under these rules;

"gazette" means the . . . . . . Gazette;

"member" means a member of the Council;

"member of the Government" means a member of the Executive Council or a Minister, and includes any member to whom such member may delegate any function assigned to him under these rules;

"resolution" means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest;

"standing order" means a standing order of the Council; and

"Secretary" means a Secretary to the Council, and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.

3. At the commencement of every Session, the Governor shall nominate from amongst the members of the Council a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Council in the absence of the President and Deputy President, when so requested by the President or, in his absence, by the Deputy President. *Temporary Chairman.*

4. The Deputy President and any Chairman of the Council shall, when presiding over the Council, have the same powers as the President when so presiding, and all references to the President in the rules and standing orders shall, in these circumstances, be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding. *Power of persons presiding.*

5. The Secretary and such assistants of the Secretary as the Governor considers to be necessary shall be appinted by order in writing by the Governor and shall hold office during his pleasure. *Appointment of the Secretary.*

6. The Governor, after considering the state of business of the Council, shall, at the commencement of each Session, allot as many days as are in his opinion compatible with the public interests for the business of non-official members in the Council, and may from time to time during the Session alter such allotment, and on these days such business shall have precedence. At all other times Government business shall have precedence. *Allotment of time for non-official business and precedence of business.*

7. The Governor may within the period of notice disallow any question or any part of a question on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the local Government, and if he does so, the question or part of the question shall not be placed on the list of questions. *Power to disallow questions.*

8. (1) A question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognisance of the member to whom it is addressed: *Subject-matter of questions.*

Provided that, no question shall be asked, in regard to any of the following subjects namely:—

(i) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Government of India, or of the Governor or the Governor in Council, with any foreign State;

(ii) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief; and

(iii) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) The decision of the Governor on the point whether any question is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) shall be final.

Questions regarding controversy with higher authorities.

9. In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State and the local Government, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts.

Supplementary questions.

10. Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given :

Provided that the President shall disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules as to the subject-matter of questions, and in that case the question shall not appear on the record of the Proceedings of the Council.

Motions for adjournments.

11. A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Governor, which shall not be refused except for reasons which would justify the disallowance of a resolution.

Restrictions on power to make motion.

12. The right to move the adjournment of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely :—

(*i*) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting ;

(*ii*) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence ;

(*iii*) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same Session ;

(*iv*) the motion must not anti ipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given ; and

(*v*) the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

Quorum.

13. The presence of at least . . . . members shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Council for the exercise of its powers.

Language of the Council.

14. The business of the Council shall be transacted in English, but any member who is not fluent in English may address the Council in any recognised vernacular of the Province, provided that the President may call on any member to speak in any language in which he is known to be proficient.

Decision on points of order.

15. (1) The President shall decide all points of order which may arise, and his decision shall be final.

(2) Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the President, but in doing so shall confine himself to stating the point.

Irrelevance or repetition.

16. The President, after having called the attention of the Council to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Power to order withdrawal of member.

17. (1) The Prssident shall preserve order and have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions on all points of order.

(2) He may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same Session, the President may direct the member to absent himself from the meeting of the Council for any period not longer than the remainder of the Session, and the member so directed shall absent himself accordingly.

(3) The President may in the case of grave disorder arising in the Council suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

Publication of Bills.

18. The Governor may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

19. (1) Any member, other than a member of the Government, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons. Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bills.

(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Government of India Act requires sanction, the member shall annex to the notice a copy of such sanction, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill is or is not a Bill which requires sanction under the Government of India Act, the question shall be referred to the authority which would have power to grant the sanction if it were necessary, and the decision of that authority on the question shall be final.

(4) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be as follows, namely :—

(a) if the Bill relates to a transferred subject—fifteen days;

(b) if the Bill relates to a reserved subject—one month or, if the Governor so directs, a further period not exceeding in all two months.

20. As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette. Publication.

21. If the Governor certifies that a Bill or any clause of a Bill or any amendment to a Bill affects the safety or tranquillity of a Province or any part thereof, and directs that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, all notices of motions in connection with the subject-matter of the certificate shall lapse, and if any such motion has not already been set down in the list of business, it shall not be so set down. If any such motion has been set down on the list of business, the President shall, when the motion is reached, inform the Council of the Governor's action, and the Council shall forthwith without debate proceed to the next item of business. Effect of certification by Governor.

22. The Governor may within the period of notice disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution, on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest, or on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the local Government, and if he does so the resolution or part of the resolution shall not be placed on the list of business. Power to disallow resolutions.

23. (1) Every resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government, and no resolution shall be moved in regard to any of the following subjects, namely :— Restrictions on subjects for discussion.

(i) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Government of India, or of the Governor or the Governor in Council, with any foreign State;

(ii) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities, with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief; and

(iii) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) The decision of the Governor on the point whether any resolution is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) shall be final.

24. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the Council shall be forwarded to the Government, but any such resolution shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Government. Copy to Government.

25. A statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Province (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget") shall be presented to the Council on such day as the Governor may appoint. The Budget.

26. (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department of the Government, provided that the Finance Member may in his discretion include in one demand grants proposed for two or more Departments, or make a demand in respect of expenditure, such as Famine Relief and Insurance and Interest, which cannot readily be classified under particular Departments. Demands affecting reserved and transferred subjects shall, so far as may be possible, be kept distinct. Demands for grants.

(2) Each demand shall contain, first, a statement of the total grant proposed, and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.

(3) Subject to these rules, the Budget shall be presented in such a form as the Finance Member may consider best fitted for its consideration by the Council.

Stages of the Budget debate.

27. The Budget shall be dealt with by the Council in two stages, namely :--

(*i*) a general discussion ; and

(*ii*) the voting of demands for grants.

General discussions.

28. (1) On a day to be appointed by the Governor subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Governor may allot for this purpose, the Council shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Council.

(2) The Finance Member shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.

(3) The President may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.

Voting of grants.

29. (1) Not more than twelve days shall be allotted by the Governor for the discussion of the demands of the Local Government for grants.

(2) Of the days so allotted, not more than two days shall be allotted by the Governor to the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum timit of time for discussion is reached, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion.

(3) On the last day of the allotted days at—o'clock, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.

Motions at this stage.

30. (1) No motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor communicated to the Council.

(2) Motions may be moved at this stage to omit or reduce any grant or any item in a grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.

(3) When several motions relating to the same demand are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.

(4) No motion shall be made for the reduction of a grant as a whole until all motions for the omission or reduction of definite items within that grant have been discussed.

Excess grants.

31. When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of Council is necessary during any financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and or that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Council by the Finance Member and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if it were a demand for a grant.

Supplementary or additional grants.

32. (1) An estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or additional grant when—

(*i*) the amount voted in the Budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or

(*ii*) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the Budget for that year.

(2) Supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if they were demands for grants.

Constitution of Committee on Public Accounts.

33. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation accounts of the Province and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to the Committee.

(2) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of not more than . . . members including the Chairman, of whom not less than two-thirds shall be elected by the non-official members of the Council according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote. The remaining members shall be nominated by the Governor.

(3) The Finance Member shall be Chairman of the Committee, and, in the case of an equality of votes on any matter, shall have a second or casting vote.

34. (1) In scrutinising the audit and appropriation accounts of the Province, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself that the money voted by the Council has been spent within the scope of the demand granted by the Council.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the Council—

(i) every re-appropriation from one grant to another grant ;

(ii) every re-appropriation within a grant which is not made in accordance with the rules regulating the functions of the Finance Department, or which has the effect of increasing the expenditure on an item the provision for which has been specifically reduced by a vote of the Council ; and

(iii) all expenditure which the Finance Department has requested should be brought to the notice of the Council.

RULES FOR THE COUNCIL OF STATE AND THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 67 and sub-section (1) of section 129-A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the Chambers of the Indian Legislature :—

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Indian Legislative Rules.

Definitions. 2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Assembly" means the Legislative Assembly ;

"Chamber" means a Chamber of the Indian Legislature ;

"Council" means the Council of State ;

"Finance Member" means the member of the Assembly appointed by the Governor-General to perform the functions assigned to the Finance Member under these rules ;

"Gazette" means the *Gazette of India* ;

"member" means a member of either Chamber ;

"member of the Government" means a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, and includes any member to whom such member may delegate any function assigned to him under these rules ;

"resolution" means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest ;

"standing order" means a standing order of either Chamber ;

"Secretary" means the Secretary to either Chamber, and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.

Temporary Chairman of Legislative Assembly. 3. At the commencement of every Session, the Governor-General shall nominate from amongst the members of the Assembly a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Assembly in the absence of the President and Deputy President, when so requested by the President or, in his absence, by the Deputy President.

4. The Deputy President and any Chairman of the Assembly and any person appointed by the Governor General to preside over the Council in the absence of the President shall, when presiding over the Assembly or the Council, as the case may be, have the same powers as the President when so presiding, and all references to the President in these rules shall, in these circumstances, be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding. Power of persons presiding.

5. The Secretary and such assistants of the Secretary as the Governor-General considers to be necessary shall be appointed by order in writing by the Governor-General and shall hold office during his pleasure. Appointment of the Secretary.

6. The Governor-General, after considering the state of business of the Chamber, shall, at the commencement of each Session of that Chamber, allot as many days as are in his opinion compatible with the public interests for the business of non-official members in that Chamber, and may, from time to time during the Session, alter such allotment, and on those days such business shall have precedence. At all other times Government business shall have precedence. Allotment of time for non-official business and precedence of business.

7. The Governor-General may within the period of notice disallow any question or any part of a question on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governor-General in Council, and if he does so, the question or part of the question shall not be placed on the list of questions. Power to disallow questions.

8. (1) A question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognisance of the member to whom it is addressed : Subject-matter of questions.

Provided that, no question shall be asked, in regard to any of the following subjects, namely :—

(i) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Governor-General in Council, with any foreign State ;

(*ii*) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief, or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief; and

(*iii*) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) The decision of the Governor-General on the point whether any question is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) shall be final.

Questions regarding controversy between authorities.

9. In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor-General in Council and the Secretary of State or a Local Government, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts.

Supplementary questions.

10. Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given :

Provided that the President shall disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules as to the subject-matter of questions, and in that case the question shall not appear on the record of the proceedings of the Chamber.

Motions for adjournments.

11. A motion for an adjournment of the business of either Chamber for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Governor-General which shall not be refused, except for reasons which would justify the disallowance of a resolution.

Restrictions on power to make motion.

12. The right to move the adjournment of either Chamber for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely :—

(*i*) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting ;

(*ii*) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence ;

(*iii*) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same Session ;

(*iv*) the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given ; and

(*v*) the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

Quorum.

13. In the case of the Council the presence of at least fifteen members and in the case of the Assembly the presence of at least twenty-five members shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Council or of the Assembly for the exercise of its powers.

Language of the Indian Legislature.

14. The business of the Indian legislature shall be transacted in English, provided that the President may permit any member unacquainted with English to address the Council in a vernacular.

Decision on points of order.

15. (1) The President shall decide all points of order which may arise, and his decision shall be final.

(2) Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the President, but in doing so shall confine himself to stating the point.

Irrelevance or repetition.

16. The President, after having called the attention for the Chamber to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Power to order withdrawal of member.

17. (1) The President shall preserve order and have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions on all points of order.

(2) He may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Chamber, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same Session, the President may direct the member to absent himself from the meetings of the Chamber for any period not longer than the remainder of the Session, and the member so directed shall absent himself accordingly.

(3) The President may, in the case of grave disorder arising in the Chamber, suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

Publication of Bills.

18. The Governor-General may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bills.

19. (1) Any member, other than a member of the Government, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give notice of his intention, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons.

(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Government of India Act requires sanction, the member shall annex to the notice a copy of such sanction, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill is or is not a Bill which requires sanction under the Government of India Act, the question shall be referred to the Governor-General, and his decision on the question shall be final.

(4) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be one month or, if the Governor-General so directs, a further period not exceeding in all two months.

Publication.

20. As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette.

Effect of certification by Governor.

21. If the Governor-General certifies that a Bill or any clause of a Bill or any amendment to a Bill affects the safety or tranquillity of British India or any part thereof, and directs that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, all notices of motions in connection with the subject-matter of the certificate shall lapse, and if any such motion has not already been set down in the list of business, it shall not be so set down. If any such motion has been set down on the list of business, the President shall, when the motion is reached, inform the Chamber of the Governor-General's action, and the Chamber shall forthwith without debate proceed to the next item of business.

Power to disallow resolutions.

22. The Governor-General may within the period of notice disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution, on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest, or on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governor-General in Council, and, if he does so, the resolution or part of the resolution shall not be placed on the list of business.

Restrictions on subjects for discussion.

23. (1) Every resolution shall be in the from of a specific recommendation addressed to the Governor-General in Council, and no resolution shall be moved in regard to any of the following subjects, namely :—

(*i*) and matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Governor-General or the Governor-General in Council, with any foreign State;

(*ii*) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief; and

(*iii*) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) The decision of the Governor-General on the point whether any resolution is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) shall be final.

Copy to Government.

24. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by either Chamber shall be forwarded to the Governor-General in Council, but any such resolution shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Governor-General in Council.

Bills which have passed originating Chamber.

25. Every Bill which has been passed by the originating Chamber shall be sent to the other Chamber, and copies of the Bill shall be laid on the table at the next following meeting of that Chamber.

Notice.

26. At any time after copies have been laid on the table, any member acting on behalf of Government in the case of a Government Bill or, in any other case, any member may give notice of his intention to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Motion for consideration.

27. On the day on which the motion is set down in the list of business which shall, unless the President otherwise directs, be not less than three days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Discussion.

28. On the day on which such motion is made or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

Reference to Select Committee.

29. Any member may (if the Bill has not already been referred to a Select Committee of the originating Chamber or to a Joint Committee of both Chambers, but not otherwise) move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee, and the standing orders regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Chamber shall then apply.

Consideration and passing.

30. If the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is carried, the Bill shall be taken into consideration, and the provisions of the standing orders of the Chamber regarding consideration of amendments to Bills and the subsequent procedure in regard to the passing of Bills shall apply.

Bills passed in either Chamber without amendment.

31. If the Bill is passed without amendment and the originating Chamber is the Legislative Assembly, a message shall be sent to the Legislative Assembly intimating that

the Council of State have agreed to the Bill without any amendments. If the originating Chamber is the Council of State, the Bill with a message to the effect that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the Bill without any amendments shall be sent to the Council of State.

Bills passed in either Chamber with amendment.

32. If the Bill is passed with amendments, the Bill shall be returned with a message asking the concurrence of the originating Chamber to the amendments.

Return of amended Bills to originating Chamber.

33. When a Bill which has been amended in the other Chamber is returned to the originating Chamber, copies of the Bill shall be laid on the table at the next following meeting of that Chamber.

Appointment of time for consideration of amendments.

34. After an amended Bill has been laid on the table, any member acting on behalf of Government in the case of a Government Bill or, in any other case, any member after giving three days' notice or with the consent of the President without notice, may move that the amendments be taken into consideration.

Procedure on consideration of amendments.

35. (1) If on a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the President shall put the amendments to the Chamber in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.

(2) Further amendments relevant to the subject-matter of the amendments made by the other Chamber may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill, unless it is consequential upon, or an alternative to, an amendment made by the other Chamber.

Procedure consequent on consideration of amendments.

36. (1) If the Chamber agrees to the amendments made by the other Chamber, a message intimating its agreement shall be sent to that Chamber.

(2) If the Chamber disagrees with the amendments made by the other Chamber or any of them, the Bill with a message intimating its disagreements shall be sent to that Chamber.

(3) If the Chamber agrees to the amendments or any of them with further amendments, or proposes further amendments in place of amendments made by the other Chamber, the Bill as further amended with a message to that effect shall be sent to the other Chamber.

(4) The other Chamber may either agree to the Bill as originally passed in the originating Chamber or as further amended by that Chamber, as the case may be, or may return the Bill with a message that it insists on an amendment or amendments to which the originating Chamber has disagreed.

(5) If a Bill is returned with a message intimating that the other Chamber insists on amendments to which the originating Chamber is unable to agree, that Chamber may either—

(*i*) report the fact of the disagreement to the Governor-General, or

(*ii*) allow the Bill to lapse.

Convening of joint sitting.

37. A joint sitting of both Chambers shall be convened by the Governor-General by notification in the Gazette.

President and procedure.

38. The President of the Council shall preside at a joint sitting and the procedure of the Council shall, so far as practicable, apply.

Effect of sitting.

39. The members present at a joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the Bill as last proposed by the originating Chamber and upon amendments, if any, which have been made therein by one Chamber and not agreed to by the other, and any such amendments which are affirmed by a majority of the total members of the Council and the Assembly present at such sitting shall be taken to have been carried; and if the Bill with the amendments, if any, is affirmed by a majority of the members of the Council and the Assembly present at such sitting, it shall be deemed to have been duly passed by both Chambers.

Conference.

40. (1) If both Chambers agree to a meeting of members for the purpose of discussing a difference of opinion which has arisen between the two Chambers, a conference shall be held.

(2) At a conference each Chamber shall be represented by an equal number of members.

(3) The conference shall determine its own procedure.

(4) The time and place of the conference shall be fixed by the President of the Council.

Messages.

41. Messages between one Chamber and the other Chamber shall be conveyed by the Secretary of the one Chamber to the Secretary of the other, or in such other manner as the Chambers may agree.

Joint committee.

42. (1) If a resolution is passed in the originating Chamber recommending that a Bill should be committed to a joint committee of both Chambers, a message shall be sent to the other Chamber to inform it of the resolution and to desire its concurrence in the resolution.

(2) If the other Chamber agrees, a motion shall be made in each Chamber nominating the members of that Chamber who are to serve on the committee. On a joint committee equal numbers of members of each Chamber must be nominated.

(3) The Chairman of the committee shall be elected by the committee. He shall have only a single vote, and, if the votes are equal, the question shall be decided in the negative.

(4) The time and place of the meeting of the committee shall be fixed by the President of the Council.

The Budget.

43. A statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor-General in Council (hereinafter referred to as

"the Budget") shall be presented to each Chamber on such day or days as the Governor-General may appoint.

Demands for grants.

44. (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department of the Government, provided that the Finance Member may in his discretion include in one demand grants proposed for two or more Departments, or make a demand in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under particular Departments

(2) Each demand shall contain, first, a statement of the total grant proposed, and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.

(3) Subject to these rules the Budget shall be presented in such a form as the Finance Member may consider best fitted for its consideration by the Assembly.

Stages of the Budget debate.

45. The Budget shall be dealt with by the Assembly in two stages, namely :—

(i) a general discussion ; and

(ii) the voting of demands for grants.

General discussion.

46. (1) On a day to be appointed by the Governor-General subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Governor-General may allot for this purpose, the Assembly shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Assembly.

(2) The Finance Member shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.

(3) The President may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.

Voting of grants.

47. (1) Not more than fifteen days shall be allotted by the Governor General for the discussion of the demands of the Governor-General in Council for grants.

(2) Of the days so allotted, not more than two days shall be allotted by the Governor-General to the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time for discussion is reached, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion.

(3) On the last day of the allotted days at five o'clock, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.

Motions at this stage.

48. (1) No motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor-General communicated to the Assembly.

(2) Motions may be moved at this stage to omit or reduce any grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.

(3) When several motions relating to the same demand are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.

Excess grants.

49. When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of the Assembly is necessary during any financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Assembly by the Finance Member and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Assembly as if it were a demand or a grant.

Supplementary or additional grants.

50. (1) An estimate shall be presented to the Assembly for a supplementary or additional grant when—

(i) the amount voted in the Budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or

(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Assembly is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the Budget for that year.

(2) Supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way by the Assembly as if they were demands for grants

Constitution of Committee on Public Accounts.

51. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation accounts of the Governor-General in Council and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to the Committee.

(2) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of not more than twelve members including the Chairman, of whom not less than two-thirds shall be elected by the non-official members of the Assembly according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote. The remaining members shall be nominated by the Governor-General.

(3) The Finance Member shall be Chairman of the Committee, and, in the case of an equality of votes on any matter, shall have a second or casting vote.

Control of Committee on Public Accounts.

52. (1) In scrutinising the audit and appropriation accounts of the Governor-General in Council, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself that the money voted by the Assembly has been spent within the scope of the demand granted by the Assembly.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the Assembly—

(i) every re-appropriation from one grant to another grant;

(ii) every re-appropriation within a grant which is not made in accordance with the rules regulating the functions of the Finance Department, or which has the effect of increasing the expenditure on an item the provision for which has been specifically reduced by a vote of the Assembly; and

(iii) all expenditure which the Finance Department has requested should be brought to the notice of the Assembly.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 13th May 1920.

No. 797-F.E.—The Hon'ble Mr. E. Burdon, I.C.S., Financial Adviser, Military Finance, has been granted combined leave for seven months, *viz.*, privilege leave for six months and furlough on full average salary for one month, with effect from the 1st May 1920 or from such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government India.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

FUNDS, SERVICE AND OTHER.

The 5th May 1920.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

No. 723-F. E.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the following amendment is made in the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations:—

Insert a (†) against Rules 14 and 15 and *connect* it with the following footnote on page 10:—

"† The provisions of Rules 14 and 15 are not to be read as implying an option of omitting or postponing any report that a subscriber is required to make under these Regulations. Intentional neglect to report is a breach of discipline."

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

J. E. C. JUKES,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 15th May 1920.

No. 2087.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in rule 164 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely:—

1. Below condition (*a*), the following shall be inserted as item (*i*) and the existing items (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*) shall be re-numbered as (*ii*), (*iii*), (*iv*) and (*v*), respectively:—

"(*i*) the Presidency Postmasters, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and the Postmaster, Rangoon and Lahore, in respect of articles posted within their jurisdiction.",

2. For condition (*f*), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*f*) Upon receiving such application and statement, together with the prescribed fee as aforesaid the officer in charge of the post office shall, if he is not one of the officers mentioned in condition (*a*) (*i*) or subordinate to one of those officers, send the same to the chief postal authority in the postal circle in which he is serving. If he is one of the officers mentioned in condition (*a*) (*i*), he shall immediately take action on the application in accordance with condition (*i*). If he is subordinate to one of the officers mentioned in condition (*a*) (*i*), he shall immediately send the application, statement and fee to that officer."

3. For condition (*g*), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*g*) If the postal article, of which re-delivery is sought, is in his possession, the officer in charge of the post office shall, instead of forwarding it to the addressee, keep it in deposit, and, if he is not one of the officers mentioned in condition (*a*) (*i*) shall send the application to the authority mentioned in conditions (*a*) (*i*) and (*ii*) to whom he is subordinate. "

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

The 15th May 1920.

No. 2076.—In pursuance of the notification in this Department No. 650, dated the 3rd April 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to designate, as the persons by whom the certificates required by the said notification should be granted in the case of raw hides or skins exported to the Dominion of Canada, the Collector of Customs in the Dominion.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

The 15th May 1920.

No. 2046.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine the order passed under Notification No. 10537, dated the 8th September 1917, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, prohibiting the firm of Messrs. H. Blascheck & Company from carrying on business in British India except subject to the conditions specified in it.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th May 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

No. 881.—The Hon'ble Sir Edward Douglas Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is appointed Honorary Commandant of the 5th Punjab Light Horse, *vice* Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., resigned. Dated 1st June 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

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Two fully qualified instructors, are maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian and Arabic. The services of these Instructors may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

The Arabic Instructor is capable of giving instruction in *Turkish* as well.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.

M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari	... Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal ...	... Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad ...	... Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir ...	... Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil ...	... Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi	... Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan ...	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.	
M. Mihruddin ...	... C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta ...	... Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry Amritsar.
M. Abdul Hamid ...	... C/o Dr. Sheikh Meraj-ud-Din, Chief Sanitary Inspector.
FEROZEPORE.	
M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	.. Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das ...	... Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.
HISSAR.	
M. M. I. Jan Bukhari ...	... C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.
JHELUM.	
M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.
JULLUNDUR.	
M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal ...	... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.
KASAULI.	
M. Anand Sarup ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).
LAHORE.	
M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Muhammad Din	... Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore
M. Abdur Rahman Ahmadi	... Head Clerk, No. 1, Base Depót, Medical Store, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Abdul Huq	... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal	... Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan	... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasirud-din Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan	... Nishtar, Arriaz
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P.	Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan	... Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.
M. Mohd. Khalilur Rahman Sabri	... Bhati Gate, Noor Mohalla, Lahore.
M. M. Waris Ali Khan "Waris"	... Central Training College, Lahore.
LUDHIANA.	
M. Kishori Lall Jethi ...	... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath Yogi ...	... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.
M. Abdul Muid ...	... S/o S. M. Ahmad, Retired Ludhiana Municipality Head Clerk, Ludhiana.
MULTAN.	
M. Sultan Mohammad	... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur	... Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan "Talib"	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.
M. Ghulam Haider Khan...	... Regimental Munshi, 3rd Brigade R. G. A, Connaught Barracks.

MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only)
M. Bodh Raj ...	... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROHTAK.

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Regiment Munshi, 1st Bn. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

M. Abdul Latif ...	... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali	... Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teacher whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA:
The 7th May 1920.

E. S. HARCOURT, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th May 1920.

No. 2906 *Home.*—Mr. S. S. Harris assumed charge of the office of Special Magistrate, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th May 1920.

The 11th May 1920.

No. 2932-R. & A.—The following is published for general information :—

Regulations for the appointment, in India, of probationers for the Imperial Forest Service in 1920.

Applications are invited from natives* of India and Burma for about 15 probationerships for the Imperial Forest Service in India and about 3 in Burma. Candidates of European or Anglo-Indian descent must be unmarried and, if appointed as probationers, must remain unmarried until completion of the Prescribed course of training and their return to India.

*"Native of India" means any person born and domiciled within the dominions of His Majesty in India or within the territory of Indian Princes tributary to, or in alliance with, His Majesty, of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only.

2. Applicants, who should not be more than 23, nor less than 20, years of age on 1st January 1920, must possess the *Honours* B. Sc. Degree of a British or Indian University, or have passed in Division I or II of the B. Sc. Degree of the Allahabad University.

3. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Testimonials or other recommendations should not be attached to the applications.

4. Applications, which should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, *through the Revenue Secretary of the Local Government concerned,* in the case of residents in British India, *and through the Political Officer, or Agent* in the case of residents in Indian States must be in the form attached to this regulations, and *must reach Simla not later than June 15th in the case of applications from India and June 20th in the case of applications from Burma.* Copies of the regulations and of the forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, the Revenue Secretaries to the Governments of the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Burma, Bihar and Orissa; the Chief Commissioners of Assam, the Central Provinces, Coorg, Ajmer, Delhi; the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province; the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan; and Political Officers of Indian States.

5. Applications from officers already in the public Service, whether as probationers or on a permanent establishment, will not be entertained.

6. Candidates, who, from their papers and from the remarks made by Local Governments or Political Officers or Agents, in forwarding the applications, appear *primâ facie* to be suitable will be summoned by the Government of India to undergo a written qualifying examination in English (the test will be by précis writing as well as by an essay: deductions of marks will be made for faults of writing and spelling) and Mathematics (Arithmetic; Algebra up to and including the Binomial theorem; Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of triangles and the theory and use of Logarithms). These examinations will be held on July 9th and 10th at local centres, namely Rangoon, Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Bombay and Madras. Candidates must state in their applications the centre at which they wish to appear if called up for examination. This choice once made may not be varied.

7. Candidates who have satisfactorily undergone the test referred to in paragraph 6 will be summoned by the Government of India to appear at Dehra Dun on or about August 15th where they will first be required to undergo a physical test, which will consist of an excursion extending over about 15 to 16 miles and of such a nature as to test candidate's activity and power of endurance. Those completing this test satisfactorily will next be subject to a strict medical examination, in which particular stress will be laid on good vision and hearing; when, if passed as fit for the work of the Forest Department, they will be interviewed by a Selection Board appointed by the Government of India.

8. Candidates will not be entitled to any travelling allowance for journeys to appear before local Governments, or Political Officers or Agents, or for journeys to and from the local centres referred to in paragraph 6; but those summoned to appear at Dehra Dun for the physical test, medical examination and interview will be reimbursed, by the President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, before the candidates leave Dehra Dun to return to their homes, the cost of a second class ticket [by rail or (and) by sea] to and from Dehra Dun from the nearest railway station or ports to their homes. Candidates must make their own arrangements for board and lodging at Dehra Dun, but the President, Forest Research Institute and College, will endeavour to assist those who communicate with him on this subject.

9. Those finally selected as a result of the examinations, tests and interview prescribed in paragraphs 6 and 7 will be appointed as probationers for the Indian Forest Service; they will be required to leave for England early in September and subject to their undergoing satisfactorily, as described below, a course in Forestry and allied subjects in England, will be appointed finally as Assistant Conservators of Forests. Candidates selected for training will be provided with first class passages to England.

10. *Period of probation.*—Before appointment to the Imperial Forest Service a probationer will be required —

(1) to have undergone and qualified in, to an extent to be prescribed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the course of Forestry at such University as the Secretary of State may prescribe;

(2) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies;

(3) to have passed an examination in forest engineering and, if required, in certain other special subjects, namely Systematic Botany of Indian trees, Indian Geology, Forest Law and Indian Working Plans;

(4) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry;

(5) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

The period of probation is, in ordinary cases, two years. The Director of Indian Forest Studies instructs probationers in each case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

11. *Charges.*—Probationers will be required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition and excursions to forest centres in the United Kingdom while at the University and on practical instruction.

12. *Allowances.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payment to each probationer at the rate of £200* per annum, not exceeding a total of £400. These payments are ordinarily made on the following dates in each year:—

	£
On 1st December	60
On 1st March	60
On 1st June	80

The cases of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full period of two years will be specially considered.

For tours made on the Continent under the instructions of the Director of Forest Studies subsistence and travelling allowance will be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council at such rates as he may from time to time fix. The fees of the local forest officials at the centres visited will also be paid by the Secretary of State.

The grant of allowances is subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) that the progress of the probationer in his studies is satisfactory;

(*b*) that the probationer gives security† to refund the payments in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 15 or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

13. *Conduct.*—Every probationer is required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he is liable to have his name removed from the list of probationers.

14. *Appointment and seniority.*—Probationers who comply with the requirements of paragraph 10 within the sanctioned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, are appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. No probationer will be confirmed as a member of the Imperial Forest Service who fails to profit by the course of training, or who appears, in the light of the experience acquired as to his capacity and qualifications during the probationary period, to be unsuited for the work of a forest officer.

The position of the Assistant Conservators in the Provincial Forest Lists is determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. It is possible that officers promoted from the Provincial to the Imperial Service will take rank according to their pay in the latter service. In this case probationers recruited under these regulations must be prepared to find their names placed below those of officers promoted from the Provincial Service.

* This allowance is unlikely to be sufficient to meet all the needs of a probationer, who should be in a position to provide himself with at least another £150 per annum from other sources.

† Probationers will be required to give security to the local Government or Political Officer through whom they submitted their applications. If this condition is not satisfied they will not be permitted to leave for England.

Probationers are allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect to the province to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution is made to the several provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council and no guarantee can be given that probationers will, on appointment, be posted to their own provinces. Indians will not, however, be required to serve in Burma and Burmans will not be required to serve in India.

Officers are at all times liable to be transferred from one province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

15. *Articles of Agreement.*—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

16. *Passage to India.*—Each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service is provided with a free first class passage to India.

17. *Salary.*—The scale of pay and allowances in force for officers of Indian domicile is given in Appendix II to these Regulations.

18. *Promotion, Leave and Pension.*—Promotion, leave and pension are governed by the Regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government.

Certain information regarding appointments in the upper controlling staff of the Indian Forest Service will be found in Appendix II, and a summary of information regarding leave and pensions is contained in Appendix III.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—*Final Examination.*

1. With a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about £15), and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several provinces in accordance with paragraph 14 of the Regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training are required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit is prepared by adding together (*a*) the marks obtained at the final examination, and (*b*) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (*a*) is the same as under (*b*).

3. The final examination consists of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows :—

(*i*) One or more papers in Silviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilization (including Forest Engineering).

(*ii*) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation, and Forest Administration.

(*iii*) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.

4. Probationers are not required to pay any fee for the examination.

APPENDIX II.

List of appointments open to members of the Imperial Branch of the Indian Forest Service recruited in India in 1920.

NOTE.—This list is liable to alteration at any time.

		Appointment.	Salary Rs.
(a)	1	Inspector-General of Forests ...	3,250 a month.
(b)	1	Assistant Inspector-General of Forests.	...
(c)	6	Chief Conservators (Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Burma, Central Provinces and President, Forest Research Institute and College).	Commencing at Rs. 2,500 and rising by annual increments of Rs. 125 to Rs. 2,750 a month.
(d)	23	Conservators	Commencing at Rs. 1,750 and rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,000 a month.
(e)	228	Deputy and Assistant Conservators	Rs. 325 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 725 a month in the 9th year; thereafter Rs. 800 in the tenth year rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,350 in the 22nd year; no officer to draw more than Rs. 725 a month until he is declared by the local Government to be fit to hold one of the heaviest major charges in the province in which he is serving.
Total	259		

These appointments are included in (d) and (e). { 5 Foreign Service appointment. 12 officers for employment at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.

Probationers trained in the United Kingdom will on appointment to the Indian Forest Service as Assistant Conservators, enter the time scale at the second year, irrespective of the duration of the probationary period spent under training in the United Kingdom. Pay will be drawn from the date on which they report their arrival in India. This concession as regards pay will affect pay only and not service for pension or leave.

APPENDIX III.

Leave and Pension.

(NOTE.—The following is a brief summary of the general principles at present governing the grant of leave of ordinary kinds and pension to officers appointed to the Indian Forest Service by the Secretary of State. The rules are subject to alternation from time to time, and are to be found in full in the authorised text for the time being of the Civil Service Regulations.)

Leave.

1. Leave of absence can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

2. Subject to this qualification, an officer is entitled to one month's privilege leave after every eleven months of continuous duty. Privilege leave may be accumulated up to four months and may be combined with average pay furlough, half average pay furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave without allowances. An officer on privilege leave is entitled to the full pay which he drew when last on duty.

3. Furlough may be taken after eight years' service reckoned from the date on which an officer first joined his appointment in India and thereafter after intervals of not less than three years' service.

Pensions.

4. The following is the scale of pensions admissible to officers of the Imperial Forest Service, subject to the absolute right of Government to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age of superannuation should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services.

After 20 years' completed service $\frac{30}{60}$th average emoluments subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000 per annum

25	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
26	...	...	...	...	...	5,200
27	...	...	...	...	...	5,400
28	...	...	...	...	...	5,600
29	...	...	...	...	...	5,800
30	...	...	...	...	...	6,000

Additional pensions of Rs. 300 a year for each completed year of effective service as a Conservator subject to a limit of Rs. 1,500 and of Rs. 500 for each completed year of effective service as Chief Conservator or Inspector-General of Forests, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension of more than Rs. 2,500. Additional pensions will not be awarded to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency, and will not be granted to officers retiring of their own option before the age of 55 with less than 28 year's service.

The rates and conditions of invalid pensions are now under consideration.

Application Form for Probationership for the Imperial Forest Service.

PART I.

The entries on this sheet to be filled in by candidates in their own hand-writing.

Write your usual signature here

Before filling up this form you should consult the accompanying Regulations, in which are laid down the conditions of eligibility for appointment to the above Service.

To be filled up in duplicate and submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, through the $\frac{\text{Revenue Secretary to the Government}}{\text{Political Officer or Agent}}$ of the $\frac{\text{Province}}{\text{State}}$ in which the applicant is domiciled. If the space provided here for any answer is insufficient, a separate sheet should be used.

If a candidate who fills up and returns this application form does not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time, he should inform the authority through whom he submitted it.

Should any of the particulars furnished be found to be false within the knowledge of the candidate, he will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly punished.

—	Answer.
1. Name in full.	
2. Postal and telegraphic address *in full.* (Any change of address should at once be communicated to the Revenue Secretary to the Government of India and to the authority through whom the application was submitted.)	
3. Exact date of birth, and age last birthday.	
4. Place of birth.	
5. Your nationality at birth.	
6. Your father's place of birth and nationality at birth.	

—	Answer.
7. His postal address and profession (if dead give last address).	
8. Your mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.	
9. Schools— Name your schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving. State any position of authority you held, any distinction you attained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any university scholarship you won.	
10. University— Name your University with dates of entering and leaving. State degree (specifying division) and any other distinctions. Name your College and College Tutor.	
11. Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.	
12. Have you on any former occasion endeavoured to enter Government service? If so, when and for what appointment? Give reasons for rejection.	
13. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments? Are you able to provide yourself with £150 a year for two years if selected as a Probationer?	
14. Give the names, postal address and professions of two references, who should be responsible persons, well acquainted with you in private life, but not relatives, and unconnected with your School or University.	
15. Name any subject or subjects in which you can supply proof of special proficiency.	
16. At which of the following centres—Rangoon, Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Bombay, Madras—do you wish to appear for the qualifying examination referred to in paragraph 6 of the regulations?	
17. Signature and date.	

PART II.

The entries on this sheet to be attested by the Revenue Secretary to the Local Government or by the Political Officer or Agent concerned.

—	Answer.
Is the Local Government / Political Officer or Agent satisfied.	
1, of the accuracy of the candidate's replies to numbers 1, 3 to 10, and 13 of the form of application ?	
2, that the candidate possesses the educational qualifications prescribed in paragraph 2 of the regulations ?	
3, that during his career at school and the University the candidate bore a uniformly satisfactory character ?	
4, that the replies from the persons given by the candidate as references, if these persons have been communicated with, are in all respects satisfactory ?	
5, that physically and socially the candidate is of the class required for the Imperial Forest Service ?	
6, are there any other circumstances to which you think attention should be drawn ?	
Signature, date and designation.	

On completion one copy to be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, so as to reach Simla on or before the 15th of June (from Burma 20th June).

H. P. TOLLINTON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Simla, the 19th May 1920.

No. 916.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely:—

In the first column of Schedule II to the said rules for the words "Burma and the North-West Frontier Province" occurring in entries 1 and 3 the words "Burma, the North-West Frontier Province and the Delhi Province" shall be substituted.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th May 1920.

No. 1403-I. C.—His Imperial Majesty the King,-Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to approve the retention by Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., *ex*-Nawab of Loharu, of his salute of nine guns, as a personal distinction.

A. N. L. CATER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, MAY 29, 1920.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th May 1920.

No. 15.—In the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 13, dated the 23rd March 1920, * * * * * * * with effect from the 3rd November 1919, and substitute the following for the promotions made with effect from that date * * * :—

Name.	From	To	date.
Mr. H. W. M. Ives ...	Chief Engineer, temporary	Chief Engineer, permanent ...	3rd November 1919.
* *	* *	* *	* *

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 27th May 1920.

No. 481.—Major J. G. G. Swan, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., officiating Civil Surgeon, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Lahore, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th December 1919.

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POLICE.

The 26th May 1920.

No. 962.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely :—

(1) After rule 26 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"Keeping for safe custody.

26-A.—A license to keep for safe custody firearms deposited by their owners for that purpose may be granted in Form XI-A to the holder of a license in Form VIII, IX X or XI—

(*a*) in a Presidency town or Rangoon—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(*b*) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the local Government in that behalf."

(2) To Schedule VII of the said rules the following form shall be added, namely :—

"FORM XI-A.

(See rule 26 A.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for the possession by holders of licenses in Form VIII, IX, X or XI of firearms deposited by their owners for safe keeping.

Name, description and residence of licensee.	Description of firearms.	Place (with description, where articles are to be kept).	*Period for which the license is valid.
1	2	3	4

Seal

The *of* *19* .

(Signature)

Commissioner of Police, ——————

District Magistrate of the —————— District.

Sub-Divisional Magistrate, —————— District.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. It covers only firearms of the description given in column 2 so long as they are kept in the place described in column 3 but does not authorise the licensee—

(*i*) to go armed, or

(*ii*) to keep Government arms.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition "Government arm" means a firearm which is the property of the Government.

* NOTE.—A license in this form will be granted for a period ending on the day on which the licensee's license in Form VIII, IX, X or XI, as the case may be is due to expire.

3. The licensee shall maintain a register of all arms in his possession under this license in such form as the local Government may direct.

4. He shall exhibit such arms and his register on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

5. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the license.

The 28th May 1920.

No. 976.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely :—

In the second column of Schedule II to the said rules—

(*i*) in entry 1, for clause (*b*), of sub-head (*i*). the following shall be substituted namely :—

"(*b*) firearms, other than firearms captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess, so long as they are in the possession of such regiment or mess," and

(*ii*) in entry 3, clauses (*v*), (*vi*) and (*vii*) shall be renumbered (*vi*), (*vii*) and (*viii*), and the following shall be inserted as clause (*v*), namely :—

"Arms, including firearms, captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess, so long as they are in the possession of such regiment or mess."

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th May 1920.

No. 15.—In the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 13, dated the 23rd March 1920, cancel the promotion of Mr. A. S. Montgomery to Chief Engineer, permanent, with effect from the 3rd November 1919, and substitute the following for the promotions made with effect from that date and the 15th January 1920 :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Mr. A. S. Montgomery ...	Chief Engineer, permanent provisional.	Chief Engineer, permanent	15th January 1920.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 27th May 1920.

No. 199.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added as Rule VIII to the Rules published with this Department Notification No. 78, dated the 4th March 1918 :—

Rule VIII.—The grants fixed in Rule I are, like other limits of expenditure prescribed in Rule 24, Part V, of the Ecclesiastical Rules, exclusive of Departmental charges.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th May 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

No. 970.—The Hon'ble Sir Edward Douglas Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is appointed Honorary Commandant of the 3rd Punjab Rifles, *vice* Sir Michael O'Dwyer resigned. Dated 1st June 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Persian and Arabic Instructors.

Two fully qualified instructors are maintained by the Government of India for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian and Arabic. The services of these Instructors may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

The Arabic Instructor is capable of giving instruction in *Turkish* as well.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.

M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari	... Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal ...	... Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad ...	... Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir ...	... Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil ...	... Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi	Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan ...	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mihruddin ...	... C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta ...	... Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.
M. Abdul Hamid ...	... C/o Dr. Sheikh Meraj-ud-Din, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	.. Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das ...	... Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HISSAR.

M. M. I. Jan Bukhari ...	... C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal ...	... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.

KASAULI.	
M. Anand Sarup ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).
LAHORE.	
M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Muhammad Din	... Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdur Rahman Ahmadi	... Head Clerk, No. 1, Base Depôt, Medical Stores, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Abdul Huq	... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal	... Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan	... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan ...	Nishtar, Arriaz
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P.	Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan ...	Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.
M. Mohd. Khalilur Rahman Sabri ...	Bhati Gate, Noor Mohalla, Lahore.
M. M. Waris Ali Khan "Waris" ...	Central Training College, Lahore.
LUDHIANA.	
M. Kishori Lall Jethi ...	... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath Yogi ...	... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.
M. Abdul Muid ...	... S/o S. M. Ahmad, Retired Ludhiana Municipality Head Clerk, Ludhiana.
MULTAN.	
M. Sultan Mohammad	... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur	... Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan "Talib"	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.
M. Ghulam Haider Khan...	... Regimental Munshi, 3rd Brigade R. G. A., Connaught Barracks.
MURREE HILLS.	
M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj ...	... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.
RAWALPINDI.	
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butchers Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.
ROHTAK.	
M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ... ... Regiment Munshi, 1st Bn., The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ... ... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

M. Abdul Latif ... ... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

Qualified Punjabi Tecaher.

LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali ... Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N. B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teacher whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA : E. S. HARCOURT, MAJOR,

The 7th May 1920. *Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1920.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Order of the Indian Empire.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th June 1920.

No. 132-I. E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * *

WINTER CHARLES RENOUF, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency, Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Service Order.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th June 1920.

No. 1585-I. C.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments :—

Civil Services in India.

* * * * * * * *

RICHARD ARNOLD MATTHEWS, Esquire, Superintendent, Provincial Civil Secretariat, Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June 1920.

No. 1586-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

* * * * * *

Reverend Father MATTHEWS, Head of the Belgian Mission High School, Dalwal, Jhelum District, Punjab.

* * * * *

No 1587-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

* * * * * * * *

Mrs ALICE WILKINSON, Head Mistress, Punjab Mayo Orphanage, Simla, Punjab.

* ‡ * * * * *

Sub-Assistant Surgeon BHAI LEHNA SINGH, in charge of the Samundri Dispensary Lyallpur District, Punjab.

* * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June 1920.

No. 1597-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Sardar Sahib Bhai Hukam Singh, Jailor, Borstal Jail, Lahore, Punjab.

Sardar Hakim Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Panjwar, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Sardar Sahib Sheo Narayan Singh, Moron, Jullundur District, Punjab.

* * * * * *

No. 1598-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * *

Khan Sahib Ahmad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Khan Sahib Abdul Ghani, Inspector of Police, Punjab.

Sardar Paind Khan, Bozdar, Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.

* * * * * *

No. 1599-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * *

Lala Duni Chand, of Messrs. Duni Chand Durga Das, Piece-goods Merchants, Amritsar, Punjab.

Rai Sahib Lala Brij Lal, Puri, Pleader, Sargodha, Punjab.

* * * * * *

No. 1601-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Bhai Gopal Singh, Inspector of Police, Punjab.

Munshi Mahtab Singh, Tahsildar, Punjab.

Sardar Suchet Singh, Superintendent of Police, Kapurthala State, Punjab.

Risaldar-Major Sardar Harnam Singh, of Atari, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Subedar-Major Sardar Gurdit Singh (retired), Honorary Magistrate of Dhotian, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Sardar Dharam Singh, of Usman, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Risaldar Sardar Basant Singh (retired), Nowshera Panuwan, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Malik Mohan Singh, Ahluwalia, Rawalpindi, Punjab.

Sardar Basant Singh, Pleader, Jullundur City, Punjab.

* * * * * * *

No. 1602-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * *

Shaikh Abdul Rashid, Deputy Superintendent of olice, Punjab.

Sardar Abdul Ghafur Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Amir Khan, Kharral, Zaildar, Lyallpur District, Punjab.

Sardar Karim Dad Khan, Khetran of Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab.

Mian Fazal Elahi, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch.

Munshi Ghulam Kadir Khan, Tahsildar, Multan, Punjab.

Munshi Ghulam Bari, B. A., LL.B., Pleader, Vice-President, Lyallpur Municipal Committee, Punjab.

Sayad Faizul Hassan Shah, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Malik Muhammad Muzaffar Khan, Tiwana of Muzaffarabad, Shahpur District, Punjab.

Khwaja Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan, M. B. E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Shaikh Abdul Majid, Honorary Magistrate, Ambala Cantonment, Punjab.

Haji Nizam-ud-din, Amritsar, Punjab.

Munshi Muhammad Sharif, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Punjab.

Malik Allah Yar Khan, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

Jemadar Wali Muhammad Khan, Kalanaur, Sub-Registrar, Rohtak, Punjab.

Risaldar Muhammad Ismail Khan, Honorary Magistrate of Jhajjar, Rohtak District, Punjab.

Mehr Jalal Din, Zaildar, Karian, Ferozepore District, Punjab.

* * * * * * *

No. 1603-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * *

Lala Wali Ram, Tahsildar, Lyallpur, Punjab.
Lala Bahadur Chand, Station Master, North-Western Railway, Jullundur City, Punjab.
Lala Durga Das, Magistrate, Kapurthala State, Punjab.
Lala Shiv Ram, Kashyap, Professor of Botany, Government College, Lahore, Punjab.
Lala Raghobar Sahai, Tahsildar, Punjab.
Chaudhri Kesar Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.
Lala Charanjit Lal, Sethi, Public Works Department Contractor, Lahore, Punjab.
Lala Maya Bhan, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Punjab.
Lala Chajju Ram, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Jullundur City, Punjab.
Lala Kundan Lal, Agarwal, Vakil, High Court, Hoshiarpur, Punjab.
Lala Khushi Ram, Banker, Chhapar, Jind State, Punjab.
Sardar Raghbir Chand, Postmaster-General, Patiala State, Punjab.

* * * * * * *

Harkishen Das, Contractor, Military Works Services, Phagwara, Kapurthala State, Punjab.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Khazan Singh, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade (temporary), Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore, Punjab.

* * * * * * *

No. 1604-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * *

Chaudhri Bahal Singh, Zaildar of Bohar, Rohtak District, Punjab.

* * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

583 PGG—745—11-6-20—SGPP Lahore.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1920.

PART II.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

No. 785-F.E.

Simla, the 12th May, 1920.

Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 6-Accounts, dated the 15th April 1920, and enclosures.

ORDERED that the despatch and its enclosures be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

India Office, London,
15th April 1920.

Accounts,

No. 6.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations. Valuation as at 31st March 1918.

With reference to my prdeecessor's Despatch, Financial (Funds), No. 3, dated 28th April 1916, fixing the date of the next valuation of the Indian Civil

Service Family Pension Scheme as at the 31st March 1918, I enclose herewith a copy of the Report of the Actuary, Mr. J. Douglas Watson, F.I.A., as at that date, with copies of a letter sent to him on the 23rd February 1920, relative to that Report, and of his reply dated the 24th of the same month.

I also enclose a statement of the consolidated accounts for the period from 1st April 1911 to the 31st March 1918.

2. The valuation, which was made on a 4 per cent. basis, showed that there was a surplus in the capitalised value of the assets, actual and contingent, over the capitalised liabilities, actual and contingent, of 223,239*l.* The continuation of the reduction of 12½ per cent. in the subscriptions, which has been in force since the 1st August 1908, would absorb 102,168*l.* of this surplus, leaving 121,071*l.* undistributed.

3. For the reasons set forth in the letter to Mr. Watson dated the 23rd February 1920, I have decided, while continuing the 12½ per cent. reduction in subscriptions as at present, to increase by 25 per cent. all pensions that may be payable in respect of the period from the 1st January 1920 to the 31st December 1924, or any part of that period. I have sanctioned this increase on the distinct understanding that it may not be continued beyond the 31st December 1924. I feel sure that the disposal of a large portion of the surplus by granting this increase will commend itself to the judgment of the subscribers. No increase will be made in the donations payable to daughters on marriage.

This exceptional step of temporarily increasing pensions has been rendered possible by the decision to allow for the present 5½ per cent. interest on the half-yearly balances in the *pro formâ* accounts with effect from the 1st April 1919. The additional ½ per cent. is subject to withdrawal on six months' notice.

4. I have to request that you will publish the Actuary's Report, with the letters of the 23rd and 24th February, also this Despatch, in the "Gazette of India." Interest on arrears of contributions should be increased to 5½ per cent. with effect from the first day of the month following publication. The date of publication should be communicated to me by telegram, and as soon as possible thereafter copies of the amended Regulations will be despatched.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

Ed. S. MONTAGU.

ENCLOSURES.

ENCLOSURE No. 1 :—*Mr. J. Douglas Watson, F.I.A., to India Office.*

32, Moorgate Street, E.C. 2,

15th December 1919.

SIR,

In accordance with instructions conveyed to me by the Accountant-General and Director of Funds in his letter of the 26th March 1918, I have investigated the financial position of the Indian Civil Service Family Pensions Scheme as at 31st March 1918.

2. The previous actuarial investigation into this scheme was made by the late Sir George Francis Hardy as at 31st March 1911, and in that connection he made a very elaborate investigation into the past experience of the fund, supplemented, where it seemed useful, by data derived from the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Civil Funds, with a view to the preparation of the necessary tables to determine what is likely to be the future experience of the Fund with regard to—

(*a*) the rates of mortality at various ages of subscribers and of actual and prospective incumbents ;

(*b*) the rates of marriage of the widows and of the daughters of subscribers ;

(*c*) the rates of marriage of unmarried subscribers and the relative ages of husbands and wives at marriage ;

(*d*) the number of sons and daughters born to subscribers of various ages ; and

(*e*) the ages at which subscribers will retire from active service.

From the data available suitable graduated tables were produced, which Sir George Hardy in his Report of 11th November 1913 stated might be regarded as a really trustworthy basis for the financial estimates and one which would be of value in the future. The tables in question are for convenience reprinted at the end of this Report (Appendix A, Table A).

3. In connection with the present investigation, I have been furnished by the Accountant-General and Director of Funds with full statistics relating to the Fund as at 31st March 1918, and for the seven intervening years since the date as at which the last investigation was made. The first point requiring investigation was how far the experience of the Fund since 1914 has, in fact, coincided with the above-mentioned tables prepared by Sir George Hardy with a view to seeing whether such tables could properly again be used upon this occasion.

4. As the result of a full investigation into the new facts, I am of opinion that Sir George Hardy's tables may again be adopted (with one unimportant exception, which will be referred to below), but it will be convenient, if only for purposes of record, briefly to deal with the figures for the seven years 1911-1918 under each head in detail.

Mortality of Subscribers.

5. The following table gives a summary of the experience with respect to the mortality of subscribers, both active and retired, the facts being arranged for convenience in quinquennial groups of ages.

TABLE I.

Mortality Experience of Subscribers—Active and Retired, 1911-1918.

Ages.	Actual Number of Deaths.	Number expected by Table A.
24-29	15	15
30-34	16	13
35-39	15	11
40-44	13	15
45-49	13	14
50	6	6
Total ...	78	74

From this table it will be seen that the number of deaths was 78, which is four more than the number "expected" by Table A. This deviation is unimportant.

Mortality of Wives of Subscribers.

6. During the period 30 wives died, which is six more than "expected" under Table A, but the total figures are so small that no particular significance can be attached to this fact.

Mortality of Widows and Daughters of Subscribers.

7. Only two widows died during the period, which was the number "expected" under Table A, while with regard to the daughters 22 died as against 28 deaths "expected."

Mortality of Sons of Subscribers.

8. In the case of the sons of subscribers the number who died was 46 as against 28 "expected" under table A. Of the 46 deaths, however, 19 are returned as war casualties. Making allowance for this fact, it will be seen that what may be regarded as the normal mortality has closely approximated to that expected.

Marriages.

9. (*a*) *Single Subscribers.*—During the period there were 291 marriages of single subscribers as against 309 "expected," showing as close an approximation between the actual and "expected" marriages as could reasonably be anticipated.

(*b*) *Widows.*—Here there were 10 marriages as against five "expected" under Table A. In the case of re-marriages of widows, not only is the experience during the period very small, but the rates given in Table A are themselves based, as was pointed out by Sir George Hardy, upon very scanty data, and it is not surprising that there should be some deviation between the actual and "expected" results. There seems, therefore, in my judgment at present no adequate reason for modifying the Table A rates, and in any case, having regard to the small financial effect of this particular item on the investigation, this point is of no practical significance.

(c) *Daughters.*—During the period there were 45 marriages of daughters of subscribers at the ages shown in the following Table:—

TABLE II.

Marriages of Daughters, 1911—1918.

Ages.	Actual Number of Marriages.	Number expected by Table A.
Under 20	4	4
20-24	28	11
25-29	13	4
Total	45	19

It will be seen that the number of marriages of daughters considerably exceeded the "expected" under Table A. In this connection it must be borne in mind that, as pointed out by Sir George Hardy, the marriage rates deduced by him were based mainly upon the experience of the old Funds. In order, therefore to provide for the possibility of a fall in the marriage rate in the future, he arbitrarily reduced the rates indicated by the past experience by 25 per cent., and it is such reduced rates which are shown in Table A. So far as there has been any rise in the number of marriages during the last few years, this may quite likely have been due to special circumstances connected with the war. Moreover, it is possible that the marriage rate in the immediate future may tend to fall owing to the social and economic after effects of the war. For these reasons, and bearing in mind the fact that any fall in the marriage rate in the future would have an adverse effect on the Fund, it has not been considered advisable to assume on this occasion a higher marriage rate than that shown in Table A.

Births of Future Children.

10. (a) *Sons.*—The number of sons born was 347 as against 324 "expected," a sufficiently close approximation. Moreover, the ratio of the number of married men at each age to the total number of subscribers at that age has not altered materially. With regard to sons, therefore, it is satisfactory to adopt the Table A rates.

(b) *Daughters.*—The number of daughters born was 331 as against 298 "expected." With regard to these figures it will be noticed that the actual number of daughters born, 331, is about 5 per cent. less than the number of sons born, 347; which is a proportion found normally to obtain in similar experiences. This fact suggested an enquiry as to the former data upon which the Table A rates were based, and it was found that for the six years 1900—1905, and again for the six years 1906—1911, the number of sons born exceeded the number of daughters born by 20 per cent. in each period. No particular reason suggests itself why what can only be regarded as the very abnormal experience up to 1911 should recur, and it was therefore decided to base the present valuation on the more normal experience of the immediately preceding seven years. In order to carry this out it has been on this occasion assumed that the birth rate of daughters would in future correspond with that given for sons in Table A. The "expected" births on this basis during the past seven years would have been almost exactly equal to the actual births.

Number and Ages of Subscribers entering the Service.

11. The following table gives the numbers and average ages of subscribers entering the service :—

TABLE III.

Number and Ages of Subscribers entering the Service.

Year of Entry.	Numbers.	Average Age.
1911	60	24·3
1912	48	24·3
1913	47	24·4
1914	43	24·3
1915	45	24·3
1916	14	24·2
1917	9	24·5

From this table it will be seen that throughout the period the average age at entry has been 24·3, which is practically the same as during the previous six years. With regard to the numbers entering the service, it will be noticed that these fell off considerably during the later years of the war.

Retirements of Subscribers.

12. The number of subscribers who retire from active service at the various ages is a very important factor in such a Fund as this, and Sir George Hardy in his Report (paras. 19-24) went very carefully into the questions involved. The special difficulty in dealing with these points in connection with this particular Fund is that, owing to the date at which it was established, comparatively few of the members have reached the normal age of retirement. Moreover, since the Fund was established the average age at entry, which in the early days was 21, has increased to slightly over 24, which fact may be expected ultimately somewhat to increase the average age at retirement, while on the other hand the fact that subscribers are no longer required to pay their monthly subscriptions after retirement may tend in the other direction. Bearing these considerations in mind, and after careful examination of the data of the last seven years, I am of opinion that while there is not at the present time sufficient justification for definitely assuming that retirements will ultimately take place earlier than at an average age of 50, it would be wise somewhat to strengthen the valuation in this respect to provide a margin for future contingencies, and this has accordingly been done.

Withdrawals of Subscribers.

13. Having regard to the present rules, the influence of withdrawals on the Fund is insignificant and may be neglected.

Basis of Valuation.

14. The valuation has been based upon the rates of mortality, marriage, &c., as explained above, combined with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. in accordance with instructions. This involves the assumption that in the case of each succeeding valuation the capital will from year to year be credited with interest at the rate of not less than 4 per cent. so long as any of the existing contracts remain in force.

Results of the Valuation.

15. The valuation balance-sheet appended to this report (Appendix B) shows in detail the results of the valuation upon the assumptions described above, and assuming that the full rates of contributions and donations as set out in Regulation 10 are payable in future.

16. It will be seen that there was as on the 31st March 1918 a surplus, according to the present valuation, of 223,239*l*., which figure may be compared with the corresponding surplus of about 130,000*l*. disclosed in the previous valuation after taking into account the financial effect of the modifications in the rules then in contemplation and now in force.

17. It will be observed that the surplus on the present occasion considerably exceeds the corresponding surplus at the previous valuation. I have thoroughly investigated the reason for this, and find that the larger surplus is partly due to the rate of interest allowed on the half-yearly balances having been at the increased rate of 4½ per cent. from 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1914 (when the rate was again reduced to 4 per cent.), but mainly on account of the experience of the Fund during the seven years having, as regards many material items, worked out somewhat more favourably than provided for by the tables upon which the valuation was based.

18. Assuming that on this occasion it were decided to continue the abatement of 12½ per cent. at present allowed off the contributions, this would absorb 102,168*l*. of the above-mentioned surplus and would leave 121,071*l*. of the surplus undistributed. This undistributed surplus would represent 7½ per cent. of the Fund, which would not be an unreasonable amount to keep in hand in a Fund of this description if the abatements in the contributions allowed were permanent. Having regard, however, to the following considerations :—

(*a*) that the abatement in subscriptions allowed is subject to revision after each valuation ;

(*b*) that, as explained above, during the last seven years on the whole the experience of the Fund has been somewhat more favourable than that anticipated ; and

(*c*) that it has been decided to allow interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the half-yearly balances of the Fund (which will in itself have a very favourable effect upon the next valuation).

I am of opinion that until the date of the next valuation the abatement in the subscriptions might safely be increased to 20 per cent., which recommendation, if adopted, would absorb 163,469*l*. of the surplus now disclosed, leaving 59,770*l*. to be carried forward.

Non-European Members of the Indian Civil Service.

19 It remains to deal with the further question upon which I am instructed to report, namely, as to the effect, if any, on the Fund of the admission to membership of non-European members of the Indian Civil Service.

20. It is understood that it is now compulsory for non-European probationers admitted in August 1914 and thereafter to join the Fund, and in accordance with present arrangements such members pay the same rates of subscription and receive the same benefits as the European members. At the time these new arrangements were authorised it was recognised that, in the absence of sufficient material on which to base an investigation of the liabilities that would be incurred through the admission of non-Europeans to the Pension Scheme, no good purpose would be served by taking actuarial advice on the point [*see* Despatch (Financial), No. 70, dated 23rd May 1913].

21. Since the new arrangements came into force in 1914 the number of non-European members admitted to the Fund has been 22, all of whom were under 30 years of age at the 31st March 1918, and it is therefore still clearly impossible to base any conclusions of value upon such small foundations. At the same time I recommend that the statistics relating to this class continue to be kept separately as they may ultimately prove useful. In the meantime these 22 members are, of course, included in the present valuation with the other members.

I have, &c.,

J. DOUGLAS WATSON.

The Secretary of State
for India.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE A.

Rates of Mortality, Marriage and Issue.

Age last Birthday.	Mortality Rates.				Marriage Rates.			Births per 1,000 Subscribers.	
	Sub-scribers.	Wives.	Sons.	Daughters and Widows.	Single Sub-scribers.	Widows.	Daughters.	Sons.	Daughters.
0	—	—	·0522	·0558					
1	—	—	·0119	·0126					
2	—	—	·0059	·0061					
3	—	—	·0041	·0042					
4	—	—	·0031	·0031					
5	—	—	·0024	·0024					
6	—	—	·0021	·0021					
7	—	—	·0019	·0019					
8	—	—	·0018	·0018					
9	—	—	·0018	·0017					
10	—	—	·0018	·0017					
11	—	—	·0019	·0018					
12	—	—	·0020	·0019					
13	—	—	·0022	·0019					
14	—	—	·0025	·0020					
15	—	—	·0027	·0021					
16	—	—	·0028	·0021	—	—	·0009		
17	—	—	·0029	·0022	—	—	·0027		
18	—	·0044	·0029	·0022	—	—	·0054		
19	—	·0043	·0029	·0022	—	—	·0090		
20	—	·0042	·0029	·0022	—	·0484	·0137		
21	—	·0041	—	·0023	—	·0511	·0195		
22	·0064	·0041	—	·0023	—	·0515	·0265		
23	·0081	·0040	—	·0023	—	·0505	·0338		
24	·0097	·0040	—	·0024	·0520	·0483	·0402	5·3	5·2
25	·0108	·0039	—	·0024	·0670	·0455	·0437	13·1	12·5
26	·0112	·0039	—	·0025	·0800	·0423	·0429	22·5	20·8
27	·0105	·0038	—	·0025	·0910	·0389	·0386	32·9	29·8
28	·0093	·0033	—	·0026	·1000	·0355	·0329	43·6	38·1
29	·0080	·0037	—	·0027	·1070	·0321	·0276	53·5	45·8
30	·0069	·0037	—	·0027	·1120	·0289	·0237	62·0	51·8
31	·0064	·0037	—	·0028	·1150	·0257	·0211	68·3	55·8
32	·0062	·0037	—	·0029	·1170	·0228	·0195	72·0	57·9
33	·0063	·0037	—	·0030	·1180	·0201	·0185	73·3	58·3
34	·0066	·0038	—	·0031	·1180	·0175	·0177	72·6	57·3
35	·0069	·0038	—	·0032	·1170	·0152	·0170	70·3	55·3
36	·0072	·0039	—	·0034	·1140	·0132	·0162	66·9	52·5
37	·0075	·0039	—	·0035	·1100	·0113	·0152	62·6	49·4
38	·0078	·0040	—	·0036	·1060	·0096	·0141	58·1	45·8
39	·0081	·0041	—	·0038	·1010	·0082	·0129	53·1	42·3
40	·0084	·0043	—	·0040	·0960	·0068	·0116	48·1	38·6
41	·0087	·0044	—	·0042	·0910	·0057	·0102	42·8	35·1
42	·0090	·0046	—	·0044	·0860	·0047	·0088	37·6	31·4
43	·0093	·0048	—	·0047	·0810	·0039	·0074	32·4	27·7
44	·0096	·0051	—	·0050	·0760	·0032	·0060	27·3	24·0
45	·0100	·0053	—	·0053	·0710	·0026	·0047	22·5	20·2
46	·0105	·0056	—	·0056	·0660	·0021	·0035	17·9	16·6
47	·0110	·0060	—	·0060	·0610	·0016	·0025	13·8	13·1
48	·0115	·0064	—	·0064	·0570	·0013	·0017	10·2	10·0
49	·0120	·0068	—	·0068	·0530	·0010	·0011	7·3	7·3
50	·0127	·0073	—	·0073	·0490	·0007	·0006	5·0	5·2
51	·0134	·0078	—	·0078	·0450	·0005	·0003	3·4	3·5
52	·0141	·0084	—	·0084	·0410	·0003	·0001	2·2	2·3
53	·0151	·0090	—	·0090	·0370	·0002	—	1·3	1·5
54	·0159	·0097	—	·0027	·0330	·0001	—	·8	·9

TABLE A—*continued.*

Age last Birthday.	Mortality Rates.				Marriage Rates.			Births per 1000 Subscribers.	
	Sub-scribers.	Wives.	Sons.	Daughters and Widows.	Single Sub-scribers.	Widows.	Daughters.	Sons.	Daughters.
55	·0169	·0105	—	·0105	·0300	—	—	·5	·5
56	·0180	·0114	—	·0114	·0270	—	—	·3	·3
57	·0192	·0123	—	·0123	·0240	—	—	·1	·2
58	·0206	·0134	—	·0134	·0210	—	—	—	1
59	·0221	·0145	—	·0145	·0190				
60	·0237	·0157	—	·0157	·0170				
61	·0255	·0171	—	·0171	·0150				
62	·0275	·0186	—	·0186	·0130				
63	·0296	·0203	—	·0203	·0110				
64	·0320	·0222	—	·0222	·0090				
65	·0347	·0242	—	·0242	·0070				
66	·0376	·0264	—	·0264	·0050				
67	·0407	·0288	—	·0288	·0035				
68	·0442	·0315	—	·0315	·0020				
69	·0481	·0344	—	·0344	·0010				
70	·0523	·0377	—	·0377					
71	·0570	·0413	—	·0413					
72	0621	·0452	—	·0452					
73	·0677	·0495	—	·0495					
74	·0740	0542	—	·0542					
75	·0808	·0595	—	·0595					
76	·0883	·0652	—	·0652					
77	·0965	·0715	—	·0715					
78	·1054	·0784	—	·0784					
79	·1156	.0861	—	·0861					

The above rates are "central" rates and refer to the middle of the year of age.

Note.—The rates printed above are taken from the Report by Sir George Francis Hardy, dated 11th November 1913, and have been employed in the present Valuation with the exception of the birth rate for daughters, as to which see para. 10 (*b*) of this Report.

APPENDIX B.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSIONS.

Valuation at 4 per cent. of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st March 1918.

Assets.	Capitalised Value.
	£
Contributions payable :—	
In respect of present wives	451,675
In respect of future wives	159,394
In respect of present daughters	44,398
In respect of future daughters	34,966
In respect of present sons	26,745
In respect of future sons	19,654
By bachelors and widowers	80,511
Donations payable :—	
In respect of future wives, &c.	64,325
Capital	1,622,532
	£2,504,200

Liabilities.	Capitalised Value.
	£
Contingent pensions :—	
To present wives	1,072,180
To future wives	269,437
To present daughters	288,501
To future daughters	122,856
To present sons	46,883
To future sons	37,996
Immediate pensions :—	
To widows	276,620
To remarried widows	40,314
To daughters	98,996
To sons	27,228
Estimated surplus	223,239
	£2,504,200

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—*India Office to Mr. J. Douglas Watson, F.I. A.*

India Office,

23rd February 1920.

Sir,

I am directed to acquaint you that the Secretary of State for India in Council has had under consideration your Report, dated the 15th December 1919, on the Valuation of the Indian Civil Service Family Pensions, from which it appears that a reduction in the rates of subscription at present paid by the members might safely be made.

It is contrary to precedent and to accepted views regarding the application of a surplus to apply it to temporary benefits, but the existing circumstances seem to justify a departure from previous practice, and the Secretary of State feels that at the present time various reasons exist for adopting, as an alternative to a reduction of subscription, some method for securing benefits to widows and children drawing pensions under these Regulations, if this can be done without impairing the stability of the scheme and with due consideration for the interests of existing subscribers.

As regards the latter, an important point to be borne in mind is that, as the contributions are fixed in sterling, the recent large rise in the value of the rupee has the effect of greatly reducing the sums payable by them, so that they are independently receiving a large benefit which does not accrue to the pensioners.

Several factors, which do not immediately affect the present valuation, may perhaps be expected to have some disturbing influence on the future position of the scheme, such as the recent reduced entries into the Service to be made good later, the possibility of some early retirements, and some other indirect effects of the War, so that it would seem undesirable to increase existing and future pensions permanently. On the other hand the Secretary of State has recently decided that, with effect from 1st April 1919, interest shall be allowed on the half yearly balances at 5½ per cent., the additional ½ per cent. being subject to withdrawal on six months' notice. In view of this decision and of the position disclosed by your valuation, he is disposed to think that without prejudicing the future of the scheme a temporary addition until the 31st December 1924 of at least 25 per cent. might be made to the pensions of all present pensioners with effect from the 1st January 1920, and of those hereafter admitted during the five years to 31st December 1924. The addition might perhaps be more if it were to be subject to reconsideration in the event of any reduction being made from 5½ per cent in the rate of interest on balances.

Before coming to a decision, the Secretary of State would be glad to have any comments that you may be disposed to make on the above proposal.

I have, &c.,

R. G. JAQUET.

J. Douglas Watson, Esq., F.I.A.

ENCLOSURE No. 3 :—*Mr. J. Douglas Watson, F.I.A., to India Office.*

32, Moorgate Street, E.C.

24th February 1920.

Sir,

Ref. A.G. (Funds) 101719.

I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and in reply beg leave to say that if it is desired—

(1) to continue the existing $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent reduction on contributions, and

(2) as a temporary measure as from the 1st January 1920 until the 31st December 1924, to increase all incumbent pensions payable by the Fund by 25 per cent.

I am of opinion that this can safely be done without impairing the stability of the scheme, and with due consideration for the interests of existing subscribers, if during this period the interest allowed on the half-yearly balances is maintained at not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

I am, &c.,

J. D. WATSON.

The Under Secretary of State for India.

ENCLOSURE No. 4 :—*Receipts and Payments during each half-year from 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1918.*

RECEIPTS.

—	In India. £ s. d.	In England. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Half-year ended—			
30th September 1911	26,012 15 11	8,874 14 5	34,887 10 4
31st March 1912	30,864 15 1	9,234 9 2	40,099 4 3
30th September 1912	28,739 4 0	8,535 17 8	37,275 1 8
31st March 1913	31,148 7 10	9,078 11 10	40,226 19 8
30th September 1913	29,581 15 0	10,427 12 8	40,009 7 8
31st March 1914	33,478 15 11	9,857 5 5	43,336 1 4
30th September 1914	31,763 10 7	8,019 4 6	39,782 15 1
31st March 1915	37,491 8 1	2,517 18 9	40,009 6 10
30th September 1915	35,891 3 4	3,444 11 7	39,335 14 11
31st March 1916	37,613 6 10	6,166 2 9	43,779 9 7
30th September 1916	36,160 18 7	7,905 14 0	44,066 12 7
31st March 1917	38,128 4 10	6,176 17 4	44,305 2 2
30th September 1917	36,519 10 9	4,969 7 11	41,488 18 8
31st March 1918	40,817 3 10	4,728 13 1	45,545 16 11
Total	474,211 0 7	99,937 1 1	574,148 1 8*

* This includes a total of 1,567*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* on account of Asiatics, particulars of which are shown separately.

PAYMENTS.

	In India.	In England.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Half-year ended—			
30th September 1911	397 15 6	6,626 4 11	7,024 0 5
31st March 1912	266 5 0	7,134 14 1	7,400 19 1
30th September 1912	140 12 6	8,085 7 11	8,226 0 5
31st March 1913	331 18 3	7,988 5 3	8,320 3 6
30th September 1913	206 5 0	8,549 16 2	8,756 1 2
31st March 1914	168 15 0	8,733 16 7	8,902 11 7
30th September 1914	71 17 6	9,217 9 11	9,289 7 5
31st March 1915	203 15 0	9,239 17 1	9,443 12 1
30th September 1915	158 15 0	9,876 10 10	10,035 5 10
31st March 1916	225 10 0	10,249 12 10	10,475 2 10
30th September 1916	290 12 6	10,450 5 8	10,740 18 2
31st March 1917	184 15 10	10,941 11 3	11,126 7 1
30th September 1917	145 0 0	11,575 16 3	11,720 16 3
31st March 1918	318 5 3	13,060 5 5	13,378 10 8
Total ...	3,110 2 4	131,729 14 2	134,839 16 6

Receipts and Payments during each half-year from 1st October 1913 to 31st March 1918 on account of Asiatics.

RECEIPTS.

	In India.	In England.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Half-year ended—			
31st March 1914	3 5 6	*Nil*	3 5 6
30th September 1914	90 8 5	"	90 8 5
31st March 1915	50 9 2	"	50 9 2
30th September 1915	74 9 3	"	74 9 3
31st March 1916	96 8 7	"	96 8 7
30th September 1916	232 3 5	"	232 3 5
31st March 1917	376 0 3	"	376 0 3
30th September 1917	281 15 8	"	281 15 8
31st March 1918	362 2 3	"	362 2 3
Total ...	1,567 2 6	...	1,567 2 6

PAYMENTS—*Nil.*

ENCLOSURE No. 5 :—*Consolidated Account of Receipts and Expenditure (India and England) for Period 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1918.*

RECEIPTS.

	In India.	In England.	Total.	
				£ s. d.
To balance on 1st April 1911				836,925 11 9
*To interest allowed on half-yearly balances from 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1918 ...				346,298 3 7
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
To receipts from married officers:—				
Donations on marriage ...	31,964 5 7	10,133 14 10	42,098 0 5	
" " " (disparity).	8,320 9 9	2,941 7 7	11,261 17 4	
Subscriptions	307,406 10 8	62,154 5 6	369,560 16 2	
Commuted payments ...	...	514 6 11	514 6 11	
Interest on arrears ...	865 0 8	86 5 6	951 6 2	
	348,556 6 8	75,830 0 4	424,386 7 0	
Less refunds of excess payments	...	1,099 3 4	1,099 3 4	
	348,556 6 8	74,730 17 0	423,287 3 8	423,287 3 8
To receipts on account of children :—				
For sons :—				
Subscriptions	24,122 13 7	5,336 17 10	29,459 11 5	
Fines	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	
Commuted payments ...	...	...	...	
For daughters :—				
Subscriptions	39,636 12 9	8,577 17 2	48,214 9 11	
Donations	...	422 0 0	422 0 0	
Fines	...	1 14 0	1 14 0	
Commuted payments ...	...	270 15 1	270 15 1	
Unmarried subscriptions ...	61,895 7 7	10,939 11 0	72,834 18 7	
Unmarried subscriptions, commuted payments ...	...	...	...	
Interest on fine for son ...	...	0 1 4	0 1 4	
	125,654 13 11	25,554 0 5	151,208 14 4	
Less refunds of excess payments	...	347 16 4	347 16 4	
	125,654 13 11	25,206 4 1	150,860 18 0	150,860 18 0
Total				1,757,371 17 0

EXPENDITURE.

	In India.			In England.			Total.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
By payments of annuities :—												
Widows	2,590	4	11	88,228	7	0	90,818	11	11			
Male orphans	192	14	4	18,025	13	10	18,218	8	2			
" " (Rule 20) ...	...			240	0	0	240	0	0			
Female orphans	327	3	1	25,235	13	4	25,562	16	5			
	3,110	2	4	131,729	14	2	134,839	16	6	134,839	16	6†
§ Balance on 31st March 1918‡							...			1,622,532	0	6
Total							...			1,757,371	17	0

* At 4½ per cent. per annum up to 31st March 1914. At 4 per cent. per annum from 1st April 1914.

† The total amount paid on account of pensions was 182,172*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*. The difference, 47,333*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*. represents the portion paid by Government.

‡ Total interest included, 580,878*l*. 11*s*. 1*d*.

§ This balance includes 1,638*l*. 4*s*. 8*d*. in respect of Asiatic members, details of which are shewn in the accompanying separate account.

ASIATIC MEMBERS ONLY.

Consolidated Account of Receipts and Expenditure (India and England) for period 1st October 1913 to 31st March 1918.

RECEIPTS.

	In India.			In England.			Total.					
										£	s.	d.
To balance on 1st October 1913 ...										...		
To interest allowed on half-yearly balance from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1918										71	2	2
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
To receipts from married officers :—												
Donations on marriage ...	656	5	9	...			656	5	9			
" " " (disparity)	61	8	1	...			61	8	1			
Subscriptions	383	12	9	...			383	12	9			
Commuted payments ...	...			...			...					
Interest on arrears ...	12	17	9	...			12	17	9			
	1,114	4	4	...			1,114	4	4			
Less refunds of excess payments	...			...			...			1,114	4	4
To receipts on account of children :—												
For sons :—												
Subscriptions	25	11	8				25	11	8			
Fines	...			...								
Commuted payments ...	...			...								
For Daughters :—												
Subscriptions	71	18	3	...			71	18	3			
Fines	...			...			...					
Commuted payments ...	...			...			...					
Unmarried subscriptions ...	355	8	3	...			355	8	3			
Unmarried subscriptions, commuted payments ...	...			...			...					
Interest on arrears	...			...			...					
	452	18	2				452	18	2			
Less refunds of excess payments...	...			...			...					
	452	18	2	...			452	18	2	452	18	2
Total							...		...	1,638	4	8

EXPENDITURE—*Nil*.

* Balance on 31st March 1918	...	1,638	4	8

* Total interest included, 71*l*. 2*s*. 2*d*.

WALTER BADOCK,
Director of Funds.

J. E. C. JUKES,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1920.

No. 2346.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt grain, pulse and flour, imported into British India from the 1st April 1920 to the 31st December 1920 from the customs duty leviable thereon under items No. 52 and No. 71 of Schedule II, Parts III and IV, to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 22nd May, 1920.

No. 2344.—The following Board of Trade List, dated the 23rd April 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
GT. GEORGE STREET,
S.W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

23rd April, 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d*. per month to the end of the current year for each additional copy required.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade, Gt. George Street,
S.W. 1.

LIST A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods

marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 1047.)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 1047.)

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Calfskins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 1047).

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle hides, *see* Hides.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, p. 1046).

(A) *Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives. (*See*, however, page 1046.)

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

(A) Cocoa, raw.

(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.

Coin, *see* Gold ; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, page 1046).

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.

Corn offals, *see* Offals.

Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A) †Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. (*See*, however, page 1046).

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.

(A) Explosives, except the following :—Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses and Dynamite.

(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 1047.)

(A) Fish except the following :—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.

(A) Salmon, tinned.

(A) Flax, raw.

Flour, *see* Rice ; Wheat.

Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings. (*See also* page 1047).

Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings, as, *e. g.*, Hay, etc.

(A) Forage, green.

Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Fruit, preserved, the following :—

(i) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following :—

Pears.
Pineapples.
Peaches.

(ii) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup, except Cherries.

(iii) Fruit Pulp.

(iv) Jam and Marmalade.

(A) Game.

(A) Gold, coin and bullion.

(A) Green forage.

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*Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk Export Licence Department.

†The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes.	Drummer dyes.	Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes.
Fairy dyes.	Dainty dyes.	Dol's household dyes.	Maypole dyes.

(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.

(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns.

(A) Hay.

(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.

(A) Husk meal.

(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

(A) Indigo, synthetic.

Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.

(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.

(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Linseed.
Livestock, *see* Animals.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.

(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.

Marmalade, *see* Fruit, preserved.

Meals, *see* Husk; Wheat.

(A) Meat, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat and horseflesh.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Milk, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.

(B) Mines and their component parts.

(A) Nicotine and its compounds.

*Notes of the Bank of France.

Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—

(A) Bran.

(A) Middlings.

(A) Mill dust and screenings.

(A) Pollard.

(A) Sharps.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.

(A) Onions.

(A) Opium and its preparations.

(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.

(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.

(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.

(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.

(B) Potassium permanganate.

(A) Potatoes.

(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.

(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

(A) Quinine sulphate.

(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.

(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.

(A) Semolina.

Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.

(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calfskins; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.

(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.

(A) Superphosphates.

(A) Tea other than green tea.

(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.

(B) Torpedo tubes.

Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.

Venison, *see* Game.

(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.

(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.

(A) Whisky.

(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Bird seed.

Blanc-mange powder.

Cake mixture.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

Custard powder.

Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.

Gloy.

Horseflesh.

Koffio.

Lactol.

Lactogol.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.

Marmite.

Mincemeat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Paisley flour.

"Phosto" animal food.

Pudding powder.

Puddings.

Restorine.

Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *boná-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *boná-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia (other than Esthonia, Lettland and Lithuania), Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry:—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive.	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymric Buildings, Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section.

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).
French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).
United States of America.
South America.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo, and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition", **all** consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are :—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

Open General Licence for the export of aircraft, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—" Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

Open General Licence for the export of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

Notes regarding export to certain countries.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.-1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 2. The issue of an

export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to **Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia** (except **Dalmatia**), **Lettland (Latvia), Lithuania, Poland.**

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta, and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople" (and/or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W.-1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

C. A. INNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

No. 2032.

Simla, the 26th May, 1920.

The Report of the Committee which was appointed in Resolution no. 2168, dated the 14th October 1919, to investigate the disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and the Punjab is being published to-day. The following correspondence which has passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India regarding the findings of the Committee and the action to be taken on the Report is published for general information.

Despatch to the Right Hon'ble Edwin Montagu, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, no. 2, dated Simla, the 3rd May, 1920.

SIR,

WE submit for your information and for any orders His Majesty's Government may desire to issue the report which was presented on the 8th March 1920 by the Disorders Committee, together with our review of the report and our conclusions thereon. In the ordinary course the report would have been published with a resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, but we consider the subject so important that after discussion with you we have decided that it is best to communicate to you our views and findings on the report for the information of His Majesty's Government. We desire to add that our views and conclusions are unanimous, except on those points where the dissent of our Hon'ble Colleague, Mr. Shafi, has been expressly indicated. We may also state that our Hon'ble Colleague, Sir George Lowndes, now on leave, concurred in all the conclusions we had reached up to the time of his departure.

2. In Resolution no. 2168, dated the 14th October 1919, the Governor General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State appointed a Committee to investigate the disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and the Punjab, their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them. The Hon'ble Lord Hunter, lately Solicitor General for Scotland and now Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland, was appointed President of the Committee, which consisted of the following Members :—

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. RANKIN, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

(2) The Hon'ble Mr. W. F. RICE, C.S.I., I.C.S., Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

(3) Major General Sir GEORGE BARROW, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.A., Commanding the Peshawar Division.

(4) The Hon'ble Pandit JAGAT NARAYAN, B A., Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

(5) The Hon'ble Mr. THOMAS SMITH, Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

(6) Sir CHIMANLAL HARILAL SETALVAD, KT., Advocate of the High Court, Bombay.

(7) Sardar Sahibzada SULTAN AHMED KHAN, MUNTAZIM-UD-DOULA, M.A., L.L.M. (Cantb.), Bar.-at-law, Member for Appeals, Gwalior State.

The Committee began its sittings on the 29th October 1919 and after hearing evidence at Delhi, Lahore, Ahmedabad, and Bombay finished its labours in the first week of March 1920, when its report was presented to the Government of India.

Before reviewing the findings of the Committee we desire to make some preliminary observations regarding the scope of the enquiry, the procedure followed by the Committee in recording evidence, and the general character of its conclusions.

3. In order to obtain a general view of the character of the disturbances and of the scope of the enquiry it will be useful to explain briefly the relative geographical position of the chief centres of disorder and to refer to a few salient dates which indicate the sequence of events in point of time. It was at Delhi—the Capital of India and from its historical and commercial importance a determining factor of considerable weight in the attitude of the rest of Northern India—that disturbances first occurred on the 30th March. They were of such a character as required the use of the military to restore order and before this was achieved it became necessary to fire twice on the mob. On the 10th April violent rioting took place at Amritsar and Lahore in the Punjab, and at Ahmedabad in the Presidency of Bombay, and distinct unrest manifested itself in a minor degree at places as far distant as Calcutta and Bombay. Lahore is a city of 230,000 inhabitants and the capital of the Punjab. Amritsar which is 20 miles east of Lahore is a town of more than 150,000 inhabitants and of great commercial importance. Ahmedabad has a population of roughly 280,000 and is an industrial town where 78 mills are located. The distances respectively of Lahore, Amritsar and Ahmedabad from Delhi are roughly 300, 280 and, 540 miles. The situation in the Punjab after the 10th April rapidly deteriorated and martial law was proclaimed on the 15th April in the districts of Lahore and Amritsar, and shortly after in three other districts. About two weeks later a thunder cloud on the frontier burst and the mobilization of troops for the Afghan war began on the 4th May. This seriously affected the general situation in the Punjab and it was not found possible to withdraw martial law from all the districts concerned before the 12th June nor from railway lands till a later date. These were briefly the events which with their causes and consequences formed the subject matter of the Committee's enquiry.

4. The next point to which the Government of India wish to advert is the decision of the All-India Congress Committee to abstain from presenting evidence before the Committee of Enquiry. As explained by Lord Hunter in his letter of the 8th March forwarding the report of the Committee, all persons desirous of

giving evidence were invited to submit their names and addresses, together with a brief memorandum of the points on which they desired to give evidence, and it was left to the Committee to decide what evidence they would hear. Lord Hunter has described the circumstances in which the Congress Committee declined after the 12th November further to assist the Committee of enquiry by appearing before it and tendering evidence, the offer which the same body made on the 30th December to produce their evidence and re-open the enquiry, and the reasons which led Lord Hunter to reject that offer. We believe that Lord Hunter's account of the matter will convince all reasonable people that his decision was fully justified. The point, however, which we wish to emphasize—and it is one which was present to Lord Hunter's mind also—is this, that the material placed at the disposal of the Committee and the evidence laid before it covered the whole field of enquiry. The official witnesses fully disclosed all they knew regarding the events in which they had participated and placed before the Committee all correspondence and other documentary evidence which had any bearing on the nature of the outbreak, the suppression of the disturbances, or the administration of martial law. It is a matter of regret to Government that this was not supplemented by the additional evidence which the Congress Committee had collected and that the evidence which has since been published by that body has not therefore been subjected to examination by an impartial tribunal. They are doubtful however whether it would have made any substantial difference to the general picture placed before the Committee, although it might have thrown further light on particular incidents. With regard to the firing at Jallianwala Bagh, on which the attention of the public both at home and in India has been so largely concentrated since December last, the Committee had the most ample materials for judgment and further evidence would have contributed nothing to their knowledge of the facts.

5. The Committee have now submitted their recommendations in the form of a majority and minority report. The majority report is signed by the President and four members of Committee, Mr. Justice Rankin, General Barrow, and Messrs. Rice and Smith. The minority report is signed by Sir C. H. Setalvad, Pandit Jagat Narain and Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan. While two reports have been submitted, it is a matter of satisfaction to the Government of India that most of the findings of fact are unanimous and that in spite of differences of opinion as to the conclusions to be deduced therefrom there is considerable common ground in this respect also. That common ground covers the whole of the events in Delhi and the Bombay Presidency. It also covers much of the narrative of events and the causes of the disturbances in the Punjab. Nor is the divergence in the Punjab findings altogether basic. It is partly one of degree, partly one of essential difference. Certain measures adopted in the suppression of the disturbances and the administration of martial law are condemned in both reports but with varying degrees of severity. This remark applies in particular to the joint condemnation of the firing at Jallianwala Bagh. The most important point on which there is an essential difference of opinion relates to the introduction of martial law in the Punjab. While the majority find that a state of rebellion existed, necessitating or justifying the adoption of that measure, the minority consider that the disorders did not amount to rebellion and that the disturbances might have been suppressed and order restored without abrogating the control of the civil authorities or calling in military force save as auxiliary to the civil power.

6. It will be convenient to explain at this stage the arrangement which has been followed in the reports. The first seven chapters of the majority report are devoted to accounts of the disturbances in Delhi, the Bombay Presidency, and the Punjab districts of Amritsar, Lahore, Gujranwala, Gujrat and Lyallpur. In each case the majority briefly review the disturbances and record their findings on the propriety of the measures adopted to check them and to restore order. In Chapter VIII they describe the widespread attacks on communications which

have an important bearing on the general nature of the disorders. In Chapter IX they discuss the causes of the disturbances with more particular reference to the Punjab. Chapter X contains a brief description of the stages in the introduction of martial law. In Chapter XI the reasons for the introduction and continuance of martial law are considered, while Chapter XII is devoted to a criticism of the administration of martial law.

The minority report follows a somewhat different plan of arrangement. Chapter I sets forth the general extent of the minority's agreement or disagreement with the findings of the majority. The nature and causes of the disorders are discussed in Chapter II. The justification for the introduction and the continuance of martial law in the Punjab is examined in Chapter III. Chapter IV is devoted to the firing at Jallianwala Bagh. The administration of martial law is discussed in Chapter V, the use of armoured trains and aeroplanes in Chapter VI and the working of the martial law courts in Chapter VII.

Although it might have been more convenient to review at the outset the findings of the Committee regarding the causes and nature of the disturbances, we are reluctant to depart from the general plan of the majority report, as any such departure would increase the difficulty of comparing its findings with those of the minority. We accordingly propose to examine the report chapter by chapter, to state our conclusions on the findings of the majority and minority, more particularly where these differ, and finally to explain the action which in our judgment should be taken on the report.

7. Chapter I deals with the disturbances at Delhi. The Committee are unanimous in finding that the authorities handled the situation in an adequate and reasonable manner, that there was no provocative or unnecessary display of military force, and that the firing was justified on the three occasions on which it was found necessary to resort to this extreme measure. The actual collisions between the police and mobs are found to be the bye-products of the *Satyagraha* movement. The majority recognize that Mr. Gandhi's visit to Delhi after the first outbreak, if not prevented, would have been a serious embarrassment to the executive authorities there and might well have proved a source of great danger. The minority, while doubtful of the expediency of his exclusion and while thinking that his presence might have had a beneficial result, do not deny the possibility of developments endangering the public peace. The only criticism passed by the Committee on the measures adopted by the local authorities is that the Deputy Commissioner made a mistake in enrolling a number of leading citizens as special constables, though as they point out, these persons were not called on to render any services.

We accept these conclusions and have perused with satisfaction the commendation which has been bestowed by the Committee on the handling of the situation by the local officers. We do not consider that any blame attaches to the Deputy Commissioner for his appointment of special constables, as he acted in accordance with the established practice. We have, however, decided to address local Governments on the question whether the orders now obtaining on the subject in the various provinces require modification or revision. This is the more necessary as it appears that leading citizens were enrolled as special constables at other disturbed centres besides Delhi.

The Government of India consider that the events described in this chapter have an important bearing on the rest of the report, for they were the first fruits of the *Satyagraha* movement, the first collision between the forces of order and the adherents of the passive resistance or civil disobedience movement. The behaviour of the crowd on the 30th March, which rendered it necessary for the military and police to fire on two occasions cannot be ascribed to any action taken against Mr. Gandhi or local politicians. Such action has been pleaded in excuse of later mob excesses, but the internment order against Mr. Gandhi was not passed till ten days after the first outbreak of disorder at Delhi.

8. Chapter II gives an account of the disturbances in the Bombay Presidency. They were confined to Ahmedabad City and Viramgam in the Ahmedabad district, to Nadiad in the Kaira district, and to Bombay City. Viramgam is a town of 20,000 inhabitants 40 miles distant from Ahmedabad, and Nadiad, which has a population of 30,000, is 29 miles from the same city. By far the most serious outbreak of disorder occurred in Ahmedabad which is the home of Mr. Gandhi and may be described as the birthplace of the *Satyagraha* movement. The disturbances began on the 10th April as soon as the people of Ahmedabad heard of the action taken against Mr. Gandhi, and were not finally checked till the 14th, although military assistance was called in from the afternoon of the 10th. It is not necessary to follow the report of the Committee into the details of the disturbances and the measures taken to quell them but it is important to notice that for two days mob law reigned in the city and the excesses committed included two atrocious murders, brutal assaults on Europeans and Government officers, and the total destruction of the courts and other Government buildings. The efforts of the police and the military to protect the city and restore order were not successful till the military commander, with the concurrence of the District Magistrate, issued a proclamation on the 12th April, warning all people that any gathering of over ten individuals collected at one spot would be fired at, and that any single individual seen outside any house between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. who did not stop when challenged would be shot. The last occasion on which the troops fired was mid-day of the 13th April and the Committee find that there was not in fact any firing without warning nor was any person fired on, who was not either rioting or encouraging rioters. The outbreak came to an end abruptly on the 14th April and its cessation is ascribed partly to the effects of this proclamation and partly to the return of Mr. Gandhi who, be it said to his credit, used his influence with the people to assist the authorities in restoring order. During the disturbances telegraph wires were cut at eight places in Ahmedabad and at fourteen places outside, and property to the value of nine lakhs of rupees was destroyed. The number of rounds fired by the armed police and the troops was 748, and the number of ascertained casualties amongst the rioters was 28 killed and 123 wounded. The majority report comments thus on the measures taken to suppress the outbreak :—" We are of opinion that the measures taken by the authorities to deal with the disturbances were appropriate. The use of military force was unavoidable and the rioters alone were responsible for the casualties which ensued. The control of the city was in the hands of the military for less than two days and this has been referred to as a period of martial law. But beyond maintaining order and issuing the proclamation on the 12th April, the military authorities did not interfere with matters of administration. The so-called martial law orders were drastic ; but the situation was most serious. The belief that all groups of more than ten men would be fired on without warning did much to restore order, and it appears that this instruction was not in fact literally carried out. We think that the troops behaved with praiseworthy restraint in most trying circumstances, and that the military action taken was not excessive. The Bombay Government have informed us that the behaviour of the military during the period that they were stationed in the city was exemplary. Our investigation leads to the same conclusion."

9. The outbreak at Viramgam was marked by the same ferocity as in Ahmedabad, by arson, murder, the destruction of Government property, and attacks on railway and telegraph communications. The fury of the mob culminated in the savage murder of Mr. Madhavlal, a magisterial officer, who after a relentless pursuit was dragged from a house where he had taken refuge to the public road, soaked in kerosine oil and burnt alive beneath piles of public records, his body being completely incinerated. The outbreak began on the morning of the 12th April and was not finally suppressed till troops arrived from Ahmedabad late on the evening of that day. The Committee find that the total ascertained casualties amongst the rioters were six killed and eleven wounded and that the value of the property destroyed by the mob exceeded two lakhs of rupees. They commend the conduct of the armed police who behaved with spirit and kept off the mob from the public offices for six hours. They consider that the force used against the rioters by the armed police and by the armed peons of the Salt Department under Mr. Caldecott was certainly not excessive, and say indeed that if

greater force could have been applied at an earlier stage, an atrocious murder and much destruction of property might have been prevented. They express regret that the murderers of Mr. Madhavlal could not be brought to justice for want of adequate identification.

10. In Nadiad the chief incident was an attempt to wreck a train which was conveying British troops to Ahmedabad. The train was derailed but had a miraculous escape, as it was brought to a stand before running down a steep embankment. Several attacks were made on railway and telegraph communications, but no collision occurred between the people and the troops who were sent here as a precautionary measure.

11. In Bombay City attempts were made to create disturbances when news came of the exclusion of Mr. Gandhi from the Punjab and Delhi, but the situation was well handled by the police and the military, and with the arrival of Mr. Gandhi the disorder subsided. As the Committee were informed by the Bombay Government, "the disturbances were attended by no fatal casualties or extensive destruction of public or private property. There was no suspension of the normal course of administration or of civil control over law and order. Offences committed in the course of the disturbances were dealt with by the permanent magisterial courts. There was no serious dislocation for any considerable time of the normal life of the city."

12. The minority accept the majority report in respect of all the disturbances in the Bombay Presidency, although they consider it almost certain that the unfortunate events at Ahmedabad and elsewhere would not have taken place but for the orders passed against Mr. Gandhi, and add that according to the official evidence his influence on arrival was fully thrown on the side of law and order. They acknowledge the discretion and judgment displayed by Mr. Chatfield, the Collector of Ahmedabad, in dealing with a sudden and grave outburst of mob fury, and compliment the local Government in the following terms. "The manner in which the Bombay Government, while firmly taking adequate steps for the maintenance of peace and order in the city of Bombay and Ahmedabad and other places, avoided taking measures likely to cause public irritation and leave bitterness behind, displayed to our mind creditable statesmanship."

13. We accept the unanimous findings of the Committee regarding the disorders in the Bombay Presidency. We also endorse the opinions which have been expressed regarding the valuable services of the local officers and the admirable behaviour of the troops engaged in the suppression of the disturbances. In this despatch it is impossible to review in detail the various outrages recorded in the report. A perusal of that document is necessary to appreciate correctly the cruelty of the mob, which was immediately directed against Europeans and Government servants. We desire to place on record our deep sympathy with all those who suffered at the hands of the mob and in particular with the relations of the magistrate and two police officers who were done to death in so dastardly a manner. Steps have already been taken to make provision for the dependents of these persons and to ensure adequate recognition of the services of those officers and others who rendered valuable assistance in this serious outbreak.

14. In Chapter III the Committee turn to the Punjab and deal first with the disturbances in the Amritsar district. They begin by describing the unrest and ferment which prevailed in Amritsar city prior to the 10th of April, on which date the first outbreak of disorder occurred. On the 9th the Deputy Commissioner received the orders of the local Government for the deportation of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal to Dharmsala. The action of the Deputy Commissioner in carrying out these orders quickly and quietly is approved and the precaution of concentrating seventy-five armed police at the kotwali (police station) is commended as wise. The subsequent breakdown of this arrangement is not held to be due to any want of foresight on the part of the local officers. The Committee comment, however, on the failure to warn the European residents in the city of the danger of their position, observing that this omission seems inconsistent with the precautions taken for the evacuation of the women and children. At the same time they recognise the impossibility of predicting such an outburst of murderous antipathy against Europeans as actually occurred.

When the news of the deportation of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal became known, an excited and angry crowd attempted to make their way to the civil lines. The Committee find that the Deputy Commissioner was right in preventing the crowd from proceeding further in this direction, and that the firing which was ordered to secure this object was completely justified and in no way exceeded the requirements of the occasion. Similarly on the second occasion on which firing was ordered at the Hall Bridge they justify the action taken and agree that the necessity of the occasion was not exceeded.

15. The Committee then describe the violent excesses which were committed by the mob in the city. At the National Bank the manager and assistant manager were brutally beaten to death : their bodies were burnt under piles of furniture, and the building itself was sacked, set on fire, and completely gutted, while the bank godowns were looted of their contents. The Alliance Bank was next attacked and its manager was cruelly murdered, being flung from the balcony on to the street where his body was burnt under a stack of furniture soaked in kerosene oil. The building itself was spared, presumably because it was Indian-owned. The Committee condemn the police at the kotwali for failing to take steps to prevent these outrages, holding that the officers in charge might have prevented them but failed either to grasp, or to attempt to cope with, their responsibility. The Chartered Bank which was also attacked escaped through police intervention. The Town Hall and post office were burnt and the telegraph office attacked but saved by the jemadar of the station guard who fired on the mob. The Committee hold the firing at the telegraph office to be justifiable. They proceed to describe the looting of the goods station, the murders of Guard Robinson and Sergeant Rowlands, the murderous attacks on Mr. Bennett and Miss Sherwood, the determined search for Mrs. Easdon, the burning of various buildings including the Indian Christian Church, and the persistent efforts to injure communications and isolate Amritsar. The mob violence is described as anti-Government and anti-European and the gravity of the situation is made abundantly clear. In the course of a single day property to the value of seventeen lakhs of rupees was destroyed.

16. Later that day reinforcements in the shape of troops arrived and in the evening the Commissioner of the Division gave verbal instructions to the commanding officer that as the situation was beyond civil control he, as senior military officer should take such steps as the military situation demanded. On the evening of the 11th the Commissioner left for Lahore and General Dyer arrived at Amritsar where he took over charge of the troops. The Deputy Commissioner made over formal charge to him at midnight of that day. Generally speaking, the Committee find no serious ground for criticism in regard to the action taken before the 13th April. The general conclusion of the Committee is that between the 10th and 12th the civil authorities had become powerless, and that the state of affairs on the 11th was inevitably leading to a state of *de facto* martial law, that the authorities were justified in the measures which they took to suppress disorder, including the cutting off of light and water supplies, and that they acted wisely in not attempting to take sterner and more resolute action to regain control within the city on the 11th and 12th.

17. The minority say that they are in general agreement with the statement of facts set out in Chapter III of the majority report, except where they specifically differ. They agree that all the firing which took place on the 10th April was justified and they differ on one point only. While the majority say that the firing at the bridge was in no sense the cause of the mob excesses of the 10th, the minority hold that, although the excesses were altogether inexcusable and without justification, the mob had not any previous fixed intention of committing excesses, but after the firing lost their heads and were seized by a mad frenzy to commit nefarious deeds.

18. We desire at this point to review the situation and the measures taken at Amritsar up to and including the 12th April. We endorse the finding of the Committee that the situation was one of great difficulty and consider that the action taken by the authorities was generally justified. We think, however, it is to be regretted that the civil authorities considered it incumbent upon them, before the proclamation of martial law, to hand over control to the military in such terms

as to suggest that they did not intend to exercise supervision or guidance over the action of the military commander. The result was to place the latter in a position of great difficulty and to impose upon him a grave responsibility which, in the opinion of the Government of India, should have continued to be shared by the civil authorities up to a later stage. It is not clear who was actually responsible for the complete abdication of civil authority, but the Government of India propose to make further enquiry into this matter and to pass such orders as may be necessary.

19. The Committee next deal with the events at Jallianwala Bagh on the 13th. They describe the place and give a full account of all the facts and circumstances of the firing, stating the number of rounds fired—1,650, and the extent of the casualties, the dead being estimated at 379 and the wounded at three times that number. They criticise General Dyer adversely on two grounds, (1) that he opened fire without warning, and (2) that he went on firing after the crowd had begun to disperse. On the first point, they say that the only person who can judge whether notice should properly be given on such an occasion is the military officer concerned. The Committee point out however that General Dyer does not suggest the existence of an emergency justifying his decision to fire on the crowd without warning. He stated before the Committee that his mind was made up as he came along that if his orders were disobeyed he was going to fire at once. They think it distinctly improbable that the crowd would have dispersed without being fired on, as most of those present had assembled in direct defiance of a proclamation. Nevertheless they say that notice would have afforded those who had assembled in ignorance of the proclamation and others an opportunity to leave the assembly. In continuing to fire as long as he did, even after the crowd had begun to disperse, General Dyer, in the opinion of the Committee, committed a grave error, though they consider that he honestly believed on the information then before him and his appreciation of the existing military situation that he was called upon to take this step in the discharge of his duty. They find further that it was his intention to create a moral effect throughout the Punjab and they condemn this as a mistaken conception of his duty. As regards General Dyer's failure to attend to the wounded, they say that he had a very small force with him and, as he explained, the hospitals were open and no application was made to him for help. In conclusion, they do not accept the view that General Dyer's action saved the situation in the Punjab and averted a rebellion on a scale similar to the mutiny.

20. In dealing with the events of Jallianwala Bagh, the minority find that the notice prohibiting the meeting was not adequately published and they criticise General Dyer severely, (1) for suggesting that he would have made use of machine guns if they could have been brought into action, (2) for opening fire without warning and continuing after the crowd had begun to disperse until his ammunition was spent, (3) for firing not merely to disperse the crowd but to punish it and to produce a moral effect in the Punjab, and (4) for assuming that the crowd before him consisted of the persons guilty of the outrages of the 10th. They maintain that it is immaterial whether General Dyer thought he was doing right or not and that the plea of military necessity will not avail him, as this plea is always used in justification of Prussian atrocities. They do not agree with the majority that it was probable that the crowd could not have been dispersed without firing, citing General Dyer himself in support of their opinion: and they describe his action as inhuman and un-British and as having caused great disservice to British rule in India. They attribute his conduct to a fixed idea that India must be ruled by force and they condemn his action in not taking steps for the removal of the dead and the care of the wounded. Finally, they criticise the failure of the Punjab Government to ascertain without delay the number of casualties. It should be here stated that the result of official enquiries which included a careful scrutiny of the information gathered by the Sewa Samiti, (a Social Service Society) places the figures at 379 killed and 192 wounded. It is almost certain that the latter figure omits many who were only slightly wounded, but as an estimate of the more serious casualties the combined figure is probably nearer the truth than any estimate based only on a rule

of proportion, such as that stated by General Dyer in his evidence before the Committee to be not beyond the bounds of possibility.

21. The difference in the measure of condemnation of General Dyer by the majority and the minority and the attention which has been directed to the events at Jallianwala Bagh both in England and in India, necessitate a careful examination by Government of the extent to which General Dyer should be held to be blameworthy. Looking to the specific findings on which the condemnation of his action is based, we consider that the orders prohibiting assemblies should have been promulgated more widely and in particular that notices might have been posted up at Jallianwala Bagh, which had become a favourite assembly ground for political meetings. We think also that notice might have been given at the Baisakhi fair where many people from villages in the vicinity had collected. At the same time it is the case that the proclamation was made by beat of drum in the presence of General Dyer himself, and notices were published at nineteen places in the city: it cannot therefore be doubted that most of the residents of Amritsar present at the meeting were aware of the orders and collected in defiance of them.

The Government of India agree with the Committee that General Dyer should have given warning to the crowd before opening fire. It is true that he had only a small force with him and that in view of this circumstance and the previous successes of the forces of disorder it is most improbable that an excited and defiant mob would have dispersed on a mere warning, but those ignorant of the order, including the villagers who had come to visit the Baisakhi fair, and indeed others would have had an opportunity of leaving the assembly if reasonable notice had been given to them. The Government of India agree that there was not such an emergency existing as to render this precaution impossible.

General Dyer's action in continuing to fire on the crowd after it had begun to disperse was, in the opinion of the Government of India, indefensible. He fired continuously for ten minutes during which time 1,650 rounds were expended. It is probable that General Dyer's action so intimidated the lawless elements in the population of Amritsar and neighbouring districts of the Central Punjab as to prevent further manifestations of disorder. The Government of India cannot however accept this as a justification of the continued firing which greatly exceeded the necessity of the occasion. The dispersal of the crowd was indeed a matter of vital importance in view of the situation which then existed in Amritsar and stern measures to effect this end were certainly required. In our opinion however much more restricted military force would have sufficed to produce this effect and General Dyer's action has undoubtedly left behind bitterness of feeling which will take long to pass away. He was no doubt faced with a position of great difficulty: he was apprehensive of Amritsar being isolated and he had before him the danger of allowing mob rule to continue after the terrible events of the 10th. Giving all due weight to these considerations, the deliberate conclusion at which we have arrived is that General Dyer exceeded the reasonable requirements of the case and showed a misconception of his duty which resulted in a lamentable and unnecessary loss of life. Although we are constrained to this decision, we are convinced that General Dyer acted honestly in the belief that he was doing what was right and we think that in the result his action at the time checked the spread of the disturbances to an extent which it is difficult now to estimate. This was the opinion of many intelligent observers in the Punjab. There remains the question of the failure to arrange for medical aid after the firing at Jallianwala Bagh. Here too we must express our great regret that no action was taken either by the civil or the military authorities to remove the dead or give aid to the wounded. The minority criticize Sir Michael O'Dwyer for expressing approval of the action taken at Jallianwala Bagh. On this point the Government of India have little to add to the account given by the late Lieutenant-Governor of the circumstances in which his approval was conveyed, but making every allowance for the difficult position in which Sir Michael O'Dwyer was placed, the Government of India think that he would have acted more wisely, if, before expressing any approval of General Dyer's action on this occasion, he had taken steps to ascertain the facts and circumstances of the firing more fully.

We desire to add here that our Honourable Colleague Mr. Shafi agrees generally with the minority in their findings of fact as regards Amritsar and the inferences deduced therefrom, where these differ from the findings and conclusions of the majority. He rejects the theory that General Dyer's action at Jallianwala Bagh saved the situation in the Punjab and averted a rebellion on a scale similar to that of the Mutiny. In his opinion the disturbances on and after the 14th of April in the districts of Gujranwala, Gujrat and Lyallpur were the results of the commotion caused by the Jallianwala Bagh affair.

22. We cannot leave this tragic occurrence without adverting to the charge that a veil of secrecy was deliberately thrown around it, the public being left to infer that the sinister policy of concealment has only been foiled by the revelations made before the Committee of enquiry in December last. The insinuation is devoid of foundation. When the outbreaks of disorder occurred, the immediate necessity was to quell them and restore order. At a very early stage His Excellency the Viceroy decided that it was incumbent upon Government to hold an enquiry into the disturbances and the administration of martial law. In this opinion you concurred and in the third week of May in a speech in the House of Commons you made the following announcement:—

> "As regards these troubles which I have been describing, as questions have been asked from time to time and resolutions have been moved demanding an enquiry, the Viceroy has always contemplated an enquiry. You cannot have disturbances of this magnitude without an enquiry into the causes and the measures taken to cope with these disturbances, but no announcement has been made of enquiry up to this moment for this reason; let us talk of an enquiry when we have put the fire out."

This announcement is entirely incompatible with the suggestion of a conspiracy on the part of either the Government of India or the Secretary of State to suppress or conceal the details of the occurrence.

As a result of further communications between us the present Committee was appointed. The question of the composition of the Committee received the most careful consideration, as Government were determined that it should be a body of commanding weight and high judicial experience in which perfect confidence could be reposed by the public, both at home and in India. An announcement of the impending appointment of the Committee was made in the Imperial Legislative Council during its autumn session of September last. Apart from a general enquiry of this character the question whether the investigation of particular incidents should be deferred till the Committee assembled or should form the subject of preliminary proceedings had been carefully considered. Finally, however, we decided with your concurrence that such preliminary enquiries were inadvisable.

In considering whether preliminary enquires should be held, the case of Jallianwala Bagh had received prominent notice, and after the decision the collection of information continued. The first report of the firing on the crowd at Jallianwala Bagh received by the Government of India on the 14th April placed the casualties at 200. This was supplemented two days later by a report that 200 was the number of killed. These reports were at once repeated to the Secretary of State. Fuller reports were not received till a later date. In the second half of April, General Dyer was fully occupied in marching troops throughout the disturbed area. Very early in May, owing to the outbreak of the Afghan war, he was selected for the command of the Kohat Brigade. From that date till the end of July he was continuously engaged in field operations; and his detailed report on the administration of martial law in Amritsar, including the firing at Jallianwala Bagh was not received till the month of August. Meanwhile the local Government had been pursuing enquiries to obtain accurate statistics regarding the extent of the casualties. The information elicited up to the end of August, which was confirmed by a scrutiny of the results of private enquiries made by the Sewa Samiti, showed that the ascertained death roll was then 291 and this was the figure stated at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held in Simla on the 11th September. During this same session of the Council full accounts were given of the happenings in the Punjab and the story of Jallianwala Bagh was discussed in great

detail. The proceedings of the debate were fully reported and published in the usual manner and indeed attracted great attention in India. The official enquiries, however, continued, and when the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government gave evidence before the Committee four months later he stated that the total number of death casualties as then ascertained was 379, while a more recent report of the local Government, based on a scrutiny of the Sewa Samiti's information, places the number of wounded at 192.

From the time that it was decided to appoint the Committee, Government thought it proper to avoid as far as possible making any public comments on the transactions which it was the duty of the Committee to examine and to refrain from passing any judgment on the conduct of individual officers until they received the report of that body. There is no justification for the allegation that from the date of these occurrences until the publication of General Dyer's evidence before the Committee, the Government of India had been guilty of following a policy of deliberate suppression of the truth. The facts stated above clearly refute this libel.

It is no doubt a matter for regret that without resort to a formal enquiry full knowledge of what actually occurred should not have become general earlier. But the chapter is closed, and as Government and the public both in India and the United Kingdom are now in complete possession of the facts, recriminations and regrets serve no useful purpose.

23. Chapter IV deals with the disorders in the Lahore district. In the Capital itself the agitation against the Rowlatt Bills and the complete *hartal* of the 6th April had worked the people up to a state of intense excitement, which the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest and of the disturbances at Amritsar brought to a head on the afternoon of the 10th. Crowds assembled in the city and endeavoured to overpower the police when the latter opposed their advance towards the civil lines. The Committee have carefully considered the circumstances under which fire was opened on this mob under the orders of the District Magistrate, Mr. Fyson, and the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Broadway, on three occasions in the course of that afternoon, and they fully approve the action taken by these two officers. The Government of India are unable to think that any other conclusion is possible. The outrages at Amritsar were known at the time to the mob when it was proceeding to the civil lines and it would have been suicidal to allow it to succeed in its endeavour. The position in Lahore, after these attempts of the crowd to enter the civil lines had been repelled, is thus described by the Committee :—

> " On the night of 10th April and for some days following, the city of Lahore was in a dangerously disturbed condition. Military measures were taken on that night to protect the Civil station and its surroundings. No European could safely enter the city, from which the police were temporarily withdrawn. For about two days the city was controlled by the mob."

The Committee then describe the events of the 11th, the inflamatory speeches delivered at the Badshahi mosque to excited crowds of Hindus and Muhammadans, the organization of the *Danda Fauj*, a band of hooligans, who marched through the city armed with sticks (*lathis*) and destroyed pictures of Their Majesties, shouting that King George was dead. Attempts were made on the morning of the 11th to pull down the railings at the Fort, where some of the rioters spat at the British soldiers on guard and called them " white pigs ". On the same day the railway workshop was attacked and determined efforts were made to bring about a strike amongst the workers. On the 12th another meeting was held at the Badshahi Mosque, when an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department was severely beaten by the mob. On the same day a mixed column of police and military was marched through the city in an effort to regain control of the situation. The march was hindered by large crowds, assembled at the Hira Mandi, who refused to disperse when so directed by the District Magistrate and began to stone the small advance force of police which was with him. Mr. Fyson was obliged to open fire with the result that one man was killed and twenty wounded. The Committee consider that it was essentia on this day to disperse the crowd and that it would have been the end of all chance of restoring order in Lahore if the police and troops had left without dispersing it. All the firing was done by the police. The fact that the police, armed with buckshot,

were made to take the brunt of the collision with the crowd instead of the troops with service ammunition, the small number of shots fired by the police, and the warnings given to the crowd, showed, in the opinion of the Committee, that the greatest care was taken and the least possible degree of force was used.

Special attention is invited by the Committee to the use of inflammatory and seditious posters in Lahore, which in the name of Mahatma Gandhi called upon the brave people of the Punjab to enlist in the *Danda Fauj* and kill the English who were described as pigs, monkeys and kafirs. On the 13th April the district was proclaimed under the Seditious Meetings Act. On the same date the station of Wagah, about 14 miles off, was burnt and sacked, telegraph lines cut and an armoured train derailed, fortunately without loss of life. On the 14th the Punjab Government deported the local leaders, Rambhaj Dutt, Har Kishan Lal and Duni Chand, who had been actively associated with the agitation and the still-continuing *hartal*: all these men were convicted later of the offence of waging war. On the 15th April martial law was proclaimed in Lahore.

24. The second portion of Chapter IV describes the very serious disturbances which occurred on the 12th April at Kasur, a sub-divisional town, 37 miles south-east of Lahore. On the morning of that day a violent mob attacked the railway station, and after destroying and burning a considerable quantity of valuable property, turned their attention to three trains which were held up near the station. Murderous attacks were made on a number of Europeans, including a lady and three children, who were travelling by these trains; some of them had miraculous escapes, but three persons were severely injured and two unfortunate warrant officers were beaten to death. Elated by their success, the mob next burnt down the post office and a civil court, and attacked the sub-divisional offices where the police were obliged to fire in defence of Government property with the result that four men were killed and several wounded. The Committee uphold the decision to fire upon the mob and think indeed that it should have been fired on at an earlier stage. Troops arrived from Ferozepore on the afternoon of the 12th and averted further trouble. Outbursts of disorder occurred at two other places in Lahore district, at Khem Karan on the 12th when the railway station was attacked with some resultant damage, and at Patti, where telegraph wires were cut on the night of the 11th and the post office and railway station were attacked on the 12th.

We accept all the findings of the majority, in which the minority concur, with regard to the disturbances in Lahore district and the measures taken to suppress them. We consider that praise is due to Messrs. Fyson and Broadway for their handling of the difficult situation in Lahore city.

25. Chapter V deals with the very serious outbreak at Gujranwala which is a town of 30,000 inhabitants about 36 miles north of Lahore. There had been here as elsewhere the usual agitation against the Rowlatt Bill and a complete *hartal* was observed on the 6th April but no violence had occurred or was anticipated till the 13th, when the news of the happenings at Amritsar and Lahore on the 10th gave rise to local excitement. That evening the authorities learnt that further demonstrations were intended next day and the acting Deputy Commissioner took such police precautions as seemed to him necessary. The Committee describe in detail the outrages which were committed in the town on the 14th including the attack on a train, the setting fire to the Gurukul bridge the burning of many buildings, and numerous injuries to railway and telegraph communications. The mob had obtained complete mastery and the police were unable to stop the senseless destruction of property which occurred or to secure the safety of the European and loyal population. The post office, the revenue office, the church, and the district court were all burnt down. The jail and the police lines were attacked but were saved by the police firing. The mob then returned to the railway station, set the buildings and goodssheds on fire, and looted their contents. Those European families which had not been sent away as a precautionary measure on the previous evening were collected for safety in the Treasury, which was protected by a small police guard. Communications meanwhile had been interrupted on every side; by the end of the day practically all the wires along the railway in front of the city were cut for a distance of some miles. On account of this interruption of communications, it was impossible to send ordinary military

aid to Gujranwala and it was in these circumstances that the use of aeroplanes for the relief of the town was sanctioned. The police were nearly exhausted when about three o'clock in the afternoon three aeroplanes from Lahore arrived over the town. It was not till nine o'clock that night that the first troops arrived.

The important findings of the majority regarding events at Gujranwala are (1) that Mr. Heron's action in firing on the mob is entirely approved ; (2) that the conduct of the acting Deputy Commissioner in refusing to allow firing when the mob attacked the post office is open to criticism ; (3) that the mob was seeking to imitate what had been done at Amritsar ; (4) that the decision to use bomb-carrying aeroplanes was justified in the circumstances, though recourse to the use of aeroplanes in civil disorders cannot be defended save in cases of the utmost urgency ; and (5) that generally speaking, the action of the aeroplane officer, Major Carberry, was justified but that his instructions were defective. On all these points the Government of India are in entire agreement with the Committee and desire to commend Mr. Heron who behaved well in circumstances of great difficulty. The Committee find that the dropping of bombs on two outlying villages and on the Khalsa High School cannot be defended but the fault lay chiefly with the instructions given to Major Carberry and they impute no blame to him for a decision taken in the air and at the moment. They observe that the dropping of bombs on the riotous crowds within Gujranwala city was not only justified but, in their view, invaluable, and the fact that the disorders were ended long before troops arrived is in large measure attributable to this act. They say that no sufficient explanation has been given to justify the use of an aeroplane on the 15th of April for purposes of offensive action, and they conclude by recommending that the instructions to be issued to Air Force officers regarding the procedure to be followed by them on such occasions should form the subject of careful enquiry by the Air Force Headquarters.

The minority discuss the employment of aeroplanes in Chapter IV which is entitled " Armoured Trains and Aeroplanes." They agree with the majority in saying that the use of aeroplanes to quell civil disorders should as far as possible be deprecated. They condemn Major Carberry for dropping bombs on the Khalsa High School and two outlying villages, and say that though the orders he received were not worded with sufficient care, he did not exercise his discretion wisely in carrying them out. They find also that his action in firing with a machine gun on the crowd was excessive.

26. So far as the general question of the use of aeroplanes at Gujranwala is concerned, the Government of India accept the finding of the majority which is aptly expressed as follows :—" We are not prepared to lay down as a charter for rioters that when they succeed in preventing the ordinary resources of Government from being utilized to suppress them, they are to be exempt from having to reckon with such resources as remain." We do not consider that it would be right to censure the officers who have been mentioned in connection with individual incidents, as their acts, where condemned, are more to be ascribed to want of clearness in their instructions than to errors of judgment. We think that the despatch of aeroplanes on the 15th under instructions which admitted of their being used for offensive action was not justified but we do not consider that the officer who carried out the instructions was seriously to blame. We note, however, with satisfaction that, so far as known, no casualties resulted from the action taken on this date. Finally, we propose to take steps to give effect to the recommendation of the majority that the instructions to be issued to Air Force officers on such occasions should be carefully prescribed.

27. There were outbreaks of disorder at fourteen other places in the Gujranwala district, but the Committee discuss those only which occurred at Wazirabad, a town of 20,000 inhabitants 20 miles north of Gujranwala, at Akalgarh, and Hafizabad, and in the Shekhupura sub-division. At Wazirabad a riotous mob was repelled from the railway buildings, but did extensive damage to the telegraph system. It also set fire to railway bridges, sacked and burnt the bungalow of a Scotch missionary, and made an unsuccessful attempt to wreck the mail train. At Akalgarh and Hafizabad extensive damage was done to the telegraph wires, and at the latter place an officer of the Military Farms Department had a fortunate escape from the

murderous intentions of a threatening crowd. In the Shekhupura sub-division persistent and determined attacks on the telegraph and railway systems were made at Chuharkhana, Shekhupura, Sangla and other places, at least three railway stations being destroyed, while savage assaults were made on certain railway employés and Government servants. An armoured train was sent to the rescue from Lahore, and fire was opened from this at Chuharkhana under the orders of Rai Sahib Lala Sri Ram Sud, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sharakpur. The Committee find that this officer acted in a difficult situation with promptitude and decision. The minority take a different view and condemn him on the ground that his intention was punishment and that the firing was therefore not justified. The Government of India accept the opinions of the majority in all matters arising out of the disturbances at these places and agree with them that Lala Sri Ram Sud displayed promptitude and decision in the discharge of his duties.

28. Chapters VI and VII describe the events which occurred in the Gujrat and Lyallpur districts respectively. The chief features of the disturbances in these areas were attacks on railway communications and telegraph wires. At Gujrat on the 15th April fire had to be opened on a riotous mob which was dispersed without casualties. At Malakwal a train was derailed on the 17th April and two lives were lost. In Lyallpur a very disquieting and prominent feature was the continued exhibition of posters of an inflammatory and criminal character. Indians were called upon, in the blessed name of Mahatma Gandhi, to fight to the death against English cheats and to dishonour English women. Great tension existed for several days and the situation at Lyallpur was an anxiety to Government on account of the memories of the previous troubles of 1907. The position was so serious that the Europeans in the station were collected for safety in two houses in the civil lines, but no actual violence occurred except the cutting of telegraph wires at a few places in the district. The arrival of troops on the 17th April prevented any further disorder.

The Committee have not described in detail the acts of violence and disorder which occurred in many other towns and places in the Punjab, but these are set forth in the chronological statement annexed to the report and it is necessary to bear them in mind in considering the position as it appeared to the local Government when the proclamation of martial law was recommended.

29. Chapter VIII describes the persistent and widespread attacks on the railway and telegraph systems, which continued from the 10th April till about the end of the month. According to a report of the Telegraph Department, the wires were cut or tampered with on 55 occasions, but there were besides numerous attacks on railway telegraphs and the total number of outrages of this class cited by the Home Member at a Council meeting in September last according to a statement of the Punjab Government was 132. The Committee ascribe the attacks on communications partly to anti-Government feeling and partly to the desire to prevent the movement of troops. They also refer to the persistent attempts which were made to incite the railway staff to strike. The unrest prevailing amongst certain sections of the staff was a cause of great anxiety to Government at this critical time

The importance of this chapter lies in the close bearing it has on the question of the justification for the introduction and continuance of martial law. The significance of the statistics of railway and telegraph interruptions is brought forcibly home by the maps attached to the report. These indicate the extended area over which this class of offence was committed, giving rise to a suspicion of preconcerted action.

30. In Chapter IX the Committee discuss the causes of the disturbances and say that an adequate explanation of the general and widespread outbreaks in the Punjab must be sought in the causes of a general state of unrest and discontent amongst the people, particularly the inhabitants of the larger towns. The increased interest in political agitation caused in recent years by the Home Rule movement received a great impetus from the new doctrine of self-determination. Meanwhile however the restrictions imposed under the Defence of India Act were becoming more essential, as the war drew to its climax. These restrictions affected the daily life of the ordinary citizen much more lightly in India than in Europe;

nevertheless, particularly when imposed on political agitation, they were, however necessary, the more galling to the educated classes, in view of the fact that the political future of India was under consideration. The Punjab was meanwhile doing more than its share to respond to the call of the Empire for recruits for the army, and the strain was falling mainly on the country districts, which the local Government considered it necessary to protect from any anti-Government agitation likely to hamper the work of recruitment. After the conclusion of the Armistice in November 1918 hopes ran high amongst the educated classes that the services rendered by India in the war would receive immediate recognition. But these hopes were not at once fulfilled and disappointment was caused by a combination of circumstances, such as high prices, scarcity, food stuff restrictions, and the anxieties of the peace settlement, especially as it affected Turkey.

The Committee next consider the agitation against the Rowlatt Bills. They find that this was largely, if not mainly, responsible for creating the feeling against Government which provoked such serious disorders and they cite various false rumours as to the provisions of the Bill which inflamed popular feeling. They next examine the history and progress of the *Satyagraha* movement inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi on the 24th February. After a careful review of this movement in all its aspects, the Committee find that a familiarity and sympathy with disobedience to laws was engendered by it amongst large numbers of people and that the law-abiding instincts which stand between society and outbreaks of violence were undermined at a time when their full strength was required. From its first inception the *Satyagraha* movement was condemned by prominent leaders of moderate opinion in India as likely to promote disorder and breach of the peace, and the organizer himself recognized later that in embarking on a mass movement he had underrated the forces of evil. The Committee expressly find that the recruiting campaign and the action taken in the Punjab to raise subscriptions to the war loans were not responsible for the unrest. They conclude by saying that there is no evidence that the outbreaks in the Punjab were the result of a pre-arranged conspiracy to overthrow the British Government in India by force, but that it was difficult and probably unsafe for Government not to assume that the outbreak was the result of a definite organization. Apart from the existence of any deeply laid scheme to overthrow the British, a movement which had started in rioting and become a rebellion might have rapidly developed into a revolution.

31. In the introductory chapter of their report the minority state that they are in substantial agreement with the findings of the majority as regards the causes of the disturbances, with this reservation that they do not concur in the opinion that the Punjab authorities were justified in assuming that the outbreak was the result of a definite organization. They are unable to agree that the riots were in the nature of a rebellion and they say that it is an unjustifiable exaggeration to suggest that the events might have developed into a revolution. They entirely agree with the majority in their estimate of the *Satyagraha* movement and its off-shoot, civil disobedience of laws. They develop their views on the real character of the disorders, including their causes, more fully in Chapter II of their report. Here they refer to the general conditions existing in the beginning of 1919, the strain placed on India by her war efforts, the hardship of high-prices, the inconveniences and restraints imposed by war measures, the hope of alleviation excited by the armistice, and the subsequent disappointment caused by famine, epidemic, and a more stringent Income-tax Act, the belief that the proposals of the Government of India as regards the reform scheme were illiberal and intended to whittle it down, and the delay of the Turkish settlement. They argue that many of the foregoing causes affected the Punjab more than other provinces and they instance other special factors such as war weariness, foodstuff and traffic restrictions, Sir Michael O'Dwyer's speeches, press restrictions, the orders prohibiting the entry into the province of outside politicians, all tending to cause general irritation amongst the educated classes. While refraining from any discussion of the merits of the Rowlatt Act they hold that its introduction and enactment in the face of Indian opinion was a fertile source of discontent which was fostered by misrepresentations in the Punjab. They assert that Indian leaders were not responsible for these misrepresentations, and they condemn Government for failing to explain the Act to the masses until

after the *hartal* of April the 6th, although misrepresentations were current before that date. They accept the estimate of the *Satyagraha* movement formed by the majority, but they disclaim the view that the disorders in the Punjab can be attributed to any active presentation of the *Satyagraha* doctrine by organizations working within the province. They find that there was no organization to bring about disturbances and they quote the evidence of various official witnesses in support of this conclusion. The anti-British and anti-Government outbursts which occurred were in their opinion purely the result of sudden mob frenzy. The minority conclude that although there was thus no evidence of organized conspiracy in the Punjab, the civil and military authorities persuaded themselves that open rebellion existed and took action accordingly.

32. The Government of India accept the findings of the Committee regarding the causes of the disturbances. The minority as stated above, are in substantial agreement with the majority on this subject. Of the causes specially mentioned by the minority they agree that epidemics and a new Income-tax Act were factors in the unrest, and this latter cause may have accounted in part for the extent to which the movement enlisted the sympathy of the trading classes. The despatches containing the views of the Government of India on the Reform proposals were not published till long after the disturbances, and if, as is suggested by the minority, the supposed attitude of the Government was a cause of unrest this must have been due to deliberate misrepresentation. Moreover, so far as is known, no such allegations were made either in the press or on the public platform before the disorders actually broke out. The minority assign as one of the causes of the unrest which preceded the outbreak in the Punjab the attitude of Sir Michael O'Dwyer towards the educated classes and the resentment which they allege was produced thereby. The efforts made by the larger land-owners and men of leading in rural areas to promote recruiting during the war had brought these classes into prominence and had secured a generous recognition from the local Government. For this and other reasons a tendency had sprung up towards cleavage between the rural classes and the trading and professional classes from which the intelligentia is mainly drawn. This may have created amongst the latter an impression that their political influence was being curtailed. The Government of India agree with the Committee that misrepresentations of the Rowlatt Act were an important cause of the outbreak. Such misrepresentations were freely circulated and their harmful effects were incalculable. Government were unaware of the dissemination of these malicious falsehoods until the beginning of April when they at once took action to contradict them. It is unfortunate that neither in the press nor on the public platform did those who attacked the Act endeavour to remove the effects of these misrepresentations. Whether it is correct or not to say, as the minority do, that the disorders in the Punjab were not due to any active presentation of the *Satyagraha* doctrine within the province, we must place on record our belief that many of those who joined the *Satyagraha* movement did so with the intention of using it for the purpose of promoting disorder. Finally we desire to observe that the opinion of the minority regarding the nature of the disorders is discounted by their findings of fact, while the conclusion of the majority that a movement which started in rioting became a rebellion is supported by the conviction before various tribunals of a large number of persons for the offence of waging war against the King. These convictions, in the opinion of the Government of India, are of great importance in reaching a decision as to the true character of the disorders.

But whatever the truth may be as to the causes which produced these disorders and grave as the outbreak was in its nature and effects, it must not be forgotten that the loyalty of India as a whole remained unshaken and that even in the Punjab the bulk of the population maintained its reputation and did not fall a victim to the infection which so disastrously affected a portion of it.

33. There is one point in the discussion of causes to which the Government of India desire to advert at greater length. It has been represented that the action taken by Government against prominent politicians, such as Mr. Gandhi and Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal, was the cause and not merely the occasion of the disturbances. This is sufficiently disproved by the fact already pointed out that

the *Satyagraha* movement had led to grave disorders in Delhi long before any such action was taken. But the circumstances in which Mr. Gandhi was excluded from Delhi and the Punjab deserve fuller examination.

The situation about the end of March has already been described. The acute state of tension which continued in Delhi for some days after the outbreak of the 30th March greatly increased the potentialities of danger of the *Satyagraha* movement in other parts of India, where the news of the Delhi rioting caused great excitement. The events of that date might indeed well have conveyed to the promoters of the movement a warning of the dangers which were attendant on their propaganda, but actually they were far from doing so. The agitation accompanied by increasing excitement continued unchecked all over the country.

It was at this critical juncture that we received information that Mr. Gandhi had vigorously renewed his campaign of civil disobedience to the laws, and on the 9th we heard that he had left Bombay for Delhi on the previous evening. Immediately on receiving this news, we consulted the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. Both these officers considered that the situation had become serious and that it would be most dangerous to allow Mr. Gandhi to enter their jurisdictions. His avowed intention was to break the law of the land and to secure adherents to the *Satyagraha* movement. His arrest and prosecution in the Punjab would in all probability have been the signal for an outbreak, and the enlistment of any large number of supporters to his movement in that province would almost certainly have led to an immediate campaign of active resistance and outrage. The Chief Commissioner considered that an order merely prohibiting Mr. Gandhi from entering Delhi would be very dangerous, as the only method of enforcing it would be to arrest, detain and prosecute him in that city. On the other hand, if he were allowed to enter Delhi, it was most probable that he would break the law there and would have to be arrested and tried for an offence, with the result that there would almost certainly be a recurrence of the recent serious rioting. In these circumstances the Government of India authorised the local Governments of the Punjab and Delhi to issue orders under rule 3 (*b*) of the Defence of India Rules, directing Mr. Gandhi to remain in the Bombay Presidency. The Government of India then considered, and still consider, that this course was amply justified in view of the fact that Mr. Gandhi was the leading spirit of a movement intended to paralyze Government.

34. In the same way it has been suggested that the action of the Punjab Government in ordering the deportation of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal on the 10th April was a provocative act leading direct to the subsequent outrages. Previous orders had been passed prohibiting them from speaking in public, and it is true that they had not taken an open part in the meetings immediately preceding the *hartal* of the 6th April. But as the evidence subsequently taken before the martial law commission showed, they held secret meetings after that date and cotinued to direct an agitation which was found to be of the nature of a criminal conspiracy. It was in these circumstances that the local Government decided to remove them from Amritsar to Dharamsala. That outrages followed as soon as the news of the deportation became known is of course the case. But it is always a question of the greatest difficulty to judge whether preventive steps such as those taken will, in a time of great popular excitement, quiet the general atmosphere or precipitate disorder. The probability seemed to be that they would achieve the former result.

35. Chapter X of the Report contains a statement of the facts regarding the successive stages in the application of martial law. Chapter XI discusses the propriety of its introduction and continuance. The majority of the Committee, as already mentioned, definitely find that a state of rebellion against Government existed. They review the various occurrences, indicate the broad features of the disorders and their significance, point out the danger of criticising isolated events and examine the whole position as it presented itself to the Punjab Government and the Government of India. Finally they conclude that the situation in the Punjab was one of extreme gravity and that the authorities were justified in declaring martial law in those areas where it was proclaimed.

The wisdom of continuing martial law is discussed at some length, and the prolongation of it on the railway is examined with special reference to the Afghan War. The conclusion of the majority is that those responsible for the continuance of martial law gave careful and considerate judgment to the question and did not prolong it beyond the time during which to the best of their judgment it was necessary for the maintenance and restoration of order in the province. Looking to the problem with which Government was faced, the Committee do not think they would be justified in adversely criticising the decision. On the question of the enforcement and continuance of martial law the minority differ widely from the majority. They find that the introduction of martial law was not necessary, because in their opinion order had been restored everywhere and the authority of Government vindicated before martial law was applied. They think that order could have been restored by the civil power with the aid of the military, and that the Punjab Government persuaded themselves rather easily that martial law was necessary. The reasons for the continuance of martial law are also examined and rejected. Assuming that the introduction of martial law was necessary they say that it ought not to have been continued beyond a few days. The Punjab Government, they think, approached the question from a wrong point of view and the Government of India were guided by the local Government.

36. In considering the necessity for the declaration of martial law it is difficult for the Government of India to take an entirely detached view. We were necessarily guided by the information forwarded by the local Government: we had already received reports of grave disorders occurring in various places: and we maintain the view that with this information before us, we could not have taken any other course than we actually adopted, when we received from Lahore on the afternoon of the 13th April the wireless message which ran as follows:—"Railway stations between Kasur and Amritsar looted. British soldier killed and two British officers injured at Kasur. Bands of rebels reported on move—Kasur and Tarn Taran treasuries attacked. State of open rebellion exists in parts of districts of Lahore and Amritsar. Lieutenant-Governor with concurrence of General Officer Commanding, 16th Division, and Chief Justice of the High Court, requests Governor-General in Council to suspend functions of ordinary Criminal Courts in Amritsar and Lahore Districts, to establish martial law therein, and to direct trials of offenders under section 22, Regulation X of 1804. Section 4 will be borne in mind. Situation is critical. Moveable column starts on march from Ferozepore to Amritsar through worst tract with guns to-morrow."

The action of the Government of India has now been justified by the findings of the majority of the Committee, who also exonerate the local Government from all blame. The minority accept the findings of fact as to the number of outrages committed, the animus of those engaged in the riots, the violence used and the number of times on which it was necessary to resort to firing; they also observe that the acts of some of those who took part in the disorders may have amounted in law to waging war against the King, although it was not rebellion in the sense in which that term is ordinarily used. These findings, in the opinion of the Government of India, detract largely from the force of their conclusion that the introduction of martial law was not necessary. In regard to the continuance of martial law the Government of India have nothing to add to the findings of the majority beyond stating that although martial law was maintained on the railways for a prolonged period owing to the outbreak of the Afghan War it was only employed there, after it had been withdrawn from the districts, for the purpose of controlling traffic and protecting the lines.

There is, moreover, one factor in the situation as it presented itself in April 1919 which cannot in the opinion of the Government of India be neglected without prejudice to sound judgment. At that time the British Empire was at war with Germany. Even at the present moment we are not yet at peace with all our enemies; and certainly a year ago when the treaty of peace with Germany had not yet been signed, the existence of a state of war was not a mere technicality. Allusion has already been made to the additional pre-occupation which intervened in the shape of war with Afghanistan, and the difficulties thus created were enhanced by the attitude of the frontier tribes. But at the back of and accentuating these more local difficulties was the paramount necessity of maintaining at the call of the

Empire, whose needs were abated, but not extinguished, by the armistice, the resources of the Indian Dominions of His Majesty. In the face of this necessity it was impossible to contemplate any policy which involved an appreciable risk of delay in the restoration of normal conditions or of the recrudescence of the disorders which appeared to have been suppressed.

We desire to add here that our Hon'ble Colleague, Mr. Shafi, dissents from the finding of the majority of the Committee, accepted by us, that the declaration of martial law was necessary. In his opinion, there being no organised or preconceived conspiracy to subvert British rule behind these disturbances, the vast rural tract in the five districts concerned having remained tranquil and loyal, there having been disturbances only in a few places in the urban area, and even in these few places the majority of the residents not having taken any part in the disturbances, there was no open rebellion as alleged, and no justification in consequence for the proclamation of martial law. Besides, before the date on which martial law in these districts was actually enforced, the disturbances had been quelled with the assistance rendered by the military and, in consequence, there was no justification for enforcement or maintenance of martial law on these days and after. This being the case, Mr. Shafi is of opinion that the continuance of martial law over such a long period was uncalled for.

37. Chapter XII deals with the administration of martial law, including the working and procedure of the summary courts. The majority of the Committee find that the trials were correctly described as lengthy, detailed and careful, and commend the substitution for courts martial of tribunals similar to those under the Defence of India Act. They find, however, that although arrests were made in the ordinary way, there may have been cases in which individual police officers subjected those arrested to unnecessary severity. They observe that while the number of persons arrested and not brought to trial was regrettably large and the period of detention unusually long, on the whole this difficult work was not done badly or oppressively. The disorder was so widespread and serious that its inevitable result was to strain any improvised system. In regard to the sentences passed by the martial law courts, the Committee find that there was a general feeling that they were unnecessarily severe but that this was remedied by commutations effected by the local Government. They suggest that charges for serious offences need not have been pressed in the case of minor offenders. Extensive reductions in the sentences would not then have been necessary. The Committee also find that in certain cases, *e.g.*, those of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal, it is a matter for regret that the accused were not tried by the ordinary courts. These views are accepted by the Government of India. The military order prohibiting the employment of counsel from outside the Punjab is criticised as unwise and the action of the Government of India in disapproving it is commended.

38. The Committee examine at considerable length the nature of the martial law orders which were promulgated by military commanders in the Punjab. The majority find that some of the orders passed were injudicious and served no useful purpose. They criticise severely the "crawling" order passed by General Dyer (which was disapproved by the Lieutenant-Governor as soon as it came to his notice), the "salaming" order of General Campbell, and the "roll call" imposed by Colonel Johnson on the students of Lahore. The Government of India agree that in the instances which the Committee cite with disapproval the action of the officers mentioned was unjustifiable and in some cases inflicted unnecessary humiliation, resulting in ill-feeling which has been a serious embarrassment to the administration. The flogging of six persons, the suspected assailants of Miss Sherwood, for a breach of fort discipline on the spot where that lady was assaulted is severely criticised and the Government of India agree that the action taken in this case was highly improper. In dealing with sentences of public flogging the Committee say that under martial law administration no flogging should take place in public. They find further that the number of flogging sentences was excessive, and though it was regarded as probably the most efficacious and convenient method of dealing summarily with minor breaches of martial law regulations, restrictions ought to be placed on the discretion of area officers in awarding sentences of this kind. They say, however, that there is no foundation for the allegation that

whipping was inflicted in a cruel fashion and that several persons practically succumbed to it. These findings the Government of India entirely accept. The Committee then refer to the infliction by summary courts of certain punishments not warranted by the law. Though these punishments were unsuitable, they were not generally of a serious nature and were often awarded in place of more severe legal punishments. The Government of India, however, disapprove of such fantastic penalties and have taken steps to prevent their being imposed in future.

39. The minority are more severe in their condemnation of the martial law administration. In addition to the criticisms already dealt with, they contend that many of the orders were issued for purely punitive purposes. They cite in particular the orders directing representatives of each ward in Lahore to appear daily before the commanding officer to ascertain his orders for the day. The curfew order, the regulation of prices, and the commandeering of motor cars, electric lights and fans from Indians are also criticised. We are not prepared to say that all these orders were without justification, but we consider that the administration of martial law in Lahore was in some respects unduly severe and exceeded its legitimate limits, that is to say, the requirements of the military situation and the maintenance of law and order. The minority condemn the order imposing on property-owners responsibility for the safety of martial law notices pasted on their houses. The Government of India are not prepared to say that in the circumstances this order was improper. The minority express their strong disapproval of the confinement of the professors and students of the Sanatan Dharm College because certain martial law notices had been destroyed. The Government of India agree that this order exceeded the necessity of the case. The minority further criticise and condemn the conduct of certain officers, notably Colonel O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith and Mr. Jacob, for various orders passed by them in the administration of martial law. The Government of India agree that in the instances cited the officers mentioned acted injudiciously and in some cases improperly. While the findings of the minority report in regard to all these points are very cogent and in some cases fully justified, it must be remembered that officers charged with the administration of martial law cannot be expected to act in abnormal conditions with that care and circumspection which are possible in normal times, nor can such a standard be rigorously applied for the subsequent examination of their actions in the calm atmosphere of safety after order has been restored.

40. The minority in a separate chapter discuss the working of the courts under martial law. The flogging of some members of a marriage party in Lahore by an extra assistant commissioner is rightly condemned. The Punjab Government at once took action against the officer responsible for this abuse of power. The procedure of the summary courts is attacked as unsatisfactory. The Government of India do not think that when martial law is enforced summary courts can be required to observe the formalities of procedure which normally obtain. The minority comment more severely than the majority on the large number of persons arrested and discharged without trial. In the opinion of the Government of India arrest and detention for short periods are justifiable during a period of martial law as preventive measures to preserve the peace; further many of those arrested were not prosecuted subsequently because, though evidence was available, the necessary deterrent effect had already been secured by the conviction of a large number of persons for similar offences. Nevertheless, the Government of India consider that the arrest and detention for long periods of so many persons, and particularly of Dr. Kedar Nath, Mr. Gurdial Singh, Dr. Manohar Lal and six lawyers of Gurdaspur, were a serious error and while they do not overlook the difficulties of the situation, they are constrained to express their disapproval of the action taken in these cases.

In this connection we cannot pass over in silence the allegations of corruption and ill-treatment of prisoners and witnesses on the part of subordinate officers of the police and other services to which wide currency has been given. We recognise the difficulty of sifting charges made so long after the event, but we will direct the local Government to undertake enquiries and take appropriate action in cases where specific complaints are made and action has not already been taken.

41. We accept the view that the administration of martial law in the Punjab was marred in particular instances by a misuse of power, by irregularities, and by injudicious and irresponsible acts. We further agree with the Committee that while the principle of the ultimate supremacy of the military authorities must be kept in view, still in practice executive instructions should be given to all officers who may be called upon to administer martial law, which will guide them in the discharge of this duty. In our opinion it was the absence of such instructions which was responsible for many of the defects which have been noticed in the administration of martial law in the Punjab. It is to inexperience, ignorance of local conditions, and lack of guidance when confronted with an abnormal situation rather than to deliberate misuse of power that most of the mistakes committed must be ascribed. The Government of India consider that in any area in which in future it may be necessary to enforce martial law, senior civil officers should be appointed to act as advisers to the various military authorities. The military officer would not be bound in the last resort to follow the advice of his civil adviser but if he decided contrary to that advice, he would do so on his own responsibility. We regard the prevention of any future repetition of mistakes and irregularities as the most important lesson to be learnt from this portion of the report and we have accordingly decided to issue instructions which will secure this object, and will in particular discourage interference by the military authorities with the ordinary administration in excess of the necessities of the case.

42. Before leaving the subject of the working of the courts under martial law, the Government of India desire to refer to the action which was taken by the local Government, after order was restored and martial law withdrawn, to mitigate the effects of the sentences passed by these courts. Between the months of June and November sentences were reduced in 634 cases, 45 death sentences were commuted, and 43 persons were released. In November two High Court Judges were appointed to review all unexpired sentences passed by summary courts and such other cases tried by martial law commissions as might be referred to them by Government. In December, as a result of the reviewing Judges' recommendations, 92 persons convicted by summary courts were released, and further action of the same kind would have been taken, but on the 23rd of that month the Royal Proclamation with its message of amnesty was published, and under it clemency was extended to 657 prisoners who were released. By February, out of a total of 1,779 persons convicted in connection with the disturbances, only 96 of the worst offenders, who had taken part in serious crimes of violence, remained in jail and this number has since been reduced to 88. The extension of clemency to political prisoners in the Punjab has been guided throughout by the generous and sympathetic recommendations of the Lieutenant Governor, whose efforts to restore a peaceful atmosphere within the province are gratefully acknowledged by the Government of India.

43. It now remains for the Government of India to endeavour to arrive at a just appreciation of the conduct of the officers of the Crown, whether civil or military, who were employed in the areas affected by these disorders and to make certain general remarks which appear to be essential before finally disposing of the Committee's report. The task of rightly estimating in a calm atmosphere, when order and peace have been restored, the behaviour of those faced with a grave emergency and compelled to arrive promptly at decisions of the greatest moment is one of unusual difficulty. The very qualities of courage and initiative, which are of incalculable value during the early stages of an outbreak, may in its later stages be a source of injury, if not tempered by discretion. Moreover, any such estimate, if it is to be just, must not neglect the difficulty of deciding when to act and when to refrain from action, and must endeavour to view the whole position in a right perspective.

It was fortunate that, when the disturbances broke out in April 1919, the Punjab was in charge of a Lieutenant-Governor of great experience and courage. The Government of India consider that Sir Michael O'Dwyer acted with decision and vigour in a time of great danger and that he was largely responsible for quelling a dangerous rising which might have had widespread and disastrous effects on the rest of India.

Reviewing the situation as a whole, we desire to express our great appreciation of the admirable conduct of the troops who were employed in the suppression of the outbreak. Leaving aside individual instances, which have already been noticed, both officers and men acted with admirable restraint under most trying circumstances and the Government of India have nothing but praise and gratitude for the services which they rendered in suppressing disorder and restoring the peace of the country.

The officers of the civil administration of all classes and ranks in the affected areas generally maintained that high standard of conduct and devotion to duty which the Government of India would have expected of them. Thanks are due not only to those who were immediately concerned in the restoration of order but also to those who by carrying on their ordinary duties with calmness and fortitude in a time of turmoil did much to restore the confidence of the people. The names of some of those officers who have been specially commended have already been referred to but if local Governments consider that there are other officers whose conduct merits special commendation, their names should be brought to notice at an early date.

To those non-officials who either did their best to stay the agitation which had so sinister a connection with the outbreak, or who by their influence and assistance helped the authorities to restore order, the grateful acknowledgments of the Government of India are due in full measure and local Governments will be asked to see that individual assistance of this kind does not go unacknowledged or unrewarded.

It is a great satisfaction to the Government of India to notice that there were many of all classes and creeds who, in the face of frenzied mobs, and even at the risk of their lives, afforded assistance or showed compassion to the innocent victims of the outrages. Here again it is desired that all such actions shall be marked with a very definite acknowledgment or, in cases where such a course is suitable, be recompensed with a pecuniary reward.

44. The names of officers whose actions have been rightly criticised or condemned have been mentioned in the body of this despatch and local Governments will be requested to take such action as may be necessary to mark in these cases the disapprobation of the Government of India.

The case of General Dyer calls for separate mention. We have given most anxious consideration to the action of this officer at Jallianwala Bagh. We are satisfied that it was *bonâ fide* and dictated by a stern though misconceived sense of duty. The facts are abundantly clear. General Dyer has made no attempt to minimise his responsibility for the tragedy or even to put a favourable complexion on his action or purpose. The only justification that could be pleaded for his conduct would be military necessity arising out of the situation before him and in the area under his jurisdiction. In circumstances such as General Dyer was confronted with, an officer must act honestly and vigorously but with as much humanity as the case will permit. We recognise that in the face of a great crisis an officer may be thrown temporarily off the balance of his judgment and that much allowance must be made on this account. We recognise further that, however injurious in its ultimate effect General Dyer's action may have been, it resulted in an immediate discouragement of the forces of disorder. Nor have we overlooked our Resolution in which we promised full countenance and support to officers engaged in the onerous duty of suppressing disorder. Nevertheless, after carefully weighing all these factors, we can arrive at no other conclusion than that at Jallianwala Bagh General Dyer acted beyond the necessity of the case, beyond what any reasonable man could have thought to be necessary, and that he did not act with as much humanity as the case permitted. It is with pain that we arrive at this conclusion, for we are not forgetful of General Dyer's distinguished record as a soldier or of his gallant relief of the garrison at Thal during the recent Afghan war. We must however direct that the judgment above pronounced be communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with the request that he will take appropriate action.

45. We have on several occasions expressed our very great regret for the loss of life, European and Indian, which occurred in the disturbances and our sympathy with those who are left to mourn the victims of these unhappy events. We desire once again to convey regret and sympathy to all who have thus suffered. Compensation, so far as this can be any reparation, has been awarded to those to whom compensation was due under the law, and adequate provision has been, or will be, made for the dependents of Government servants who have lost their lives in the disturbances. The Punjab Government will also be enjoined to consider the cases of persons who have been left in want through the death or permanent injury of their supporters at Jallianwala Bagh, and to supplement, if necessary, any assistance that may have been rendered to such persons by local charity organisations.

46. We have now surveyed all the conclusions of the Committee. There remains, in our opinion, one lesson of supreme importance to be drawn from the events of April 1919. It will be impossible to dissociate memories of these disorders from the civil disobedience movement which was their chief immediate cause. When this movement was initiated, it was apparently not obvious to its promoters, as it was to all thoughtful persons, that in India in its present state of development (whatever may be the case in other countries) the unsettling effect of advice to the public in general to break selected laws was likely to lead to a situation which might involve the overthrow of all law and order. The bitter experience of last year removes this question from the category of doubt, and those who hence orth inaugurate such movements from whatever motives, cannot feel uncertain as to the consequences of invoking forces which they can neither direct nor control. We can only hope that this lesson has been learnt once for all, and that in the future all right-thinking persons will set their faces firmly against the deliberate playing with fire which is involved in the promotion of such movements.

Finally, we desire to express here our earnest hope that the lesson to be learned from these events in not of a merely negative character. Since the period which has formed the subject of this enquiry a new era has been inaugurated in India and the change has given occasion to a gracious proclamation by the King-Emperor, which has appealed to the hearts of all his subjects in India. We venture to recall at this time the salient feature in this gracious message ; we feel confident that the earnest desire expressed by the King-Emperor that any trace of bitterness between his people and those responsible for his Government should be obliterated, will not pass unheeded.

47. In conclusion, we desire to express our thanks to Lord Hunter and the members of his Committee for the great ability and painstaking labour they have bestowed on an enquiry which from its very inception must have been a most difficult and seemingly thankless task, and for their report which has cleared up much that was in doubt and dispute, and which has been of the utmost service to us in arriving at just conclusions on the many questions that called for decision.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

(Signed) CHELMSFORD.

" C. C. MONRO.

" G. S. BARNES.

" W. H. VINCENT.

" M. SHAFI.

" W. M. HAILEY.

" T. H. HOLLAND.

" A. P. MUDDIMAN.

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble Edwin Montagu, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India No. 108-Public, dated London, the 26th May 1920.

MY LORD,

His Majesty's Government have considered the report of Lord Hunter's Committee upon the disturbances which occurred in the Punjab and other parts of India in the early part of last year. They have further been informed by me of the conclusions at which Your Excellency's Government had arrived in your own review of the report as expressed in your letter dated the 3rd May the text of which you have telegraphed to me. The report and your letter naturally cover ground which His Majesty's Government did not feel called upon to survey in detail, but their consideration of the matter has led them to definite decisions upon certain of the more important questions arising out of the report, and they have desired me to communicate to you in my reply to your letter their considered statement of these decisions. The paragraphs numbered 2 to 8 of this despatch contain accordingly this statement.

2. *General.*—The report of Lord Hunter's Committee presents the results of a prolonged and patient investigation. Their labours would be of little value if their very complete and careful findings are not put to a practical use. The conclusions here recorded have been inspired in the main by the belief that the chief duty which lies upon His Majesty's Government and the Government of India in utilising the report is not primarily to apportion blame to individuals for what has been done amiss or to visit penalties upon them, but rather to prevent the recurrence in the future of occasion for blame or regret should unfortunate circumstances ever produce again a situation such as that which occurred in India in the spring of 1919.

3. *The conduct of Brigadier-General Dyer at Amritsar on April the 13th.*—The main features of the occurrence at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar City on the afternoon of April the 13th, 1919, are well known. They are set out at length in Lord Hunter's report and appear in minute detail in the evidence, both written and oral, given before the Committee by Brigadier-General Dyer himself, the full and authorised text of which is now available to the public. As to the facts, there is no doubt and no dispute, and it is only necessary here to recapitulate them very briefly in their baldest form. On the morning of April the 13th Brigadier-General Dyer, who had arrived at Amritsar on the night of the 11th, issued a proclamation forbidding *inter alia* processions to parade in or outside the city and declaring that "any such procession or gathering of four men will be looked upon and treated as an unlawful assembly and dispersed by force of arms if necessary." This proclamation was read out at various places in the city, in the course of the progress through the streets of a column of troops led by Brigadier General Dyer personally, who left his quarters about 9 A.M. for this purpose and returned to them about 1-30 P.M. About an hour before his return to his quarters in Ram Bagh Brigadier-General Dyer had heard that despite his proclamation it was intended to hold a large meeting at Jallianwala Bagh at 4.30 that afternoon, and at 4 P.M. he received a message that a crowd of about 1,000 had already assembled there. Shortly after 4 P.M. Brigadier-General Dyer marched from Ram Bagh with picketing parties (as he had previously determined to picket the main gates of the city) and with a special party consisting of 50 Indian Infantry armed with rifles, 40 Indian Infantry armed only with "Kukris" (type of sword), and two armoured cars. He proceeded straight to Jallianwala Bagh dropping his picket parties *en route* and on arrival marched his infantry through a narrow lane into the Bagh and deployed them immediately right and left of the entrance. The armoured cars he left outside, as the lane was too narrow to admit them. Having deployed his troops Brigadier-General Dyer at once gave orders to open fire and continued a controlled fire on the dense crowd facing him in the enclosure (which he estimated at about 5,000 persons) for some 10 minutes until his ammunition supply was at the point of exhaustion. 1,650 rounds of 303 mark VI ammunition were fired. The fatal casualties as the result of this

action are believed to be 379; the number wounded has not been exactly ascertained, but is estimated by Lord Hunter's Committee at possibly three times the number of deaths. Immediately after giving orders to cease fire, Brigadier-General Dyer marched his troops back to Ram Bagh. The reasons given by General Dyer for the severity and duration of his fire are stated as follows in his written statement furnished to the General Staff (16th Indian Division) and subsequently laid before Lord Hunter's Committee: "We cannot be very brave unless we be possessed of a greater fear. I had considered the matter from every point of view. My duty and my military instincts told me to fire. My conscience was also clear on that point. What faced me was, what on the morrow would be the "Danda Fauj" [this, which may be translated as bludgeon army, was the name given to themselves by the rioters in Lahore]. I fired and continued to fire until the crowd dispersed, and I consider this is the least amount of firing which would produce the necessary moral and widespread effect it was my duty to produce if I was to justify my action. If more troops had been at hand, the casualties would have been greater in proportion. It *was no longer a question of merely dispersing the crowd*, but one of producing a sufficient moral effect, from a military point of view, not only on those who were present, but more especially throughout the Punjab. There could be no question of undue severity."

The principle which has consistently governed the policy of His Majesty's Government in directing the methods to be employed, when military action in support of the civil authority is required, may be broadly stated as using the minimum, force necessary. His Majesty's Government are determined that this principle shall remain the primary factor of policy whenever circumstances unfortunately necessitate the suppression of civil disorder by military force within the British Empire.

It must regretfully but without possibility of doubt be concluded that Brigadier-General Dyer's action at Jallianwala Bagh was in complete violation of this principle. The task which confronted him was to disperse by force if necessary a large but apparently unarmed assembly which had gathered in defiance of his orders. It is possible that considering the strength of the military force at his disposal, the size of the crowd, and the general temper and attitude of the inhabitants of the city, he would have found it impossible to achieve this task effectively and completely without some firing and without causing some loss of life. But it is certain that he made no attempt to ascertain the minimum amount of force which he was compelled to employ, that the force which he actually employed was greatly in excess of that required to achieve the dispersal of the crowd, and that it resulted in lamentable and unnecessary loss of life and suffering. But this is not a full statement of Brigadier-General Dyer's error. There can be no doubt that large numbers of people in the assembly, many of whom were visitors to the city from surrounding villages, were ignorant of the existence of his proclamation and the danger which they ran by attending the gathering. The proclamation was published in only a portion of the city, that portion being some distance from the scene of the meeting, and no warning of any kind was given before fire was opened. It would be unfair, considering the state of the city, the heat of the weather and the strain to which the troops under General Dyer's command had been subjected since their arrival in the city to lay too great stress upon the first point, but the omission to give warning before fire was opened is inexcusable. Further, that Brigadier-General Dyer should have taken no steps to see that some attempt was made to give medical assistance to the dying and the wounded was an omission from his obvious duty. But the gravest feature of the case against Brigadier-General Dyer is his avowed conception of his duty in the circumstances which confronted him.

His Majesty's Government repudiate emphatically the doctrine upon which Brigadier-General Dyer based his action—action which to judge from his own statement might have taken an even more drastic form had he had a larger force at his disposal and had a physical accident not prevented him from using his armoured cars. They have not overlooked the

extreme gravity of the situation as it presented itself to the authorities in India generally and to Brigadier-General Dyer in particular on April the 13th, nor have they failed to appreciate the immensity of the responsibility which Brigadier-General Dyer felt and rightly felt to be imposed upon him by that situation. They think it is possible that the danger to the lives of Europeans and to the safety of the British and Indian troops was greater than appears from the Committee's report. In Amritsar itself violent murder and arson of the most savage description had occurred three days previously and the city was still practically in possession of the mob. From the surrounding country-side reports were hourly being received of similar violent outbreaks and attacks upon communications, and the deficiencies in these reports (due to the success of the attacks on communications) were supplemented by rumours which there was little means of verifying and as little ground for disbelieving. In discharging this responsibility with the small force at his disposal Brigadier-General Dyer naturally could not dismiss from his mind the conditions in the Punjab generally and he was entitled to lay his plans with reference to those conditions. But he was not entitled to select for condign punishment an unarmed crowd which, when he inflicted that punishment, had committed no act of violence, had made no attempt to oppose him by force, and many members of which must have been unaware that they were disobeying his commands.

In passing judgment upon Brigadier-General Dyer for his action on April the 13th, it is impossible to disregard an order which he passed some six days later, and which has become generally known as the "crawling order." It is unnecessary here to repeat the nature of this order or the circumstances out of which it arose. Had the order been carried out as a punishment upon the persons actually guilty of the crime, which it was designed to stigmatise, it would have been difficult to defend; inflicted as it was upon persons who had no connection with that crime, with the object of impressing upon the public of Amritsar through the humiliation of those persons the enormity of the crime committed by certain individuals of that public, the order offended against every canon of civilised Government.

Upon a military commander administering martial law in a hostile country there lies a grave responsibility; when he is compelled to exercise this responsibility over a population which owes allegiance and looks for protection to the Government which he himself is serving, this burden is immeasurably enhanced. It would prejudice the public safety, with the preservation of which he is charged, to fetter his free judgment or action either by the prescription of rigid rules before the event or by over-censorious criticism when the crisis is past. A situation which is essentially military must be dealt with in the light of military considerations, which postulate breadth of view and due appreciation of all the possible contingencies. There are certain standards of conduct which no civilised Government can with impunity neglect, and which His Majesty's Government are determined to uphold. Subject to the due observance of those standards, an officer administering martial law must, and will, remain free to carry out the task imposed upon him in the manner which his judgment dictates to him as best and most effective, and may rely upon the unqualified support of his superiors when his task has been accomplished.

That Brigadier-General Dyer displayed honesty of purpose and unflinching adherence to his conception of his duty cannot for a moment be questioned. But his conception of his duty in the circumstances in which he was placed was so fundamentally at variance with that which His Majesty's Government have a right to expect from and a duty to enforce upon officers who hold His Majesty's commission, that it is impossible to regard him as fitted to remain entrusted with the responsibilities which his rank and position impose upon him. You have reported to me that the Commander-in-Chief has directed Brigadier-General Dyer to resign his appointment as Brigade Commander and has informed him that he would receive no further employment in India, and that you have concurred. I approve this decision and the circumstances of the case have been referred to the Army Council.

4. *The justification for the declaration and continuance of martial law.*—There are no grounds for questioning the decision of the majority of Lord

Hunter's Committee that the declaration of martial law and the partial supersession of the ordinary tribunals in the districts of the Punjab in which martial law was applied were justified (Chapter XI, paragraph 17). As regards the dates to which it was prolonged, it is obvious that the institution of martial law involves the responsibility of deciding when it is to be revoked. The general principle is clear that martial law should remain in force no longer than the public safety demands, but beyond this there are no hard and fast criteria which can govern this decision, and a retrospective judgment in the light of after-events is not permissible. The fact that open disorder had ceased some time before martial law was revoked may have been due to the existence of martial law and its earlier abrogation might have been followed by a recrudescence. Looking back in the light of events, it is permissible to argue that an earlier abrogation was possible, though His Majesty's Government can feel little doubt that this argument would have been less pressed than it has been, had there been no grounds for complaint of the manner in which in some cases martial law was administered. But it is not permissible to condemn the authorities responsible for the decisions taken, who had to rely only on their anticipation of the future.

5. *The justification for Ordinance IV of 1919 giving the Martial Law Commissions jurisdiction to try any offence committed on or after March the 30th.*—The legality of this ordinance is not a point at issue; that question has been recently determined by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Nor is there any valid reason to question the propriety, when (as was the case here) it can legally be done, of ante-dating the effect of an enactment setting up special martial law tribunals and procedure, so as to bring within their jurisdiction persons charged with overt acts of violence, which were the immediate cause of and justification for the declaration of martial law. The original ordinance setting up Martial Law Commissions in the Lahore and Amritsar Districts gave the Commissions jurisdiction to try offences committed on or after April the 13th. Had this date remained unamended, it would have been impossible to try by Commission persons charged with actual participation in the murders, incendiarism and destruction of property which occurred on April the 10th at Amritsar, or persons charged with participation in the riots at Lahore on April the 10th, 11th and 12th, and in the murders at Kasur on the 12th; and if the Government of India with the legal power at their disposal had neglected to correct the anomaly to this extent, they would have omitted an obvious and necessary step towards the rapid restoration of normal conditions. But the use of the power which the ordinance gave in order to apply the special martial law method of trial to persons whose offence consisted in newspaper articles and speeches which were not demonstrably and immediately the cause of the outbreak of open disorder, stands on an entirely different footing and the terms "unfortunate" and "imprudent" which the majority of Lord Hunter's Committee applied to this policy are at all events not exaggerated criticism.

Taking into consideration the acts committed under Ordinance IV of 1919, which it is impossible not to disavow, His Majesty's Government can feel little doubt that the terms of the ordinance itself were too wide, and that the drafting of any future ordinance of a similar kind should ensure due limits to its application.

6. *Administration of Martial Law.*—There is one question with regard to which it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the majority of Lord Hunter's Committee have failed to express themselves in terms which, unfortunately, the facts not only justify but necessitate. In paragraphs 16 to 25 of Chapter XII of their report the majority have dealt with the "intensive" form generally which martial law assumed, and with certain specified instances of undue severity and of improper punishments or orders. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the instances which the Committee have enumerated in detail in both their reports, nor would any useful purpose be served by attempting to assess, with a view to penalties, the culpability of individual officers who were responsible for these orders, but whose conduct in other respects may have been free from blame or actually commendable. But His Majesty's Government must express strong disapproval of these orders and punishments

and ask me to leave to you the duty of seeing that this disapproval shall be unmistakably marked by censure or other action which seems to you necessary upon those who were responsible for them. The instances cited by the Committee gave justifiable ground for the assertion that the administration of martial law in the Punjab was marred by a spirit which prompted—not generally, but unfortunately not uncommonly—the enforcement of punishments and orders calculated, if not intended, to humiliate Indians as a race, to cause unwarranted inconvenience amounting on occasions to injustice, and to flout the standards of propriety and humanity, which the inhabitants not only of India in particular but of the civilised world in general have a right to demand of those set in authority over them. It is a matter for regret that, notwithstanding the conduct of the majority, there should have been some officers in the Punjab who appear to have overlooked the fact that they were administering martial law, not in order to subdue the population of a hostile country temporarily occupied as an act of war, but in order to deal promptly with those who had disturbed the peace of a population owing allegiance to the King Emperor, and in the main profoundly loyal to that allegiance. It is difficult to believe that this would have occurred had the civil authority been able to retain a larger measure of contact with the administration of martial law, and it is of paramount importance, if in the future it should unfortunately be necessary to have recourse to martial law, that some system should be devised which will secure such contact effectively.

A review of the methods and results of the trials by the summary procedure of martial law tribunals would be uncalled for. It is not, however, improper to observe that marked attention has been directed to its disadvantages, and to the extreme divergence between the sentences required by the charges as presented to those courts and by the dictates of justice as they presented themselves to the reviewing authorities. It is to be hoped that, as a result of the experience thus gained, means will be devised whereby martial law tribunals can be improved if they have again to be employed.

7. *The use of bombing aeroplanes at Gujranwala.*—With regard to the use of bombing aeroplanes at Gujranwala on April the 14th, the majority of Lord Hunter's Committee expressed their views as follows: "As to the use of bombs from aeroplanes we do not think that this would be defended by any one save in cases of urgent need, in the absence of other means, and under the strictest limitations even then. In our opinion the first two of these conditions were present in full force"........."We are not prepared to lay down as a charter for rioters that when they succeed in preventing the ordinary resources of Government from being utilised to suppress them, they are to be exempt from having to reckon with such resources as remain." They then proceed to state that no blame can be imputed to the flying officers concerned for carrying out the instructions given to them, but that the action taken under the instructions given illustrates their defectiveness, and they conclude by a recommendation that the formulation of instructions to be given to flying officers in future in similar circumstances should form the subject of careful investigation.

In formulating these conclusions, His Majesty's Government desire to state clearly that reconnaissance, communications, propaganda-dropping and moral effect summarise the normal and correct use of aircraft under conditions of unrest in normally peaceful countries. But emergencies may occur when, owing to distances, or damage to communications, or both, and the progress of murderous mob violence and arson which there is no other means of checking, exceptions from this general position are not only justified but necessary. It is impossible to guarantee by general or special instructions that machine guns or bombs will affect only the crowd which would be justifiably fired upon if troops were available on the ground. But in future explicit orders must be required for the employment of armed aircraft in such emergencies: these orders should be issued in writing by a civil authority, and should authorise only a limited amount of bombing and machine gunfire to be employed to overawe mobs, which are, so far as the airman can judge, actually engaged in crimes of violence. The Government will see to it that instructions on these lines are issued as soon as possible. They regretfully agree

with Lord Hunter's Committee that the instructions issued to the airmen who visited Gujranwala on this occasion left much to be desired in precision.

8. *Sir Michael O'Dwyer.*—It follows from what has been said in earlier paragraphs that on certain points arising out of this enquiry His Majesty's Government do not regard Sir Michael O'Dwyer as immune from criticism. Thus they cannot endorse the unqualified approval which he accorded on insufficient information to the action of Brigadier-General Dyer at Jallianwala Bagh and they think it unfortunate that he did not adhere at the time to his first impulse to withhold both praise and blame on a matter with which as a civil officer he was not in the circumstances directly concerned. The motives which evidently prompted him to adopt another attitude and to maintain that attitude subsequently and in the light of fuller knowledge are less open to criticism.

Secondly, the opinion already expressed on the application of martial law procedure to certain trials must be taken as applying to Sir Michael O'Dwyer in so far as he was personally responsible for the action in question. As regards the administration of martial law generally Sir Michael O'Dwyer had evidently contemplated arrangements by which civil officers would be accorded a recognised position to advise on military administration, and the martial law manual which your Government have under consideration should ensure that in future this plan is brought into operation.

With the general question of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration of the Punjab His Majesty's Government are not now immediately concerned. They recognise that it has formed the subject of much controversy in India and that a widespread impression has been engineered that the Punjab Government under his direction was hostile to the educated classes and was determined to suppress not only illegitimate but also legitimate and constitutional political agitation. While they sincerely trust that this atmosphere may be dispelled, they are fully conscious of the difficulties of the situation with which he was faced. Conspiracy, the activity of enemy agents, the rise in the cost of living and the necessity of furnishing the bulk of the vast number of recruits for the Indian Army which the needs of the Empire required, though fortunately powerless to disturb the loyalty of the province as a whole, caused constant anxiety throughout his term of office. That term is now closed, a long and honoured connection with India is ended, and His Majesty's Government desire here to pay a tribute to the great energy, decision and courage which Sir Michael O'Dwyer brought to his task through a period of exceptional difficulty and to express their appreciation of his services.

9. As to the conclusions which Your Excellency's Government have recorded on other matters arising out of this report, I am glad to find that I am in general accord with your views, save in so far as otherwise appears from the foregoing paragraphs, and I have little further to add at the present moment. Your Excellency's Government will, however, understand that the publication of documents in which the public, both in India and in this country, is vitally interested is not necessarily a final settlement of all the large questions involved. In particular I shall expect you to submit for my early approval the draft of the martial law manual which you have under consideration. To this matter I attach the utmost importance. I need hardly say that I most earnestly trust that occasion may never arise for the enforcement of such rules. But this enquiry will have served a valuable purpose if it results in the enactment of a code of regulations calculated to ensure, so far as human foresight can serve, a system of administration which is at once adequate to repress disorder, to secure the speedy, just and fitting punishment of its promoters, and which yet subverts no more than the fulfilment of these requirements necessitates the ordinary rights and course of life of the people at large, and adheres to the processes of civil justice and Government. For in view of conditions which threaten the existence of the State, martial law is a necessary remedy, but it is a remedy which unless applied with wisdom and good judgment loses its value. It is therefore incumbent upon us to do all in our power to prevent the depreciation of its value by misuse. The same observations apply in my judgment to deportation, an expedient which in its present form it is so notoriously difficult to employ and the effects of which are so incapable of exact estimation.

10. His Majesty's Government found it necessary to criticise in strong terms the conduct of certain officers charged with the administration of martial law and Your Excellency's Government have indicated that all proved cases of abuse of their powers on the part of subordinate officers of the police and other services will receive due notice. But these exceptions apart His Majesty's Government desire me to express to you in no uncertain terms their warm endorsement of your appreciation of the conduct of officers and men, both civil and military, both British and Indian, upon whom fell the heavy task of assisting the people of India to recover their fair name for loyalty and orderliness. The burden thus imposed upon officers and men of His Majesty's British and Indian armies, of his police force and of his civil services who had already borne with fortitude but not without fatigue the trials and strain arising from a long drawn war, was a heavy one. In setting themselves to their task these men proved true to the great traditions of their services.

His Majesty's Government wish further to express the profound regret which they, equally with Your Excellency's Government, feel for the loss of life which these disturbances occasioned, and their deep sympathy with those to whom the events have brought personal bereavement.

11. In conclusion I am glad to have this opportunity of assuring Your Excellency of the sense of obligation which His Majesty's Government feel to you personally for the manner in which you have fulfilled your high trust. Great as is always the burden borne by the Governor-General of India, world-wide circumstances have combined to lay upon you a degree of anxiety such as has only at long intervals fallen upon any of your illustrious predecessors. His Majesty's Government desire that you should be fortified by the knowledge that they continue to repose the fullest confidence in Your Excellency's discretion, inspired as they feel certain it has constantly been by the single aim of the good of the peoples whose Government is committed to your charge.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Sd.) EDWIN S. MONTAGU.

PORT BLAIR.

The 28th May, 1920.

No. 281.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Douglas, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.A., Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd May 1920, or the subsequent date on which he makes over charge of his duties as Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

No. 282.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Beadon, C.I.E., I.A., is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd May 1920, or the subsequent date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 26th May, 1920.

No. 331-A.—The following draft of rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), is published as required by the said section of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 29th June 1920. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT RULES.

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Indian Securities Rules, 1920.

Definitions. 2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, –

(a) "the Act" means the Indian Securities Act, 1920; X of 1920.

(b) "Controller of Currency" means the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency within the meaning of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; II of 1910.

(c) "Deputy Controller of Currency" means a Commissioner of Paper Currency within the meaning of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; II of 1910.

(d) "Form" means a Form as set out in the Schedule to these rules;

(e) "proper demand" means a demand made in writing to the Controller of Currency in accordance with the provisions of these rules; and

(f) "Public Debt Office" means—

(i) with reference to a promissory note, the Public Debt Office, Calcutta,

(ii) with reference to stock or to a bearer bond, the Public Debt Office on the books of which the stock or bond is registered.

Rules relating to Stock.

Payment of interest. 3. Interest on stock shall be paid on warrants issued by the Public Debt Office and payable at Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, as the case may be. Such warrants may, at the request of the holder of the certificate, to be preferred in writing to the Public Debt Office, be made payable at any British treasury or sub-treasury or, in a State in India, at the Head Post Office if there is no British treasury. The presentation of the stock-certificate shall not be required at the time of payment of interest, but the payee shall acknowledge receipt on the back of the warrant.

Issue of duplicate certificate in case of loss or destruction of original. 4. A duplicate stock-certificate may be issued by the Public Debt Office on its being satisfied that the original certificate has been actually lost or destroyed.

Procedure for conversion, etc. 5. Subject to any general or special instructions of the Controller of Currency, the Public Debt Office may, on the application of the holder of the relevant stock-certificate or stock-certificates, and on his receipting the same in Form I, II or III, as the case may be, issue converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities in place thereof.

Recognition of trusts, etc. 6. (1) On a proper demand made by a person in whose name any stock is registered, or by a person into whose name any stock is to be transferred, or by a person who desires to be entered as the proprietor of stock in exchange for promissory notes or bearer bonds held by him, that he may be described in the books of the Public Debt Office with respect to that stock as a trustee, whether as a trustee of the trust specified in the demand or as a trustee without any such qualification, the Controller of Currency shall authorise the Public Debt Office to make such entries in its books and in any stock-certificate issued in connection therewith as he considers reasonably necessary for the purpose of complying with the demand.

(2) If the demand is made by a person in whose name stock is registered or by a person into whose name stock is to be transferred, the stock-certificate must be transmitted to the Controller of Currency with the demand.

(3) Where any transfer-deed, power-of-attorney or other document purporting to be executed by a stock-holder described in the books of the Public Debt Office as a trustee is produced to the Public Debt Office, the Public Debt Office shall not be concerned to inquire whether the stock-holder is entitled under the terms of the trust to give any such power or to execute such deed or other document, and may act on the transfer-deed, power-of-attorney or document in the same manner as though the stock-holder had not been so described, and whether the stock-holder is or is not described in the transfer-deed, power-of-attorney or document as a trustee, and whether he does or does not purport to execute the transfer-deed, power-of-attorney or document in his capacity as a trustee.

Recognition of office-holders. 7. (1) Where any person is the holder of an office other than a public office, the Controller of Currency may, in the case of any account of Government stock to be opened and kept with such person either alone or jointly with other persons, authorise the description of such person in the books of the Public Debt Office by the name of his office.

(2) Where any person holding any Government stock, whether alone or jointly with other persons is the holder of any office other than a public office, the Controller of Currency may, on a proper demand made by that person, or in the case of a joint account, by all the stock-holders, authorise the Public Debt Office to close

the existing account and to open an account with respect to that stock, or alter the existing account, so that it shall become an account under the official description of that person, either alone or jointly with the other stock-holders, according to the terms of the demand, and the Controller of Currency may authorise the Public Debt Office to make such entries in its books as he considers reasonably necessary for the purpose of complying with the demand.

(3) Where any authorisation has been given under sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2), the personal name of the office-holder need not be stated in the accounts, and any document relating to the stock concerned may be executed by the person for the time being holding the office described in the account as if his personal name were so stated.

(4) Before acting on any demand purporting to be made, or on any document purporting to be executed, in pursuance of this rule by a person as being the holder of any office, the Controller of Currency may require the production of evidence that such person is the holder for the time being of that office.

Receipt required on discharge of a stock-certificate.

8. When a stock-certificate is presented for discharge, a receipt shall be taken on the certificate itself or a separate receipt shall be given by the party presenting it.

Rules relating to Promissory Notes.

Payment of interest.

9. Interest on a Government promissory note shall be paid at the Public Debt Office or at any treasury or sub-treasury for payment of interest at which the note has been enfaced, but only on the presentation of the note itself and on signature by the payee of a receipt in Form IV.

When receipt for renewal may be required.

10. The holder of any such note may be required to receipt the same for renewal in any of the following cases, and, where such requisition has been made, payment of any further interest on such note may be refused until the note is receipted for renewal and actually renewed, namely:—

(a) if the note has been enfaced for payment of interest at a district treasury and the holder thereof desires such payment to be made at Calcutta;

(b) if only sufficient room remains on the back of the note for one further indorsement or if any word is written upon the note across any existing indorsement or indorsements;

(c) if the note is torn or in any way damaged or crowded with writing or unfit, in the opinion of the officer before whom it is produced for payment of interest, for receiving indorsement;

(d) if any indorsement is not clear and distinct or does not indicate the payee or payees, as the case may be, by name or, in the case of office-holders, by office, or is made otherwise than in one of the indorsement cages on the back of the note;

(e) if the note having been enfaced three times for payment of interest is presented for re-enfacement; and

(f) if, in the opinion of the Public Debt Office, the title of the person presenting the note for payment of interest is irregular or not fully proved.

Report to the Public Debt Office of loss or destruction of promissory note.

11. (1) Every application for the issue of a duplicate note in place of a Government promissory note which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed, either wholly or in part, shall be addressed to the Public Debt Office, and shall be accompanied by a statement of the following particulars, namely:—

(a) particulars of the note according to the following form:—

promissory note for Rs. , No. of the per cent loan of ;

(b) the last half-year for which interest has been paid;

(c) the person to whom such interest was paid;

(d) the person in whose name the note was issued (if known);

(e) particulars of coupons attached (if any);

(f) the place for payment of interest at which the note was for the time being enfaced;

(g) the circumstances attending the loss or destruction; and

(h) whether the loss was reported to the police.

(2) Such letter shall be accompanied by—

(a) the Post Office registration receipt for the letter containing the note, if the same was lost in transmission by registered post;

(b) a copy of the police report, if the loss was reported to the police;

(c) a letter signed by the officer of the treasury or Presidency Bank where interest was last paid, certifying the last payment of interest made on the note, and, if interest was paid out of Calcutta, to whom it was made;

(d) if the applicant is not the last registered holder, an affidavit sworn before a Magistrate testifying that the applicant was the last legal holder of the promissory note, and all documentary evidence necessary to trace back the title to the last registered holder; and

(e) any portions or fragments which may remain of the lost or destroyed note.

(3) A duplicate of the letter to the Public Debt Office, but not of its enclosures, shall also be sent to the treasury where interest is payable.

Notification in Gazette.

12. The loss or destruction of a Government promissory note or portion of a Government promissory note shall be further notified by the applicant in three successive issues of the Gazette of India and of the local official Gazette, if any, of the place where the loss or destruction occurred. Such notification shall be in the form following, or as nearly in such form as circumstances permit:—

"Lost" (or "destroyed," as the case may be).—

Th Government promissory note No. of the per cent loan of for Rs. , originally standing in the name of , and last indorsed to , the proprietor, by whom it was never indorsed to any other person, having been lost / destroyed notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest

thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of person notifying.......... ....

Residence.............................,"

13. (1) On the expiry of six months from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 12, the Controller of Currency shall, if only a portion of the note has been lost or destroyed and if he is satisfied of its loss or destructi n and of the justice of the claim of the applicant, and if a portion of the note sufficient for the identification of the note has been produced, cause the particulars of the note to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Act, and shall order the Public Debt Office to issue to the applicant, on the execution of an indemnity bond in the Form and for the amount hereinafter provided, a duplicate note in place of that of which a portion has been so lost or destroyed.

Issue of duplicate note and taking of indemnity.

(2) If no portion or no sufficient portion of the note so lost or destroyed has been produced, the Controller of Currency shall, on the expiry of two years from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 12, if *prima facie* grounds exist for believing that the note has been lost or destroyed and that the claim of the applicant is just, cause the particulars of the note so lost or destroyed to be included in a list such as is referred to in subsection (3) of section 10 of the Act, and shall pass a provisional order requiring the Public Debt Office—

(a) to pay to the applicant, on the execution of an indemnity bond such as is hereinafter mentioned, the interest in respect of the note so lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate note, and

(b) to issue to the applicant, unless reasons to the contrary appear (in which case the matter shall be referred back to the Controller of Currency), on the expiry of six years from the date of publication, as hereinafter provided, of the list in which the lost or destroyed note is first included and on the execution of an indemnity bond such as is hereinafter mentioned, a duplicate note in place of that so lost or destroyed :

Provided that, if the date on which the note is due for repayment falls earlier than the date on which the period of six years prescribed in this rule expires, the Controller of Currency shall, within six weeks of the former date, invest the principal amount due on the note in the Post Office Savings Bank, and shall repay this amount, together with any interest which may have accrued thereon in such Bank, to the applicant at the time when a duplicate note would otherwise have been issued.

(3) In making an order under this rule, the Controller of Currency may direct that the indemnity bond be executed by the applicant alone or by the applicant and two sureties, as the Controller of Currency may think fit.

14. A provisional order passed under sub-rule (2) of rule 13 shall, on the expiry of the six years referred to therein, become final :

Alteration of order, etc.

Provided that the Controller of Currency may, at any time prior to the issue of a duplicate note, if he finds sufficient reason, alter or cancel any such order, and may also direct that the interval before the issue of a duplicate note shall be extended by such period, not exceeding six years, as he may think fit.

15. Indemnity bonds shall,

Indemnity bonds.

(a) when taken on the issue of a duplicate note or notes, ordinarily be taken as nearly as may be in Form V and be for twice the amount of such note or notes, and

(b) when taken on the issue of orders for payment of interest, ordinarily be taken as nearly as may be in Form VI and be for twice the amount of the interest involved, that is to say, twice the aggregate amount of all back interest accrued due on the note *plus* twice the amount of all interest to accrue due thereon during the period which will have to elapse before the issue of a duplicate note can be made.

16. (1) The list referred to in rule 13 shall be published half-yearly in the Gazette of India in the months of January and July, or as soon afterwards as may be convenient.

Publication of list.

(2) All notes in respect of which an order has been passed under that rule shall be included in the first list published next after the passing of such order and in every succeeding list until the expiration of six years from the date of first publication.

(3) The list shall contain the following particulars regarding each note included therein, namely, the name of the loan, the number of the note, its value, the name of the person to whom it was issued, the date from which it bears interest, the name of the applicant for a duplicate, the number and date of the order passed by the Controller of Currency for payment of interest or issue of a duplicate, and the date of publication of the list in which the note was first included.

17. Subject to any general or special instructions of the Controller of Currency, the Public Debt Office may, on the application of the holder,

Form of receipt for renewal, consolidation, etc.

(a) renew, sub-divide or consolidate a Government promissory note or notes, provided that the note or notes has or have been receipted in Form VII, VIII or IX, as the case may be, or

(b) convert the note or notes into a stock-certificate, provided that the note or notes has or have been indorsed, " Pay to the Governor General of India in Council, " or

(c) convert the note or notes into bearer bonds provided that the note or notes has or have been indorsed in Form X.

18. The certificate required under the proviso to section 12 of the Act shall be a certificate signed by the Collector of the district in which the applicant resides after such inquiry (if any) as may in his opinion be necessary to determine the matters in question referred to therein

Proviso for renewal of promissory notes held by managing member of Hindu joint family subject to *Mitakshara* Law.

19. (1) The Controller of Currency shall exercise the powers and perform the duties referred to in section 13 of the Act.

Prescribed officer in case of dispute as to title.

(2) Any declaration made under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of that section shall be published in three successive issues of the Gazette of India and the local official Gazette, as soon as possible after the date on which the declaration is made.

20. When a promissory note is presented for discharge, a receipt shall be taken on the note itself.

Receipt required on discharge of a promissory note.

Rules relating to Bearer Bonds.

21. Interest on a bearer bond shall be paid to any person who presents the coupon entitling him to such interest at the Public Debt Office or the treasury at which the bond is registered for payment of interest

Payment of interest.

22. (1) Every application for the issue of a duplicate bond in place of a bearer bond which is, or the coupons of which are, alleged to have been lost or destroyed, or which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed together with its coupons, shall be addressed to the Public Debt Office, and shall be accompanied by a registration fee of Re. 1 per bond and a statement of the following particulars, namely :—

Report to the Public Debt Office of loss or destruction of bearer bond.

(1) particulars of the number and value of the bearer bond and the loan to which it belongs;

(2) particulars of coupons alleged to have been lost or in the possession of the claimant, as the case may be ;

(3) the name of the Public Debt Office or treasury at which the bond has been registered for payment of interest ;

(4) the circumstances attending the loss or destruction ; and

(5) whether the loss was reported to the police

(2) Such letter shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) the Post Office registration receipt for the letter containing the bearer bond or coupons, or both, if lost in transmission by registered post ;

(*b*) a copy of the police report, if the loss was reported to the police ;

(*c*) a letter signed by the officer of the treasury or Presidency Bank where interest was last paid, certifying the last payment of a coupon with regard to the bond ;

(*d*) an affidavit sworn before a Magistrate testifying that the applicant was the last legal holder of the bearer bond ; and

(*e*) any portions or fragments which may remain of the lost or destroyed bearer bond or coupons, or both.

(3) A duplicate of the letter to the Public Debt Office, but not of its enclosures, shall also be sent to the treasury at which the bond is registered for payment of coupons.

23. The loss or destruction of a bearer bond or coupons, or both, shall be further notified by the applicant in three successive issues of the Gazette of India and of the local official Gazette, if any, of the place where the loss or destruction occurred. Such notification shall be in the form following or as nearly in such form as circumstances permit :

Notification in Gazette.

"Lost" (or "destroyed" as the case may be).—The bearer bond No.——of the——per cent. loan

Coupons relating to bearer bond No.——of the——per of—for Rs——(together with coupons or without coupons)

cent. loan of——for Rs.——

having been $\frac{\text{lost}}{\text{destroyed}}$, notice is hereby given that application is about to be made to the Public Debt Office for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the undersigned.

Name of person notifying ....

Residence ....

24. Where a bearer bond is reported to be lost or destroyed, and the coupons are in the possession of the person claiming to be the owner of the bond and coupons, the Controller of Currency shall, on the expiry of six months from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 23, if satisfied that the bond has been lost or destroyed, cause the particulars of the bond so lost or destroyed to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (*3*) of section 10 of the Act, and shall order the Public Debt Office to issue to the applicant a duplicate bond with coupons and to pay the amount of any coupons which may be due on the execution of an indemnity bond taken as nearly as may be in Form V for twice the value of the bond lost or destroyed and on the surrender of the unpaid coupons of the original bond.

Issue of duplicate on indemnity when bond only lost or destroyed.

25. Where both a bearer bond and its coupons are reported to be lost or destroyed, the Controller of Currency shall, on the expiry of two years from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 23, if *prima facie* grounds exist for believing that the bond and coupons have been lost or destroyed, and that the claim of the applicant is just, cause the particulars of the bond and coupons so lost or destroyed to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (*3*) of section 10 of the Act, and shall pass a provisional order requiring the Public Debt Office, on the expiry of six years from the date of publication, as provided, of the list in which the lost or destroyed bond or coupons are first included and on the execution of an indemnity bond taken as nearly as may be in Form V for twice the value of the bond and twice the value of the coupons due for payment, and unless reasons to the contrary appear (in which case the matter shall be referred back to the Controller of Currency),—

Issue of duplicate on indemnity when both bond and coupons lost or destroyed.

(*a*) to issue to the applicant a duplicate bond with coupons, and

(*b*) to pay the amount of any coupon which may be due :

Provided that, if the date on which the bearer bond is due for repayment falls earlier than the date on which the period of six years prescribed in this rule expires, the Controller of Currency shall, within six weeks of the former date, invest the amount of the bond in the Post Office Savings Bank, and shall repay this amount, together with any interest which may have accrued thereon in such Bank, to the applicant at the time when a duplicate bond would otherwise have been issued.

Issue of duplicate on indemnity when coupons only lost or destroyed.

26. Where the coupons only of a bearer bond are reported to be lost or destroyed, the Controller of Currency shall, on the expiry of two years from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 23, if *prima facie* grounds exist for believing that the coupons have been lost or destroyed, and that the claim of the applicant is just, cause the particulars of the coupons so lost or destroyed to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (*3*) of section 10 of the Act, and shall pass a provisional order requiring the Public Debt Office, on the expiry of six years from the date of publication, as hereinafter provided, of the list in which the lost or destroyed coupons are first included and on the execution of an indemnity bond taken as nearly as may be in Form V for twice the value of the coupons due for payment, and unless reasons to the contrary appear (in which case the matter shall be referred back to the Controller of Currency),—

(*a*) to issue to the applicant a duplicate bond with coupons, and

(*b*) to pay the amount of any coupons which may be due.

27. A provisional order passed under rule 25 or rule 26 shall, on the expiry of the six years referred to in these rules, become final:

Alteration of order, etc.

Provided that the Controller of Currency may at any time prior to the issue of a duplicate bond, if he finds sufficient reasons, alter or cancel any such order and may also direct that the interval before the issue of a duplicate bond shall be extended by such period, not exceeding six years, as he thinks fit.

Indemnity bonds.

28. (1) In making any order under rule 24, 25 or 26 the Controller of Currency may direct that the indemnity bond be executed by the applicant alone or by the applicant and two sureties, as the Controller of Currency may think fit.

Publication of list.

29. (1) The list referred to in rules 24, 25 and 26 shall be published half-yearly in the *Gazette of India* in the months of January and July, or as soon afterwards as may be convenient.

(2) All bearer bonds and coupons in respect of which an order has been passed under any of those rules shall be included in the first list published next after the passing of such order and in every succeeding list until the expiry of six years from the date of first publication or from the date of the last payment of a coupon, whichever is the later date.

(3) The list shall contain the following particulars in the case of each bond included therein, namely, the name of the loan, the number of the lost bearer bond, its value, the dividend numbers and dates of the lost coupons, if any, the name of the applicant for a duplicate, and the date of publication of the list in which the bond was first included.

Prescribed officer for renewal, conversion, etc.

30. Subject to any general or special instructions of the Controller of Currency, the Public Debt Office may, on the application of the holder, renew, convert, sub divide or consolidate a bearer bond or bearer bonds.

Receipt not required on discharge, etc., of a bearer bond.

31. When a bearer bond is presented for discharge, renewal, conversion or consolidation, no receipt shall be required.

General.

Powers of the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay.

32. Subject to any general or special instructions of the Controller of Currency, the powers conferred under these rules on the Controller of Currency may be exercised by the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, in respect of Government securities interest on which is payable within the Bombay Presidency or the Central Provinces.

Fees.

33. The following fees shall be paid in respect of applications under sections 10, 12 and 15 of the Act, namely :—

For each renewed, converted, consolidated, subdivided or duplicate security, 4 annas per cent. if the new security does not exceed in amount Rs. 400, and Re. 1 if the new security exceeds that sum :

Provided that no fee shall be payable—

(*a*) in respect of the renewal of a bearer bond, and

(*b*) in respect of the renewal of a note which bears no indorsement other than an indorsement by a Presidency Bank, the Controller of Currency, his Deputy or Assistant or an Accountant General, his Deputy or Assistant, and the renewal indorsement, or when such renewal is required only on account of there being no further space on the note in which to record payment or enfacement for payment of interest.

Indemnity bonds.

34. An indemnity bond taken on the issue of a renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided security shall be, as nearly as may be, in Form XI and shall be for twice the amount of the security or securities, as the case may be, with two sureties.

Special procedure in certain cases.

Government securities held by minor or lunatic.

35. (1) When a Government security stands in the name of or is held by a minor or a lunatic who is incapable of managing his affairs, interest or the capital sum payable on the maturity of the loan may, where, in the case of interest payable, the nominal value of the security, or in other cases the sum payable, does not exceed five thousand rupees, be paid to the father or, if he be dead, to the mother of such person on the officer making the payment being satisfied as to the identity of the father, or mother, as the case may be.

(2) If such payment be made at a place other than that at which such minor or lunatic and his father or mother ordinarily reside, payment

may be made on production of a certificate of identity signed by any Magistrate.

(3) When an applicant for payment is neither the father nor the mother of the minor or lunatic, and when the value of the securities standing in the name of such person does not exceed Rs. 5,000, payment may be made on production of a certificate by the Magistrate of the district in which such person ordinarily resides, to the effect that the applicant is the actual guardian of such person.

(4) If the value of the securities standing in the name of a minor or lunatic exceeds Rs. 5,000, payment shall not be made unless and until the applicant for payment shall have produced evidence to the satisfaction of the officer making payment that he is the legal guardian of such person.

Small holdings of deceased persons.

36. Subject to any general or special orders of the Controller of Currency, a Deputy or Assistant Controller of Currency or, in the absence of such an officer, an Accountant General or Comptroller may determine the person entitled to the security or securities of a deceased person, aggregating not more than Rs. 5,000, and may in general exercise the functions and perform the duties referred to in section 19 of the Act.

When maker of a document is unable to write.

37. (1) If any person by whom any document relating to a Government security is to be executed, or by whom an indorsement is to be made on a promissory note, satisfies a Magistrate that he is for any reason unable to write, and that the effect of the document or indorsement is fully understood by him, and that he is the person whom he represents himself to be, such Magistrate may, at the request of that person and subject to the provisions of this rule, execute the document or sign the indorsement on his behalf.

(2) Where any such document is to be executed or indorsement signed by a Magistrate under this rule on behalf of any person, the Magistrate shall execute the document or sign the indorsement in the presence of that person, and shall enter below his own signature a certificate to the effect that the document was executed, or the indorsement signed, as the case may be, at the request of that person after having been previously read over to the latter, and that he is satisfied that the effect of the document or indorsement is fully understood by such person.

Special securities issued to Ruling Princes.

38. (1) Government securities may be issued to the ruler of a State in India at his request in Form XII, provided that—

(a) the ruler has been admitted to this privilege by order of the Governor General in Council, and

(b) the total amount for which the ruler applies is not less than Rs. 50,000.

(2) Notes issued in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall be in the name of the ruler and his successors and property in them, save as otherwise provided, shall devolve by succession.

(3) Any such note may be negotiated by indorsement by the ruler of the State for the time being.

(4) The transferee of any such note shall not be capable of negotiating or drawing interest on the same when so transferred, but shall be entitled on surrender to the Public Debt Office of the note or notes so transferred to obtain therefrom Government securities of a like denomination and amount.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See rule 2 (d).*)

FORM I.

(*See rule 5.*)

Form of Indorsement for Conversion of Stock Certificates into $\frac{\text{Bearer Bonds}}{\text{Promissory Notes}}$.

Received in lieu of this stock certificate $\frac{\text{Bearer Bonds}}{\text{Promissory Notes}}$ of Rs.

each (*together with a new stock certificate for the balance amounting to Rs.*) with interest payable at Treasury.

Signature of the registered holder or his duly authorised representative.

FORM II.

(See rule 5.)

Form of Indorsement for Consolidation of Stock Certificates.

Received in lieu of stock certificates Nos. for Rs. respectively of the per cent. loan of a stock certificate for Rs. of the per cent. loan of with interest payable at Treasury.

Signature of the registered holder or his duly authorised representative.

FORM III.

(See rule 5.)

Form of Indorsement for Sub-Division of a Stock Certificate.

Received in lieu of this stock certificate stock certificates for Rs. respectively of the per cent. loan of with interest payable at Treasury.

Signature of the registered holder or his duly authorised representative.

FORM IV.

(See rule 9.)

Receipt for Interest on Government Promissory Notes.

Per cent. Loan of ____________________

Received from the Government Treasury at ____________________ interest due on Promissory Notes as follows :—

No. of Note. *N.B.*—If the number is in a fractional form, the upper No. only need be quoted.	Amount of each Note.	Amount of half-yearly interest.			For how many half-years interest is due	Total amount due.			Date up to which interest is due.	Name of holder of Notes.
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		
					TOTAL ...					
					Deduct—Income-Tax at pies ...					
					Net amount payable					

Total received (in words) ____________________

Signature ____________________

FORM V.

(*See rules 15, 24, 25 and 26.*)

Know all Men by these presents that we

(Principal and 2 Sureties with address of each.)

are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and every two of us bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators representative and assigns severally firmly by these presents sealed with our respective seals dated this day of in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and . And each of us the said

(Principal an Sureties.)

doth hereby for himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal other than the said High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction the same may at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Whereas the above bounden

ha caused to be represented to the said (Principal.) Secretary of State in Council that

was lately and until the loss thereof hereinafter mentioned the legal and rightful holder and still is the owner of and absolutely entitled to certain Promissory Note / Bearer Bond of the Government of India the number amount and other particulars of which are set forth in the schedule hereto and that the said Government Promissory Note / Bearer Bond, sometime since

And Whereas the said (Principal) having applied to the Controller of Currency for New Note / Bearer Bond in lieu of the said Note / Bearer Bond so alleged to have been as aforesaid the said Controller of Currency for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council has on the aforesaid representation of the said acceded to the said application on condition of

(Principal) the said

and two sufficient sureties executing such Bond as above written and the said (Principal)

(Sureties).

have accordingly as such sureties agreed to execute the said Bond with such condition as hereunder is written **Now the condition** of the above written Bond is such that if the above bounden

(Principal and 2 Sureties.)

their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns do and shall from time to time if and when the said Note / Bearer Bond so alleged to have been as aforesaid shall happen to be found or come to his or their or any or either of their possession or power or to the possession or power of any other person in trust for him or them or any of them immediately deliver or cause to be delivered the same to the said Controller of Currency for the time being or the person for the time being exercising his functions on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council to be cancelled destroyed or otherwise dealt with as may seem meet and further in case the original of the said Promissory Note / Bearer Bond shall have already come or shall hereafter come to the hands of any person or body corporate whomsoever under such circumstances as may entitle the holder thereof to demand payment of the same or the interest thereof from the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or in case the said Promissory Note / Bearer Bond or the principal sum therein mentioned or any interest in respect thereof shall at any time hereafter have to be paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment by the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any officer or person on his behalf then and in either of such cases if the said

(Principal and Sureties.)

their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time repay to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns the amount of the said Promissory Note / Bearer Bond which shall have come or shall come to the hands of such person or body corporate as aforesaid or which shall hereafter have to be paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment as aforesaid together with all interest which the Government of India shall have paid thereon and also all costs as between attorney and client and all charges losses damages

and expenses that shall or may have been incurred by or occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government by reason of or consequent upon the issuing of the new $\frac{\text{Note}}{\text{Bearer Bond}}$ aforesaid and further if the said (Principal and Sureties.)

their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time and at all times hereafter well and sufficiently save defend keep harmless and indemnified the said Secretary of State in Council his successors assigns and the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government and each and every of them of from and against all and all manner of action and actions suit and suits and other legal proceedings costs charges damages and expenses whatsoever which shall or may at any time or times hereafter be brought commenced or sued by any person or body corporate whomsoever or whatsoever against or happen or be occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government for or on account or in respect or by reason of the said $\frac{\text{Promissory Note}}{\text{Bearer Bond}}$ so represented to have been as aforesaid or the principal or interest thereby secured or any part thereof or by reason or in respect of or consequent upon the issuing of a new $\frac{\text{Note}}{\text{Bearer Bond}}$ as aforesaid or of any $\frac{\text{Note}}{\text{Bearer Bond}}$ or $\frac{\text{Notes}}{\text{Bearer Bonds}}$ which may hereafter by substitution sub-division renewal or otherwise represent the said Promissory Note or the new $\frac{\text{Note}}{\text{Bearer Bond}}$ so issued as aforesaid then the above written Bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered by (Principal.)

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address.

Signed sealed and delivered by (First Surety.)

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address.

Signed sealed and delivered by (Second Surety.)

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address.

Principal identified by me

Occupation and address

First surety identified by me

Occupation and address

Second surety identified by me

Occupation and address

Bond explained to above principal and sureties by me

Occupation and address

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING BOND.

FORM VI.

(*See rule 15*).

(Principal and 2 sureties with address of each.)

Know all men by these presents that we

are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of

Rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and every two of us bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns severally firmly by these presents sealed with our respective seals dated this day of in the Christian year One thousand nine hundred and . And each of us the said

(Principal and 2 sureties.)

doth hereby for himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal other than the said High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction the same may at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Whereas the above bounden (Principal.) ha caused to be represented to the said Secretary of State in Council that was lately and until the loss thereof hereinafter mentioned the legal and rightful holder and still is the owner of and absolutely entitled to certain Promissory Note of the Government of India the number amount and other particulars of which are set forth in the schedule hereto and that the said Government Promissory Note some time since

And whereas the said ha (Principal.) applied to the Controller of Currency to the Government of India to continue to pay interest to upon the said Note so alleged to have been as aforesaid from the date on which interest appears from the Books of the Public Debt Office to have been last paid thereon up to the end of the half-year preceding the date fixed for the issue to the said (Principal.) of a duplicate of such Note and the said Controller of Currency for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council has on the aforesaid representation of the said (Principal.) acceded to the said application for payment of interest as aforesaid on condition of the said and two sufficient sureties executing such Bond as above written and the said (Principal.) have accordingly as such sureties agreed to execute (Sureties.) the said Bond with such condition as hereunder is written And whereas on the further application of the said (Principal.) the said Controller of Currency has ordered that the said Note so alleged to have been as aforesaid shall be included in the next half-yearly list published pursuant to Rule 16 made by the Government of India under Section 24 of the Indian Securities Act 1920 of securities lost or destroyed in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of such duplicate security as next hereinafter mentioned and that six years after the publication of the list in which the said Note is first mentioned if no reason to the contrary appear a duplicate of the said Note shall be issued to the said (Principal.)

Now the condition of the above written Bond is such that if the above bounden (Principal and 2 sureties.)

their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns do and shall from time to time if and when the said Note so alleged to have been as aforesaid shall happen to be found or come to their or any or either of their possession or power or to the possession or power of any other person in trust for them or any of them immediately deliver or cause to be delivered the same to the said Controller of Currency for the time being or the person for the time being exercising his functions on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council in order that a memorandum of all payments of interest which may have been made as aforesaid may be duly indorsed thereon And further in case the original of the said Note shall have already come or shall hereafter come to the hands of any person or body corporate whomsoever under such

circumstances as may entitle the holder thereof to demand payment of the interest thereof from the said Secretary of State in Council his successor or assigns or in case any interest in respect thereof shall at any time hereafter have to be paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment by the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any officer or person on this

(Principal and sureties.) behalf then and in either of such cases if the said

their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time repay to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns the amount of all interest which shall hereafter have been paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment as aforesaid and also all costs as between attorney and client and all charges losses damages and expenses that shall or may have been incurred by or occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government by reason of or consequent upon the said Controller of Currency continuing to

(Principal.) pay interest upon the said Note to the said

(Principal and sureties.) as aforesaid And further if the said

their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time and at all times hereafter well and sufficiently save defend keep harmless and indemnified the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns and the Officer Servants or Agents of the Government and each and every of them of from and against all and all manner of action and actions suit and suits and other legal proceedings costs charges damages and expenses whatsoever which shall or may at any time or times hereafter be brought commenced or sued by any person or body corporate whomsoever and whatsoever against or happen or be occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government for or on account or in respect or by reason of the said Note so represented to have been as aforesaid or the interest thereby secured or any part thereof or by reason or in respect of or consequent upon

(Principal.) the said Controller of Currency continuing to pay interest to the said

upon the said Note as aforesaid then the above written Bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue

(Principal.) Signed sealed and delivered by

In presence of

Witness

Occupation and address

(1st surety.) Signed sealed and delivered by

In presence of

Witness

Occupation and address

Signed sealed and delivered by (2nd surety.)

In presence of

Witness

Occupation and address

Principal identified by me

Occupation and address

1st surety identified by me

Occupation and address

2nd surety identified by me

Occupation and address

Bond explained to the above principal and sureties by me

Occupation and address

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING BOND.

FORM VII.

[*See rule 17* (3).]

Form of Indorsement for renewal of a Promissory Note.

Received in lieu hereof a renewed note payable to (*name of holder*), with interest payable at ______________ Treasury.

holder

Signature of the ______________ ______________

duly authorised representative of (*name of holder*).

FORM VIII.

[*See rule 17* (a).]

Form of Indorsement for sub-division of a Promissory Note.

Received in lieu hereof________________notes for Rs.__________

respectively, payable to (*name of holder*), with interest payable at__________

__________________Treasury.

holder

*Signature of the*________________ ________________

duly authorised representative of (*name of holder*).

FORM IX.

[*See rule 17* (a).]

Form of Indorsement for consolidation of Promissory Notes.

Received in lieu hereof a new note payable to (*name of holder*) for Rs.______________by consolidation with Promissory Note or Notes Nos.______________(*mentioning the numbers and amounts of the other notes desired to be consolidated with it and specifying the loan*) with interest payable at______________Treasury.

holder

*Signature of the*________________ ________________

duly authorised representative of (*name of holder*).

FORM X.

[*See rule 17* (c).]

Form of Indorsement for conversion of Promissory Notes into Bearer Bonds.

Received in lieu hereof and of notes numbers______________in the loan of__________of the value of__________Rs.__________a bearer bond (or bonds) of Rs.__________each amounting to Rs.__________with interest payable at__________Treasury.

Signature of the holder or duly authorised representative of holder. } ________________

FORM XI.

(See rule 34.)

Know all Men by these presents that we

The obligor and his sureties are the parties.

are held and firmly bound to THE BANK OF BENGAL, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, in the sum of Rupees
of lawful money current at Calcutta, to be paid to the said BANK OF BENGAL, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, or to the said Bank's certain attorneys successors or assigns for which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves and each of us our and each of our Executors Administrators and personal representatives and every of them jointly and severally by these presents sealed with our respective seals. Dated this day of 1 .

Whereas a certain Promissory Note or securit of the Government of India, No. of the per cent. Loan of

for Rs.

dated the day of 1 , were drawn for and on behalf of the then Secretary of State in Council for India by the order and under the authority of the then Governor-General of India in Council in favour of one

Here recite facts and defects in endorsements.

And whereas the said
has applied to the said BANK OF BENGAL, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, to renew the said Promissory Note or securit in favor and in proper name which the said BANK OF BENGAL, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, have consented and agreed to do on the said

with two good and sufficient sureties entering into and executing the above written Bond or obligation subject nevertheless to the condition hereunder written and whereas the above bounden

at the request of the said

have agreed to become sureties for and to join with in executing the abovewritten Bond or obligation. Now the condition of the abovewritten Bond or obligation is such that if the above bounden

and each of them their and each of their Executors Administrators or legal personal representatives or any or either of them shall from time to time and at all times hereafter well and effectually save defend keep harmless and indemnified the Secretary of State for India and the said BANK OF BENGAL, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and their lands tenements goods chattels and effects of from and against the issue of the renewed note or securit in lieu and in place of the said Promissory Note or securit of the Government of India, No. of the

per cent. loan of for Rupees

dated the day of I , and standing in the name of

and also from the payment of all interest which has accrued due thereon and shall from time to time hereafter accrue due thereon and also of from and against all and all manner of actions suits claims and demands whatsoever which may be instituted commenced or prosecuted or made upon or against the Secretary of State for India and the said BANK OF BENGAL, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, by any person or persons whomsoever being or claiming to be entitled thereto or for or on account or under colour of the said Promissory Note or securit or of such renewed note or securit as aforesaid or the interest now due and from time to time hereafter accruing due thereon respectively and of from and against all loss costs charges and expenses whatsoever which the Secretary of State and the said BANK OF BENGAL, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, shall sustain incur or be put to by reason or for or on account or under colour of the renewal of such promissory note or securit or for or on account or under colour of the non-payment of such promissory note or securit or of the interest now due or hereafter to accrue due thereon to any person or persons being or claiming to be entitled thereto or for or on account or by reason of these presents then the abovewritten Bond or obligation shall be void and of no effect but otherwise the same shal remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed and delivered

FORM XII.

(*See rule 38.*)

Form of Special Notes issued to Rulers of States in India.

Government ________ per cent. ____________ loan of ____________

Rs. ____________ At ________________ per cent.

Of (*name of loan*) Public Debt Office,

The Governor General of India in Council hereby promises on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council to pay

To His Highness the Raja of ____________________, or his successor The Raja of ________________, for the time being at the General Treasury at Fort William on (*here state the date of discharge of the loan*)

Rupees ________________________

and to pay to the said Raja and His Successors Rajas of ______________ for the time being at the General Treasury above mentioned interest on such sum from the ______________ to the date on which the same shall become payable as aforesaid at the rate of ________ per cent. per annum such interest to be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the ________________ and on the ______________ in every year. Provided always that the said principal sum of Rupees ________________________ or any part thereof and the right to receive the same and the interest thereon as aforesaid may at any time be transferred absolutely by the Raja for the time being entitled to receive the interest thereon and the Governor General of India in Council hereby agrees on surrender of this special Note to issue to the said Raja or any of His Successors Raja of ____________________, for the time being and holder of this Note, Promissory Notes of the ____________ per cent Loan of ________ in the usual form for the whole or part of the said principal sum according to the request of the Raja making the surrender and to any transferee or transferees under the power aforesaid, Promissory Notes of the same Loan in the usual form for the amount transferred and to the said Raja a special Note in this form for any balance thereof not represented by the Notes so issued.

________ dated the ________ day of ____________ No.

19

Superintendent.
(Public Debt Office)

Controller of Currency,

for

M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Offg., Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 2nd June 1920.

No. 1004.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation of the Hon'ble Justice Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Rauf, Barrister-at-Law, of his office of Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, and in pursuance of

t of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5 Cap.

, to act as an Additional Judge of that

umes charge of his duties as such up to the

Pages 605—672 of Part II of this week's Gazette will be published with next week's Gazette.

the 3rd June 1920.

No. 1022.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of Rule 41 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no fee shall be payable by *ex*-officers of His Majesty's Navy, Army or Air Force so long as they are entitled to wear military uniform, or by officers of the Indian Army Reserve after release from Army service, in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in Form XIII under Rule 29 of the said rules for the possession or carrying of revolvers or automatic pistols which formed part of their equipment as officers when in military employ.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st June 1920.

No. 2140-Est. A.—The services of Lieutenant C. King, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 12th April 1920.

A. N. L. CATER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 2nd June 1920.

No. 1587-F.—In modification of the notification in the Finance Department No. 1217-F., dated the 16th April 1920, it is hereby notified for public information that with effect from Wednesday, the 2nd June 1920, and until further notice, Treasury Bills for three months will not be issued and that the rates for six, nine and twelve months' Bills will be as follows:—

For six months' Bills ...	Rupees ninety-seven, annas twelve per cent.
For nine months' Bills ...	Rupees ninety-six, annas six per cent.
For twelve months' Bills ...	Rupees ninety-five, annas *nil* per cent.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 1st June 1920.

No. 594-209.—Mr. W. Mayes, Conservator of Forests, is transferred from the Punjab to Burma. On arrival at Rangoon, Mr. Mayes was placed on special duty in the office of the Conservator of Forests, Tenasserim Circle, till the afternoon of 19th April 1920, when he assumed charge of that Circle relieving Mr. G. K. Parker, officiating Conservator of Forests, proceeding on leave.

2. Consequent on the grant of leave to Mr. B. B. Osmaston, C.I.E., Chief Conservator of Forests, Mr. H. H. Forteath, Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate as Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, with effect from the afternoon of 17th May 1920, in addition to his duties as Conservator of Forests, Berar Circle, Central Provinces.

The 3rd June 1920.

No. 609-108-7.—Mr. A. J. Gibson, officiating Conservator of Forests, and Forest Economist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Debra Dun, is granted privilege leave for 6 months, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th May 1920.

From the same date Mr. C. E. Cox, Assistant to the Forest Economist, is appointed to officiate as Forest Economist.

J. HULLAH,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th June 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 1024.—The services of the Reverend R. F. S. McKelvie, Chaplain, Church of England, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date of his reversion to civil duty.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 1033.—Major J. K. Knowles, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, has been granted 12 months' combined leave in and out of India, under Civil Leave Rules, with effect from the 8th October 1919, *viz.*:—

Privilege leave for 6 months, commuted furlough on full average salary for 4 months and ordinary furlough for 2 months, under Government of India, Finance Department, Resolutions No. 1514-C. S. R., dated the 29th December 1919, and No. 79-C. S. R., dated the 23rd January 1920.

(Army Department Notification No. 2959, dated the 26th September 1919, is hereby cancelled.)

JUDICIAL.

No. 1034.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Army Act Rules published with Army Department Notification No. 911, dated 3rd November 1911, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. In rule 7, sub-rule (4)—

(*a*) For item (*xiv*), the following shall be substituted :—

" (*xiv*) The Officer commanding a company of the Indian Hospital Corps.	As regards persons enrolled in the Indian Hospital Corps. "

(*b*) Items (*xv*) and (*xvi*) shall be omitted.

2. In rule 8, for item (*v*), the following shall be substituted :—

"(*v*) Clerks and storekeepers of the Indian Hospital Corps and all persons belonging to the nursing and ambulance sections of that corps."

3. In rule 161—

(*ii*) In sub-rule (A),—

(*a*) For item (*xv*), the following shall be substituted :—

"(*xv*) The Indian Hospital Corps."

(*b*) Item (*xvi*) shall be omitted.

(*ii*) In sub-rule (C),—

(*a*) For item (*xii*) the following shall be substituted :—

"(*xii*) Each company of the Indian Hospital Corps."

(*b*) Item (*xiii*) shall be omitted.

4. In the first Appendix to the said Rules, for Form IV—Non-Combatants—Army Bearer Corps and Army Hospital Corps—the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Form IV ... ... Ditto (Indian Hospital Corps)."

No. 1035.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911, the Governor-General in Council is pleassed to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the table published in Army Department Notification No. 2803, dated the 5th September 1919, namely :—

To the entries in the first column, against the entry "The powers of an Officer Commanding a Brigade" in the second column, the following shall be added :—

"Officers not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Areas within the jurisdiction of the General Officer Commanding, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, which do not form part of a division or a Brigade."

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Persian and Arabic Instructors.

Two fully qualified instructors are maintained by the Government of India for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian and Arabic. The services of these Instructors may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

The Arabic Instructor is capable of giving instruction in *Turkish* as well.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.

M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari ...	The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari ...	Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal ...	Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad ...	Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir ...	Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil ...	Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi	Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan ...	Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mihruddin ...	C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta ...	Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.
M. Abdul Hamid ..	C/o Dr. Sheikh Meraj-ud-Din, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

FEROZEPORE

M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	.. Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das ...	... Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HISSAR.

M. M. I. Jan Bukhari ...	... C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station, Bhiwani, District Hissar.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal ...	... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE.

M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Muhammad Din	.. Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdur Rahman Ahmadi	... Head Clerk, No. 1, Base Depôt, Medical Stores, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Abdul Huq	... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal	.. Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan	... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan ...	Nishtar, Arriaz.
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P	Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan ...	Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.
M. Mohd. Khalilur Rahman Sabri ...	Bhati Gate, Noor Mohalla, Lahore.
M. M. Waris Ali Khan "Waris" ...	Central Training College, Lahore

LUDHIANA.

M. Kishori Lall Jethi ...	... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath Yogi ...	... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.
M. Abdul Muid ...	... S/o S. M. Ahmad, Retired Ludhiana Municipality Head Clerk, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

M. Sultan Mohammad	... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur	... Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan "Talib"	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.
M. Ghulam Haider Khan...	... Regimental Munshi, 3rd Brigade, R. G. A., Connaught Barracks.

MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bagchi ...	Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj ...	... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	.. Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROHTAK.

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	.. Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ..	... Regiment Munshi, 1st Bn., The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

M. Abdul Latif ...	... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali	... Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teacher whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA: E. S. HARCOURT, MAJOR,

The 7th May 1920. *Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

560PGG—745—18-6-20—SGPP Lahore.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 5th June 1920.

No. 2776.—The following Board of Trade List, dated the 7th May 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION
BOARD OF TRADE,
GT. GEORGE STREET,
S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS

7th May 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d.* per month to the end of the current year for each additional copy required.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licencing Section, Board of Trade, Gt. George Street,

S. W. 1.

LIST A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without

licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 684.)
(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft (*See*, however, page 684.)
Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).
Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Armoured motor-cars.
(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
(A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.
(A) Basic slag.
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
(A) Butter.
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 684).
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
(A) Cheese.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, pages 684.)
(A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives. (*See*, however, page 683).
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
(A) Cocoa, raw.
Coin, *see* Gold and Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, pages 683).
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) †Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. (*See*, however, page 683.)
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives, except the following :— Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses and Dynamite.
(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 684.)
(A) Fish except the following :—Tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Barley ; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings. (*See also* page 684.)
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings, as, *e. g.*, Hay, etc.
(A) Forage, green.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
(A) Fruit, preserved, the following :—
(*i*) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following :—
Pears.
Pineapples.
Peaches.
(*ii*) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup, except Cherries.
(*iii*) Fruit Pulp
(*iv*) Jam and Marmalade.

*Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

†The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes.	Drummer dyes.	Diamond dyes	Dixon's home dyes.	Maypole dyes.
Fairy dyes.	Dainty dyes.	Dol's household dyes.		

(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine guns.
(A) Hay.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit, preserved.
Meals, *see* Husk, Wheat.
(A) Meat, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat and horseflesh.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
*Notes of the Bank of France.
Offals of corn which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Onions.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calfskins; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open general licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licencing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Bird seed.

Blanc-mange powder.

Cake mixture.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

Custard powder.

Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Gloy.

Horseflesh.

Koffiio.

Lactol.

Lactogol.

Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.

Marmite.

Mincemeat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Paisley flour.

"Phosto" animal food.

Pudding powder.

Puddings.

Restorine.

Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *boná fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section ; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *boná-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licencing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia (other than Esthonia, Lettland and Lithuania), Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases ; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list on page 684), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given on page 684 it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports ...	... Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	... Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive	Mr. H. Banker, Cymric Buildings, Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the Export of Smooth-bore Guns, and Munitions for use therewith.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual customs formalities without application for specific licences to the Import and Export Licencing Sections.

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo, and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas Island and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

Open General Licence for the Export of Aircraft, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licencing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :— "Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

Open General Licence for the Export of Parcels containing Miscellaneous foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licencing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

Notes regarding Export to certain Countries.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W.-1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C.-2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to **Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia** (except **Dalmatia**), **Lettland (Latvia)**, **Lithuania, Poland.**

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," (and/or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licencing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted or the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licencing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Derestim, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W.-1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S.-90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The 5th June 1920.

No. 2652.—The following extract from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 6th May 1920, is re-published for general information :—

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The following is a translation of the French Presidential Decree of 23rd April (published in the "Journal Officiel" on 28th April), prohibiting the importation into France and Algeria of a large number of "luxury" and "fancy" articles and products the use of which is optional. Prefixed to the Decree is a Ministerial Report, in which the circumstances which necessitate the measure are explained.

MINISTERIAL REPORT.

Paris, 23rd April 1920.

An examination of the foreign trades returns of France shows that for the year 1919 the value of imports had risen to almost 30,000,000,000 francs, while the value of the exports was less than 9,000,000,000 francs, that is, only 29 per cent. of the imports. It is universally admitted that this enormous inequality between our purchases and our sales is the chief cause of the fall in the French exchange, and consequently of the increase in the cost of living.

An analysis of the foreign trade figures shows that in 1919, as compared with 1913, imports of foodstuffs and of manufactured articles increased by 26 and 18 per cent., respectively, in weight, and by 374 and 378 per cent., respectively, in value. As regards raw materials, the weight of imports was 20 per cent. less than in 1913, but 167 per cent. more in value.

The inflation of values is, however, seen even more strikingly in the case of exports. (As compared with 1913, the tonnage of our exports) in 1919 decreased by 74 per cent., that is, by three-quarters, but nevertheless, the value of the 1919 exports (8,713,000,000 francs) exceeded the value of the 1913 exports (6,880,000,000 francs) by 1,833,000,000 francs, or 26 per cent.

Our trade balance has not improved appreciably during the first three months of 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of 1919. It is true that the value of exports shows an increase of 186½ per cent. (3,384,000,000 francs, as against 1,181,000,000), but this increase does not go far towards restoring the pre-war situation, as the weight of goods exported (2,379,000 tons) was only half that of the first quarter of 1913 (4,750,000 tons); on the other hand imports have increased by a further 22·45 per cent. (7,767,000,000 francs, as against 6,343,000,000 francs); so that the difference between imports and exports during the three months in question reaches the considerable figure of 4,383,000,000 francs, or 129½ per cent. The result is that the prices of goods continue to rise, and that our exchange is in a worse plight than ever before.

As, unfortunately, a sufficient revival of our export trade cannot be looked for while our national production remains so low, the only remedy for this disastrous situation lies in practising the most rigorous economy by limiting both our internal expenses and our foreign purchases to an absolute minimum. But it is obvious that in this matter persuasion alone would be powerless.

Consequently, and in conformity with the statement made, and approved by the Chamber of Deputies, during the discussion on the Bill for providing new sources of revenue, the Government deem it imperative forthwith to impose most stringent restrictions on import.

Other countries whose economic situation is less precarious than that of France have already taken this step. In any case, for our part we realise that the question is vital, for if we continue heedlessly to import unnecessary goods we shall, and that before long, find that we can no longer obtain abroad credits necessary for the purchase of the food-stuffs and raw materials of which we are in absolute need. It is unnecessary to emphasise how terrible the economic and social consequences of such a position would be.

The investigations in regard to this matter which have been made by the Government Departments concerned point to the necessity of prohibiting the import of a whole series of "luxury" or "fancy" articles and products which are not indispensable, so that such articles and products shall be imported only on condition that they are re-exported within a fixed period after having been worked up or repacked in France.

We have the honour to submit herewith the Decree drawn up to give effect to this prohibition, and beg you to be good enough, should you approve, to affix your signature.

Ministry of Finance, F. Francois Marsal.

Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Aug. Isaac.

Minister of Agriculture, J. H. Ricard.

Minister of Commerce and Industry, Aug. Isaac.

Minister of the Interior, T. Steeg.

Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, André Honnorat.

DECREE OF THE 23RD APRIL.

The President of the French Republic :—

In view of the Law of 6th May, 1916, authorising the Government during the continuation of Hostilities provisionally to prohibit the importation of foreign goods or to increase Cutoms duties ;

In view of Article 12 of the Law of 30th December, 1919, maintaining in force for six months from the date of the cessation of hostilities the provisions of the above mentioned Law of 6th May, 1916 ;

In view of the Law of 20th January, 1919, ratifying the Decree of 22nd March, 1917 respecting prohibition of importation into France and Algeria of all foreign goods ;

In view of Article 2 of the Law of 7th November, 1919 ;

In view of the Decrees of 20th January, 13th, 14th and 20th May, 6th and 13th June 7th and 8th July, 14th November, and 4th December 1919, and 15th April, 1920 ;

In view of the Inter-ministerial Decree of 16th April, 1919 ;

On the Report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the Minister of Finance, of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, of the Minister of Agriculture, of the Minister of the Interior, and of the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts.

Decrees—

Article 1.—Subject to the execution of special international agreements, the importation into France and Algeria of goods of the kinds included in Schedule A annexed to the present Decree, coming from, or originating in, foreign countries is prohibited.

Article 2.—Goods imported in order to be re-exported either under the ordinary "temporary importation" regime or the special "temporary importation" regime set up by the above-mentioned Decree of 16th April, 1919, are excepted from the prohibition.

Article 3.—Goods coming under the special "temporary importation" regime pay the duties laid down in the Customs Tariff, but are exempt from any "coefficients of increase" which may be applicable to such goods under the Decree of 8th July, 1919, and subsequent Decrees.

Article 4.—As regards "objets d'arts" and "objets de collection" derogations from the prohibition may be authorised by the Ministry of Finance, on the advice of the special committee set up at the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, in conjunction with the Commission for the Control of Imports and Exports.

Article 5.—Goods proved to have been despatched direct to France before the publication of the present Decree shall be admitted under the conditions previously in force.

Article 6.—The above-mentioned Decree of 7th July, 1919,* is abrogated.

Article 7.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts are charged with the execution of the present Decree, in so far as each is concerned therewith.

Paris, 23rd April, 1920.

P. DESCHANEL.

[Countersigned by the Ministers signing the Report.]

SCHEDULE A ANNEXED TO DECREE OF 23RD APRIL, 1920.

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
	ex-II.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS.
ex 18 *bis*	Turtles, dead.
18 *ter*	Truffled poultry.
18 *quater*	Goose liver, fresh or salted
19 *bis*	Preserved game, in tins, pots, or in pastry
19 *ter*	Pâtés de foie gras, in tins, pots, pastry, or other forms.
ex 26	Ornamental feathers, prepared or mounted; quill pens, raw or prepared.
	ex-III—FISH, ETC.
	Products of foreign fisheries, *viz*:—
ex 48	Oysters, fresh, other than seed oysters.
ex 49	Lobsters, fresh.
50	Mussels and other shellfish.
57	Fine pearls.
	ex-VII-IX.—FRUITS AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.
ex 84	Forced grapes and fruit; wine grapes and grape residues; wine must.
ex 85	Pistachio nuts.
87 *bis*	Figs, dried raisins and dates, destined exclusively for distilling or for the manufacture of wines.
ex 93	Bonbons and candied fruits.
98	Chocolate.
ex 127	Elderberries and blue and red bilberries.
	ex-XIV.—VARIOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.
159	Truffles, fresh, dried or pickled.
170	Nursery and hothouse plants and shrubs.
ex 170 *bis*	Cut flowers.
	ex-XV.—BEVERAGES.
170 *ter*	Mistelas or must of fresh grapes, fermentation of which has been stopped by means of alcohol (*mutés à l'alcool*).
ex 171	Full-bodied wines, including vermouth.
172 *quater*	Hydromel (mead).
173	Orange wine.
173 *bis*	Wines of raisins, dry; and all other fermented beverages not specified in the Tariff (not including ordinary wine, vinegar, beer, cider, or perry).

* This was the Decree which practically abolished the import prohibitions in force prior to July, 1919, leaving only a few articles subject to prohibition.

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
	ex-XVI.—STONES, ETC.
ex 175 *bis*	Alabaster, carved or otherwise worked.
ex 175 *ter*	Precious stones and scientific stones, cut.
ex 176	Agates and other similar stones, wrought.
ex 176 *bis*	Rock crystal, wrought.
177 *bis*	Staff and plaster moulding, not coloured.
177 *ter*	Marbles and balls of stone.
196	Amber, yellow.
	ex-XXI.—VARIOUS COMPOUNDS.
311	Perfumed soap and other perfumeries
315	Distilled waters.
330	Blacking (*cirages*).
	ex-XXII.—CERAMIC WARE.
ex 347	Parian and biscuit porcelain, white or coloured.
347 *ter*	Artificial teeth of porcelain, enamel, or similar materials.
	ex-XXIII.—GLASSWARE.
ex 350	Table glass (*gobeleterie*), of glass or crystal (excluding articles for illumination), if etched, cut or engraved, decorated in gold, in colour, or otherwise decorated.
ex 351	Framed window glass, coloured glass, or other glass, enamelled, decorated with lithographic, photographic, or other prints, with hand paintings, with letters or with other ornaments
ex 358	Spun glass, balls and artificial coral of glass. Glass beads and other vitrification in beads, pierced or cut. Imitation precious stones; glass charms, coloured or not. Flowers and ornaments of beads and porcelain; mosaics on paper. Wreaths, finished or not, and other articles in vitrification or porcelain, with or without ornaments of metal.
	ex-XXV.—FABRICS.
	Fabrics of linen, hemp or ramie :—
385 *bis*	Inlaid linoleum.
385 *ter*	Prepared cloth for artists.
385 *quater*	Cloth, mounted or not on frames, for studio backgrounds, theatrical scenery, panoramas, etc.
386	Damasked linen for bedding and for furnishing purposes.
387	Table linen, damasked.
390	Hosiery.
391	Lace and guipure.
392	Handkerchiefs, embroidered, on hemp or ramie fabrics, and other embroideries on linen, hemp or ramie fabrics.
393 *bis*	Mixed fabrics of linen, hemp or ramie, the linen, hemp or ramie, predominating in weight.
400 *bis*	Trimmings, ribbons and braid of pure jute.
403	Fabrics of phormium tenax, abaca, and other vegetable fibres not mentioned (in the Tariff).

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
	Cotton Goods.
ex 419	Gloves of cotton hosiery.
	All articles, other than gloves, of knitted material, if embroidered by hand or by machine, or ornamented with lace or trimmings, including stockings and socks, open-worked or "*à grisotte,*" and stockings striped lengthways by figure-weaving ("*brochage*").
420 and 411	Lace, machine-made; bobbinet-tulle or guipure, in bands or widths, blondes, laces, cordons, trimmings, tattings, and generally all fancy articles, other than bobbinet-tulle for curtains, counter-panes, and real tulle.
420 *bis* and 411	Lace, hand-made.
ex 422 and 411	Tulles, properly so-called, embroidered.
424 and 411	Curtains of muslin, embroidered.
425 and 411	Curtains of tulle application, of grenadine, and of embroidered tulle.
425 *bis* and 411	Curtains, embroidered on tulle, with seven meshes or more per centimetre, called "lace curtains," embroidered with two threads of cotton, one of which is finer than the other.
426 and 411	Muslins, figured or embroidered with crochet, for furniture or clothing.
	Woollen Goods.
ex 442	Carpets made with knotted or twisted pile of any origin, including imitations thereof.
	Fabrics of pure wool :—
ex 443	Hosiery ware of pure wool, *viz.*—Gloves, and all articles, other than gloves, of hosiery material, if embroidered by hand or by machine, or ornamented with lace or trimmings.
446	Hangings of wool.
447	Shawls, broche or figured, other than Indian cashmere shawls or knitted shawls.
	Fabrics of mixed wool :—
ex 454 *bis*	Carpets of wool, mixed with other materials in any proportion.
	Hosiery ware, the wool predominating in weight. (*See hosiery ware of pure wool.*)
	Other, the wool predominating in weight. (*See fabrics of pure wool.*)
ex 456	Fabrics of goats' hair, pure or mixed, manufactured in countries outside Europe, the goats' hair predominating in weight.
	Silk and Artificial S.
ex 459	Fabrics of silk, floss silk, and all kinds of artificial silk :—
	Foulards, crêpes, tulle, trimmings, and all other fabrics of pure silk except plain gauge for bolting and garniture of bolting cloth.
	Pongees, corah, tussore or tussah, woven in cloth, twilled or serge style, of extra-European origin.
	Lace of silk or floss silk.
	Fabrics and trimmings of floss silk, pure or mixed with silk.
	Fabrics of waste floss silk for upholstering, weighing more than 250, grammes per sq. metre.
	Fabrics of silk or floss silk mixed with other textile materials, the silk or floss silk predominating in weight.
	Hosiery of silk or floss silk.
	Fabrics, trimmings of silk or joss silk, with gold or silver.
	Ribbons of silk or floss silk, pure or mixed with other textile materials, the silk or floss silk predominating in weight.
	Fabrics of all kinds of artificial silk.

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
	Made-up Articles.
459 *bis*	Embroideries.
	Clothing and other made-up articles, embroidered or ornamented, and all clothing and made-up articles of linen, natural silk, floss silk, or artificial silk :—
ex 460	Clothing, under-clothing, and other accessory articles for clothing, of the above fabrics, wholly or partly made up.
ex 460 *bis*	Cravats, neckties, of all shapes, wholly or partly made up.
ex 460 *ter*	Collars and cuffs, shirts front and bosoms.
ex 460 *quater*	Sacks of linen or of natural or artificial silk, imported empty.
ex 460 *sexies*	Other made-up articles.
460 *quinq*	Flags, made-up, of any fabric.
	ex-XXVI.—PAPER AND MANUFACTURES OF PAPER.
ex 461 *bis*	Wall paper and borders for wall paper—velveted, metalled, stamped, varnished, imitation leather.
461 *quater*	Photographic paper.
464 *ter*	Cardboard wares (cartonnages), ornamented with painting, reliefs, stuffs, wood, plaited straw, common metals, etc.
464 *quater*	Lincrusta and the like.
465 *ter*	Articles of cardboard or of cellulose with painted or inlaid decorations.
467	Albums simply in boards, for pictures, collections or drawings, black or in colours.
469	Engravings, facsimiles of engravings, photo-engravings, photo-collographs, and the like, prints lithographs, chromos, decalcomania pictures on paper in sheets, labels and designs of all kinds, including calendars, commercial advertisments and interiors of albums for photographs, and collections and picture postcards.
469 *bis*	Photographs.
469 *ter*	Photo-engravings and the like, in sheets or cut into cards, menus, etc.
ex 469 *quater*	Sensitised rolls or bands for cinematographs.
470	Printed matter of all kinds, other than those above specified, in black or colours.
	ex-XXVII.—MANUFACTURES OF SKINS OR LEATHER.
484	Gloves.
485	Articles of fine saddlery.
486	Saddles.
490	Trunks.
491	Moroccoed leather wares (*maroquinerie*).
491 *bis*	Covers of albums for collections (photographs, stamps, postcards, etc.), of leather, wood, stuff, plain or ornamental paper, and other.
491 *ter*	Albums for collections (such as of photographs, stamps, postcards, etc.).
ex 492	Valises, handbags, travelling bags, cases for photographic apparatus, for sporting arms, for musical instruments, etc.
	Canes, whips, riding whips, sticks and similar articles of leather.
	Body belts of leather, worked.
494	Peltries, worked or made-up.

ex-XXVIII.—METAL WARES.

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
495	Jewellery and goldsmiths' wares.
496	Articles gilt or silvered by various processes.
496 *bis*	Imitation jewellery: clasps, brooches, bracelets, finger rings, buckles, ornamental buttons, metal shapes for buttons, chains, thimbles, slides, rings (spring or other), swivels, purses of meshwork, clasps of all kinds, etc., of common metals, with or without ornaments of real or imitation coral, of vitrifications, mother-of-pearl, bone, ivory, tortoiseshell, imitation or real pearls, etc., and metallic parts of these articles.
497—509	Watch and clockmakers' wares of all kinds, including parts, movements cases, finished clocks and watches, chimes, musical boxes, chronometers electrometers, water and gas meters, and in general all meters or measuring apparatus fitted with clock movements.
ex 549	Fine cutlery.
551	Statues of metal.
562 *ter*	Busks and springs for personal attire, of steel, polished, varnished, not covered.
566 *quater*	Mechanical stoppers, consisting of a white or coloured porcelain head in iron or steel wire, with or without indiarubber ring and separate part of metal.
ex 568	Household wares and unspecified articles of iron, steel or black sheet-iron—*in so far as*—
	Enamelled, decorated, with or without gold; marbled or granited, with or without gold.
	Printed in one or more colours, with or without gold.
573	Cloisonne enamels.
	"Objets d'art" and ornamental wares of copper or bronze, including imitations (zinc and lead, pure or alloyed).

ex-XXIX.—ARMS, POWDER AND AMMUNITION.

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
580	Regulation portable arms of war, and arms of war employed abroad (rifles and carbines).
581	Old arms for collections, and arms of all descriptions for panoplies; "armes de commerce."
582	Guns and gun carriages.
ex 585	Percussion caps for sporting purposes and for practice.
ex 586	Cartridges for war purposes, empty; cartridges for rifle clubs; cartridges for sporting purposes, empty (with caps or not).
587	Projectiles.
589	Fireworks.

ex-XXX.—FURNITURE.

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
	Furniture, other than of bent-wood :—
ex 591 and *ex* 591 *bis*	Chairs and separate parts and pieces thereof, carved, inlaid with marquetry, decorated with mosaic, ornamented with copper, gilt, or lacquered.
ex 592	Other than chairs, veneered and counter-veneered with any kind of wood, separate pieces and parts, carved, inlaid, with marquetry, decorated with mosaic, ornamented with copper, gilt, or lacquered.
ex 592 *bis*	Other than chairs, massive and separate pieces and parts, carved and inlaid, with marquetry, decorated with mosaic, ornamented with copper, gilt or lacquered.
593	Covered and upholstered furniture of all kinds.
593 *bis*	Caned furniture, put together or not, or parts of such furniture.
594	Beadings and mouldings of wood.
594 *bis*	Frames of wood, of all sizes.

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
	XXXII—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
604	Musical instruments of all kinds.
605	Accessories and detached parts of musical instruments
	ex-XXXIII—SPARTERIE AND BASKETWARE.
ex 612	Trimmed hats (*chapeliers*), of straw, bark, esparto, palm fibre, or of other vegetable materials.
	ex-XXXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.
ex 614	Carriage', other than for railways—carriages properly so-called.
ex 614 *ter*	Antomobile chassis, with or without engine and/or body, weighing less than 2,500 kilogs.
	Bodies for automobiles :—
	Weighing 2,500 kilogs or more, destined for carrying passengers.
	Weighing less than 2,500 kilogs.
	Carrying frames for chassis, of pressed sheet steel, for cars weighing less than 2,500 kilogs.
	Rims for automobiles of iron or steel, other than straight bars.
	Aircraft and detached parts: - Spherical balloons; dirigibles with non-rigid envelopes; dirigibles with rigid bodies; aeroplanes and hydroplanes.
	Vessels and craft, *viz.* :—
618 *bis*	Pleasure yachts and craft for the river.
618 *ter*	Motor boats with electric or explosion motor.
619	Rigging and fittings of ships not specially mentioned (in the Tariff)—*These goods are prohibited to be imported when the goods with which they are classed for Customs purposes are so prohibited.*
ex 620	Dress shields, braces, garters, stocking or sock suspenders, belts, of rubber and gutta-percha.
628	Silk hats and opera hats.
629	Coral, cut, not mounted.
630 to 630 *ter*	Wares of real or imitation meerschaum.
631	Whale fins, cut and prepared.
631 *bis*	Imitation whalebone made of horn.
635 *bis*	Photographic apparatus.
ex 636	Fountain pens, stylographs and detached parts.
637	Spectacles, eyeglasses, magnifying glasses lorgnettes, opera glasses, and field glasses of all kinds.
	Smallwares (*tabletterie*) of ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, amber and amberoid :
638 *ter*	Combs.
639	Billiard balls and counter-sunk beads (*noyaux*) of a greater diameter than 3 cm.
640	Keys for keyboard musical imstruments.
640 *bis*	Tobacco pipes and stems of native or exotic woods, mounted with amberoid, amber, ivory, tortoiseshell, or mother-of-pearl.
640 *ter*	Cigar or cigarette holders, with or without mountings.
640 *quater*	Other smallwares of these materials

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
641 and 641 *bis*	Smallwares of other materials.
642	Tobacco pipes of wood
643	Fans and hand screens, mounted or not
ex 644	Brushmakers' wares, fine.
644 *bis*	Paint and other brushes.
ex 645	Buttons :—
	Fancy buttons, of common metal, covered or not with fabric, gilt, silver-plated, oxidised, nickelled, bronzed, enamelled, or electro-plated ; buttons of jet, decorated, enamelled, gilt or silver-plated.
	Buttons covered with trimmings, crochet lace, or embroidery of any textile material.
	Buttons of glass with pins, of moulded horn, of buffalo horn, of real horn, of celluloid, hardened casein, and other similar materials.
	Buttons of mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoiseshell or of shells.
	Buttons of precious metal
646 and 646 *bis*	Toymakers' wares (*bimbeloterie*) and their component parts.
647	Busks and springs of steel for corsets and other toilet accessories, fitted with clasps and buttons, covered with fabric, skin or paper.
647 *bis*	Corsets.
648 *bis*	Mechanical or automatic lighters.
649	Human hair, worked up.
650	Articles of fashion.
651	Artificial flowers, fruit and foliage, even fixed to articles other than articles of fashion, branches for vases and similar articles for decoration and their component parts.
651 *bis*	Plants and flowers, naturalised, sterilised, painted, or prepared.
ex 652	Umbrellas and parasols of silk.

SCHEDULE B. ANNEXED TO THE DECREE OF 23RD APRIL, 1920.

MERCHANDISE, THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH IS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS OR PROHIBITIONS ALREADY EXISTING AND MAINTAINED IN FORCE.

ex 16	Meat preserved by refrigerating process. *Importation effected by the State* (Decree of 13th June, 1919). *The prohibition will be raised as from 1st June*, 1920 (Decree of 24th February 1920).
68	Wheat spelt and meslin (grain and flour). *Importation effected by the State* (Decree of 13th June, 1919).
109	Tobacco in leaves or stalks ; manufactured tobacco :—cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco ; tobacco juice (praiss). *In virtue of the Customs Law, these products may only be imported on behalf of the Régie, save that the importation of manufactured tobacco, for the personal use of the importer, up to an amount of* 10 *kilogs per consignee per annum, is allowed, subject to the fulfilment of prescribed conditions and formalities.*

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
174	Spirits :—
	Potable spirits. *Prohibited.* (Decree of 22nd December, 1916, Law of 9th July, 1917, and Arrêté of 5th March, 1918.)
	Spirits, other than potable spirits, imported by manufacturers of full-bodied wines, vinegar, chemical or pharmaceutical products, such manufacturers, also for denaturing, and other spirits imported for any use with a view to re-exportation. *Importation is subject to the formality of a license.* (Decree of 22nd December, 1916, Law of 9th July, 1917, and Arrêté of 5th March, 1918.)
	Spirits, other than potable spirits, for purposes other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph. *Prohibited.* (Decree of 22nd December, 1916, Law of 9th July, 1917, Arrêté of 5th March, 1918.)
174 *bis*	Liqueurs. *Prohibited.* (Decree of 22nd December, 1916, Law of 9th July, 1917, Arrêté of 5th March, 1918.)
197	Petroleum, schist and other mineral oils for illuminating purposes. *Importation subject to licence.* (Decree of 4th December, 1919.)
198	Heavy oils and residues of petroleum and other mineral oils. *Importation subject to licence.* (Decree of 4th December, 1919.)
281	Saccharine. *Prohibited by the Customs Law.*
ex 316	Compound medicines, not specially mentioned (in the Tariff), not specified in the official pharmacopœia. *Prohibited by the Customs Law.*
ex 466 and *ex* 466 *bis*	Bank notes and all other monetary documents of Russian origin. *Prohibited.* (Decree of 22nd January, 1919), Venetian notes. *Prohibited.* (Decree of 8th January, 1919.)
473	Counterfeits of copyrighted books. *Prohibited by the Customs Law.*
474	Playing cards. *Prohibited by the Customs Law.*
583	Gunpowder. *Prohibited by the Customs Law.*
ex 585	Percussion caps for war purposes. *Prohibited by the Customs Law.*
ex 586	Cartridges for war and sporting purposes, full. *Prohibited by the Customs Law.*
648	Chemical matches and wood prepared for matches. *By the Customs Law the importation of these goods is reserved to the Monopoly.*
—	Colouring materials, chemical, pharmaceutical and other products to be supplied by Germany in virtue of the Peace Treaty (Annex. VI of the clauses relating to Reparations). *The importation of these materials and products from Germany in excess of the specified quantities is subject to licence.* (Law of 7th November, 1919.)

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 5th June, 1920.

RESOLUTION.

No. 2754.—In continuation of the Resolution of the Department of Commerce No. 1629, dated the 30th April 1920, the Government of India are pleased to pass orders on two other matters dealt with in the Report of the Telegraph Committee, 1920 :—

(*House accommodation and house-rent allowances.*—(Paragraphs 22-27 of the Report.) The Government of India accept the principle of the proposals in paragraph 25 of the Report, and they hope in due course to undertake a regular programme for the construction of quarters for the Telegraph staff in those centres in which it is exceptionally difficult for them to procure suitable quarters near the Telegraph offices in which they are employed. In the meantime, house rent allowances in lieu of free quarters will be granted

in cases where free quarters are not provided, with effect from the 1st May 1920, according to the revised scales shown in the following table :—

Stations.	*Telegraphists with not more than 10 years' service.		*Telegraphists with more than 10 years' service.		†Telegraph Masters.	‡Deputy Superintendents.
	Single men.	Married men.	Single men.	Married men.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Bombay and Calcutta ...	30	40	30	45	55	60
II. Delhi, Karachi, Madras, Nowshera, Peshawar, Poona, Quetta, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Simla.	25	35	25	40	50	55
III. Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Cawnpore, Dacca, Darjeeling, Deolali, Kohat, Lahore, Lucknow, Madura, Mahabaleshwar, Murree, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Ootacamund, Secunderabad, Wellington.	20	30	20	35	45	50
IV. Allahabad, Agra, Ajmer, Akyab, Ambala, Amritsar, Bareilly, Bannu, Bassein, Belgaum, Bezwada, Bhavnagar, Bhusaval, Bolarum, Calicut, Cocanada, Cochin, Dalhousie, Dehra Dun, Dera Ismail Khan, Ferozepur, Hyderabad-Deccan, Hyderabad-Sind, Indore, Jubbulpore, Lyallpur, Mandalay, Maymyo, Meerut, Mogok, Mount Abu, Multan, Nagpur, Rajkot, Sholapur, Sialkot, Silchar, Srinagar, Surat, Taunggyi, Tavoy, Trichinopoly, Trimulgherry, Trivandrum, Tuticorin, Vizagapatam.	15	25	15	30	40	45
V. All other stations ...	15	20	15	25	35	40

* Comprising all General Service telegraphists and all Inspecting Telegraph Masters, other than those employed as Inspecting Telegraph Masters prior to November 1st, 1912, Inspecting Telegraphists, and those Technical Supervisors whose pay does not exceed the maximum pay of a General Service Telegraphist.

† Comprising all Telegraphists employed as telegraph masters prior to November 1st, 1912, and all Technical Supervisors whose pay exceeds the maximum pay of a General Service Telegraphist.

‡ Comprising all officers of this rank, whether employed in the Traffic Engineerring or Technical Pranches.

The total cost of the above revision is estimated at Rs. 3·68 lakhs a year.

(2) *Overtime allowance.* (Paragraph 20). With effect from the 1st June 1920 these allowances will be granted according to the revised scale shown below :—

—	Ordinary monthly pay.		Overtime allowance per hour.					
	Exceeding	Not exceeding	Day.			Night.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Telegraphists ...	...	90	0	10	0	0	12	0
" ...	90	130	0	12	0	0	15	0
" ...	130	160	1	0	0	1	3	0
" ...	160	...	1	4	0	1	8	0
Signal Room Clerks ...	...	55	0	6	0	0	8	0
" ...	55	...	0	10	0	0	12	0
Peons ...	...	10	0	1	3	0	1	3
" ...	10	15	0	2	0	0	2	0
" ...	15	...	0	2	6	0	2	6
Military telegraphists ...	...	...	0	8	0	0	10	0

The working week is reckoned at 50 hours or its equivalent in evening or night duty. Overtime work in excess of an average of two hours on Sundays and the four Telegraph holidays will be paid for at double the rates shown above.

For the purpose of these allowances, the day wil reckoned as commencing at 6 hours and *terminating* at 20 hours.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st May, 1920.

No. 560-F.—Since the issue of the notifications Nos. 482-F. and 491-F., dated May 5 and 11, 1920, respectively, the Government of India have at the instance of local Governments made certain modifications mainly of a minor character, in the rules published thereunder. The following revised and consolidated rules relating to the provincial legislative councils, the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, which have been made under section 72-A.-(2) (*a*) and section 72-A.-(4) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), and (*f*), section 63-A. (1), 63-B (1) and (2) and 64 (1) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of the Government of India Act and submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, are accordingly published for general information.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 72-A (*4*) and section 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the Legislative Council of the Governor of the Punjab :—

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Punjab Electoral Rules.

Definitions. 2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Government of India Act;

(*b*) "Commissioners" means Commissioners appointed for the purpose of holding an election inquiry under these rules;

(*c*) "corrupt practice" means any act deemed to be a corrupt practice under the provisions of Schedule IV;

(*d*) "election agent" means the person appointed under these rules by a candidate as his agent for an election;

(*e*) "Gazette" means the *Punjab Government Gazette*; and

(*f*) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules.

PART I.

COMPOSITION OF COUNCIL AND CONSTITUENCIES.

Composition of Legislative Council. 3. The Legislative Council of the Governor of the Punjab shall consist of—

(1) two members of the Executive Council *ex-officio*.

(2) sixty-five elected members;

(3) twenty members nominated by the Governor, of whom—

(*a*) not more than fourteen may be officials, and

(*b*) four shall be persons nominated to represent the classes hereinafter specified according to the following distribution, namely :—

(*i*) the European and Anglo-Indian communities ... 2

(*ii*) the Indian Christian community ... 1

(*iii*) the Punjabi officers and soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces 1

Constituencies. 4. The elected members shall be elected by the constituencies specified in Schedule I, and the number of members to be elected by each constituency shall be as stated therein against that constituency.

PART II.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTED MEMBERS.

General disqualifications for being elected.

5. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a member of the Council if such person—

(a) is not a British subject; or

(b) is a female; or

(c) is already a member of the Council or of any other legislative body constituted under the Act; or

(d) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court; or

(e) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(f) is under 25 years of age; or

(g) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(h) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part:

Provided that the local Government may direct that, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, a Ruler of any State in India or the Rulers of any such States or a subject of any such State or any class of such subjects shall not be ineligible for election by reason only of not being a British subject or British subjects:

Provided further that the disqualification mentioned in clause (d) may be removed by an order of the local Government in this behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for election for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

(3) If any person is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or is, after an inquiry by Commissioners appointed under any rules for the time being in force regarding elections to a legislative body constituted under the Act, reported as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV, such person shall not be eligible for election for five years from the date of such conviction or of the finding of Commissioners, as the case may be; and a person reported by any such Commissioners to be guilty of any other corrupt practice shall be similarly disqualified for three years from such date.

(4) If any person has been a candidate or an election agent at an election to any legislative body constituted under the Act and has failed to lodge any prescribed return of election expenses or has lodged a return which is found, either by Commissioners holding an inquiry into the election or by a Magistrate in a judicial proceeding, to be false in any material particular, such person shall not be eligible for election for five years from the date of such election:

Provided that any disqualification mentioned in sub-rule (3) or sub-rule (4) of this rule may be removed by an order of the local Government in that behalf.

Special qualification for election in case of certain constituencies.

6. A person shall not be eligible for election as a member of the Council to represent—

(a) a non-Muhammadan, Muhammadan or Sikh constituency (which constituencies are hereinafter in these rules referred to as general constituencies) unless he has the qualifications prescribed for an elector of the constituency; or

(b) a Landholders' University, Commerce, or Industry constituency (which constituencies are hereinafter in these rules referred to as special constituencies) unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency.

PART III.

THE ELECTORAL ROLL.

General conditions of registration and disqualifications.

7. (1) Every person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of a constituency who has the qualifications prescribed for an elector of that constituency and who is not subject to any of the disqualifications hereinafter set out, namely:—

(a) is not a British subject; or

(b) is a female; or

(c) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(d) is under 21 years of age:

Provided that the local Government may direct that, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, a Ruler of any State in India or the Rulers of any such States or a subject of any such State or any class of such subjects shall not be disqualified for registration by reason only of not being a British subject or British subjects:

Provided further that, if a resolution is passed by the Council recommending that the sex disqualification for registration should be removed either in respect of women generally or any class of women, the local Government shall make regulations providing that women or a class of women, as the case may be, shall not be disqualified for registration by reason only of their sex:

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to have his name registered on the electoral roll of more than one general constituency.

(2) If any person is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or is, after an inquiry by Commissioners appointed under any rules for the time being in force regarding elections to a legislative body constituted under the Act, reported as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV his name, if on the electoral roll, shall be removed therefrom and shall not be registered thereon for a period of five years from the date of the conviction or the report, as the case may be, or, if not on the electoral roll, shall not be so registered for a like period; and if any person is reported by any such Commissioners as guilty of any other corrupt practice, his name, if on the electoral roll, shall be removed therefrom and shall not be registered thereon for a period of three years from the date of the report or, if not on the electoral roll, shall not be so registered for a like period:

Provided that the local Government may direct that the name of any person to whom this sub-rule applies shall be registered on the electoral roll.

Qualifications of electors.

8. (1) The qualifications of an elector for a general constituency shall be such qualifications based on—

(*i*) community,

(*ii*) residence, and

(*iii*) (*a*) ownership or tenancy of immoveable property, or

(*b*) assessment to municipal or cantonment taxes, or

(*c*) assessment to income-tax, or

(*d*) receipt of a military pension, or

(*e*) the holding of a rural office, or

(*f*) enjoyment of an assignment of land revenue,

as are specified in Schedule II in the case of that constituency.

(2) The qualifications of an elector for a special constituency shall be the qualifications specified in Schedule II in the case of that constituency.

Electoral roll.

9. (1) An electoral roll shall be prepared for every constituency, on which shall be entered the names of all persons appearing to be entitled to be registered as electors for that constituency. It shall be published in the constituency together with a notice specifying the mode in which and the time within which any person whose name is not entered in the roll and who claims to have it inserted therein, or any person whose name is on the roll and who objects to the inclusion of his own name or of the name of any other person on the roll, may prefer a claim or objection to the Revising Authority.

(2) Subject to the provisions of these rules, the local Government shall make regulations providing for—

(1) the authority by whom the electoral roll shall be prepared and the particulars to be contained in the roll;

(2) the time at which the roll shall be prepared;

(3) the publication of the roll in such manner and in such language as to give it wide publicity in the constituency to which it relates;

(4) the mode in which and the time within which claims and objections may be preferred;

(5) the constitution and appointment of Revising Authorities to dispose of claims and objections;

(6) the manner in which notices of claims or objections shall be published;

(7) the place, date, and time at which and the manner in which claims or objections shall be heard;

and may make such regulations to provide for other matters incidental or ancillary to the preparation and revision of the roll as it may consider desirable. Such regulations may be made as to rolls generally or any class of rolls or any particular roll.

(3) The orders made by the Revising Authority shall be final, and the electoral roll shall be amended in accordance therewith and shall, as so amended, be republished in such manner as the local Government may prescribe.

(4) The electoral roll shall come into force from the date of such republication, and shall continue in force for a period of three years or for such less period as the local Government may by regulation prescribe, and after the expiration of such period a fresh roll shall be prepared in accordance with these rules.

(5) If a constituency is called upon to elect a member or members after an electoral roll has ceased to have force and before the completion of the new electoral roll, the old electoral roll shall for the purposes of that election continue to operate as the electoral roll for the constituency.

10. Every person registered on the electoral roll for the time being in force for any constituency shall while so registered be entitled to vote at an election of a member or members for that constituency: provided that no person shall vote in more than one general Right to vote.

constituency and no person shall vote both in the Commerce and in the Industry constituency.

PART IV.

ELECTIONS.

Nomination of candidates.

11. (1) Any person may be nominated as a candidate for election in any constituency for which he is eligible for election under these rules.

(2) On or before the date on which a candidate is nominated the candidate shall make in writing and sign a declaration appointing either himself or some other person, who is not disqualified under these rules for the appointment, to be his election agent, and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such declaration has been made.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be renominated as a candidate for the same election.

Procedure at election.

12. (1) If two or more candidates are duly nominated and have not withdrawn their candidature before such time as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, a poll shall be taken.

(2) If there is only one such candidate, he shall be declared to be duly elected.

(3) If there is no such candidate, the Governor shall, by a notification in the Gazette, call for fresh nominations for the vacancy, and if any such are received shall call upon the constituency to elect a member.

(4) Votes shall be given by ballot and in general and Landholders' constituencies in person. No votes shall be received by proxy.

(5) Votes shall be counted by, or under the supervision of, the Returning Officer, and any candidate, or, in the absence of the candidate, a representative duly authorised by him in writing, shall have a right to be present at the time of counting.

(6) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate or candidates, as the case may be, to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(7) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

(8) The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Council, and the name or names of the candidate or candidates elected shall be published in the Gazette.

Government to make regulations regarding conduct of elections.

13. (1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, the local Government shall make regulations providing—

(1) for the form and manner in, and the conditions on, which nominations may be made, and for the scrutiny of nominations;

(2) for the appointment of a Returning Officer for each constituency and for his powers and duties;

(3) in the case of general and Landholders' constituencies, for the division of the constituencies into polling areas in such manner as to give all electors such reasonable facilities for voting as are practicable in the circumstances, and for the appointment of polling stations for those areas;

(4) for the appointment of officers to preside at polling stations, and for the duties of such officers;

(5) for the checking of voters by reference to the electoral roll;

(6) for the manner in which votes are to be given, and in particular for the case of illiterate voters or voters under physical or other disability;

(7) for the procedure to be followed in respect of tender of votes by persons representing themselves to be electors after other persons have voted as such electors;

(8) for the scrutiny of votes;

(9) for the safe custody of ballot papers and other election papers, for the period for which such papers shall be preserved, and for the inspection and production of such papers;

and may make such other regulations regarding the conduct of elections as it thinks fit.

(2) In the exercise of the foregoing power regulations may be made as to elections generally or any class of elections or in regard to constituencies generally or any class of constituency or any particular constituency.

Multiple elections.

14. (1) If any person is elected by a constituency of the Council and a constituency of either chamber of the Indian legislature, the election of such person to the Council shall be void and the Governor shall call upon the constituency concerned to elect another person.

(2) If any person is elected either by more than one constituency of the Council or by a constituency of the Council and a constituency of the Legislative Council of another province, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Secretary to the Council or the Secretaries to both Councils, as the case may be, within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of such election in [illegible] local official Gazette, choose for which of these constituencies he shall serve, and the choice shall be conclusive.

(3) When any such choice has been made, the Governor shall call upon the constituency or constituencies for which such person has not chosen to serve to elect another person or persons.

(4) If the candidate does not make the choice referred to in sub-rule (2) of this rule, the elections of such person shall be void and the Governor shall call upon the constituency or constituencies concerned to elect another person or persons.

Election agents and return of expenses.

Disqualification for being election agent. 15. No person shall be appointed an election agent who is himself ineligible for election as being subject to any disqualification mentioned in sub-rule (3) or sub-rule (4) of rule 5.

Return of election expenses. 16. (1) Within one month or such longer period as the Governor may allow after the date of the declaration of the election every candidate, either personally or through his election agent, shall cause to be lodged with the Returning Officer a return of his election expenses containing the particulars specified in Schedule III.

(2) Every such return shall contain a statement of all payments made by the candidate or by his election agent or by any persons on behalf of the candidate or in his interests for expenses incurred on account of, or in respect of, the conduct and management of the election, and further a statement of all unpaid claims in respect of such expenses of which he or his election agent is aware.

(3) The return shall be accompanied by declarations by the candidate and his election agent which shall be in the form contained in Schedule III and shall be made on oath or affirmation before a Magistrate.

(4) The local Government shall cause to be prepared in such manner, and maintained for such time, as it may direct, a record showing the names of all candidates at every election under these rules and the date on which the return of election expenses of each candidate has been lodged with the Returning Officer.

[illegible] 17. Every election agent shall keep regular books of account in which the particulars of all expenditure of the nature referred to in rule 16 shall be entered, whether such expenditure is incurred by the candidate or by the election agent or by any person under the direction of the candidate or the election agent.

PART V.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

18. (1) No person shall be nominated to the Council who— General disqualifications for nomination.

(*a*) is not a British subject ; or

(*b*) is a female : or

(*c*) is already a member of the Council or of any other legislative body constituted under the Act ; or

(*d*) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court ; or

(*e*) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind ; or

(*f*) is under 25 years of age ; or

(*g*) is an undischarged insolvent ; or

(*h*) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part :

Provided that the local Government may direct that, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, a Ruler of any State in India or the Rulers of any such States or a subject of any such State or any class of such subjects shall not be disqualified for nomination by reason only of not being a British subject or British subjects :

Provided further that the disqualification mentioned in clause (*d*) may be removed by an order of the local Government in this behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

(3) If any person is convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or is, after an inquiry by Commissioners appointed under any rules for the time being in force regarding elections to any legislative body constituted under the Act, reported as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV, such person shall not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of such conviction or of the finding of Commissioners, as the case may be ; and a person reported by any such Commissioners to be guilty of any other corrupt practice shall be similarly disqualified for three years from such date.

(4) If any person has been a candidate or an election agent at an election to any legislative body constituted under the Act and has failed to lodge any prescribed return of election expenses or has lodged a return which is found, either by Commissioners holding an inquiry into the election or by a Magistrate in a judicial proceeding, to be false in any material particular, such person shall not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of the election:

Provided that any disqualification mentioned in sub-rule (3) or sub-rule (4) of this rule may be removed by an order of the local Government in that behalf.

Term of office of nominated member.

19. (1) A nominated non-official member shall hold office for the duration of the Council to which he is nominated.

(2) Official members shall hold office for the duration of the Council to which they are nominated or for such shorter period as the Governor may, at the time of nomination, determine.

PART VI.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Obligation to take oath.

Taking of oath.

20. Every person who is elected or nominated to be a member of the Council shall before taking his seat make, at a meeting of the Council, an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown in the following form, namely:—

I, A. B., having been elected/nominated a member of this Council do solemnly swear (*or* affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, His heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.

Vacation of seat.

Effect of subsequent disabilities or failure to take oath.

21. (1) If any person having been elected or nominated subsequently becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in clauses (*a*), (*d*), (*e*), (*g*) and (*h*) of sub-rule (1) or in sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) of rule 5 or of rule 18, as the case may be, or fails to make the oath or affirmation prescribed by rule 20 within such time as the Governor considers reasonable, the Governor shall, by notification in the Gazette, declare his seat to be vacant.

(2) When any such declaration is made, the Governor shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the constituency concerned to elect another person within such time as may be prescribed by the notification, or shall nominate another person, as the case may be.

Casual vacancies.

22. (1) When a vacancy occurs in the case of an elected member by reason of his election being declared void, or by reason of absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted, the Governor shall, by notification in the Gazette, call upon the constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(2) If a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated member, the Governor shall nominate to the vacancy a person having the necessary qualification under these rules.

First constitution of the Council.

Constitution of Council.

23. (1) As soon as conveniently may be after these rules come into force a Council shall be constituted in accordance with their provisions.

(2) For this purpose the Governor shall, by notification in the Gazette, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule 4 to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time as may be prescribed by such notification, and shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Council before the date fixed for its first meeting.

(3) If any difficulty arises as to the preparation or publication of the first electoral roll or the holding of the first elections after the commencement of these rules, the local Government may by order do any matter or thing which appears to it necessary for the proper preparation or publication of the roll or for the proper holding of the elections.

General Elections.

Reconstitution of Council.

24. (1) On the expiration of the duration of a Council or on its dissolution, a general election shall be held in order that a new Council may be constituted.

(2) On such expiration or dissolution, the Governor shall, by notification in the Gazette, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule 4 to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time after the date of expiration or dissolution as may be prescribed by such notification:

Provided that, if the Governor thinks fit, such notification may be issued at any time not being more than three months prior to the date on which the duration of the Council would expire in the ordinary course of events.

(3) Before the date fixed for the first meeting of the Council, the Governor shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Council.

Publication of results of general election.

25. As soon as may be after the expiration of the time fixed for the election of members at any general election, the names of the members elected for the various constituencies at such election shall be notified in the Gazette.

PART VII.

THE FINAL DECISION OF DOUBTS AND DISPUTES AS TO THE VALIDITY OF AN ELECTION.

Definitions. 26. In this Part and in Schedule IV, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "agent" includes an election agent and any person who is held by Commissioners to have acted as an agent in connection with an election with the knowledge or consent of the candidate;

(b) "candidate" means a person who has been nominated as a candidate at any election or who claims that he has been so nominated or that his nomination has been improperly refused, and includes a person who, when an election is in contemplation, holds himself out as a prospective candidate at such election, provided that he is subsequently nominated as a candidate at such election; and

(c) "returned candidate" means a candidate whose name has been published under these rules as duly elected.

The election petition. 27. No election shall be called in question except by an election petition presented in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

Presentation of the petition. 28. An election petition may be presented to the Governor by any candidate or elector against any returned candidate within fourteen days from the date on which the result of the election has been published in accordance with sub-rule (8) of rule 12.

Contents of the petition. 29. The petition shall contain a statement in concise form of the material facts on which the petitioner relies and the particulars of any corrupt practice which he alleges and shall, where necessary, be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively. It shall be signed by the petitioner and verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of pleadings in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Against whom it may be presented. 30. The petitioner may, if he so desires, in addition to calling in question the election of the returned candidate, claim a declaration that he himself or any other candidate has been duly elected; in which case he shall join as respondents to his petition all other candidates who were nominated at the election.

Deposit of security. 31. At the time of presentation of the petition, the petitioner shall deposit with it the sum of one thousand rupees in cash or in Government Promissory Notes of equal value at the market rate of the day as security for the costs of the same.

Dismissal for default. 32. (1) If the provisions of rule 31 are not complied with, the Governor shall dismiss the petition.

Appointment of Commissioners. (2) Upon compliance with the provisions of rule 31—

(a) the Governor shall appoint as Commissioners for the trial of the petition three persons who are, or are eligible to be appointed, Judges of a High Court within the meaning of section 101 (3) of the Act, and shall appoint one of them to be the President, and thereafter all applications and proceedings in connection therewith shall be dealt with and held by such Commissioners;

(b) the President of the Commission so constituted shall, as soon as may be, cause a copy of the petition to be served on each respondent and to be published in the Gazette, and may call on the petitioner to execute a bond in such amount and with such sureties as he may require for the payment of any further costs. At any time within fourteen days after such publication, any other candidate shall be entitled to be joined as a respondent on giving security in a like amount and procuring the execution of a like bond.

(3) When in respect of an election in a constituency more petitions than one are presented, the Governor shall refer all such petitions to the same Commissioners, who may at their discretion inquire into the petitions either in one or in more proceedings as they shall think fit.

Inquiry by Commissioners. 33. Every election petition shall be inquired into by the Commissioners, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the procedure applicable under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to the trial of suits: provided that it shall only be necessary for the Commissioners to make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of any witness examined by them.

Place of inquiry. 34. The inquiry shall be held at such place as the Governor may appoint: provided that the Commissioners may in their discretion sit at any other place in the province for any part of the inquiry, and may depute any one of their number to take evidence at any place in the province.

Withdrawal of petition. 35. (1) No election petition shall be withdrawn without the leave of the Commissioners.

(2) If there are more petitioners than one, no application to withdraw a petition shall be made except with the consent of all the petitioners.

(3) When an application for withdrawal is made, notice thereof fixing a date for the hearing of the application shall be given to all other parties to the petition and shall be published in the Gazette.

(4) No application for withdrawal shall be granted if the Commissioners are of opinion that such application has been induced by any bargain or consideration which the Commissioners consider ought not to be allowed.

(5) If the application is granted—

(a) the petitioner shall be ordered to pay the costs of the respondent theretofore incurred or such portion thereof as the Commissioners may think fit ;

(b) such withdrawal shall be reported to the Governor, who shall publish notice thereof in the Gazette; and

(c) any person who might himself have been a petitioner may, within seven days of such publication, apply to be substituted as petitioner in place of the party withdrawing, and, upon compliance with the conditions of rule 31 as to security, shall be entitled to be so substituted and to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commissioners may think fit.

Abatement or substitution on death of petitioner.

36. (1) An election petition shall abate only on the death of a sole petitioner or of the survivor of several petitioners

(2) Such abatement shall be reported to the Governor, who shall publish notice thereof in the Gazette.

(3) Any person who might himself have been a petitioner may, within seven days of such publication, apply to be substituted as petitioner, and, upon compliance with the conditions of rule 31 as to security, shall be entitled to be so substituted and to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commissioners may think fit.

Abatement or substitution on death of respondent.

37. If before the conclusion of the trial of an election petition the respondent dies or gives notice that he does not intend to oppose the petition, the Commissioners shall cause notice of such event to be published in the Gazette, and thereupon any person who might have been a petitioner may, within seven days of such publication, apply to be substituted for such respondent to oppose the petition, and shall be entitled to continue the proceedings upon such terms as the Commissioners may think fit.

Recrimination when seat claimed.

38. Where at an inquiry into an election petition any candidate, other than the returned candidate, claims the seat for himself, the returned candidate or any other party may give evidence to prove that the election of such candidate would have been void if he had been the returned candidate and a petition had been presented complaining of his election.

39. When at an inquiry into an election petition the Commissioners so order, the Government Advocate or some person acting under his instructions shall attend and take such part therein as they may direct.

Grounds for declaring election void.

40. (1) Save as hereinafter provided in this rule, if in the opinion of the Commissioners—

(a) the election of a returned candidate has been procured or induced, or the result of the election has been materially affected, by a corrupt practice, or

(b) any corrupt practice specified in Part I of Schedule IV has been comitted, or

(c) the result of the election has been materially affected by any irregularity in respect of a nomination paper, or by the improper reception or refusal of a vote, or by any non-compliance with the provisions of the Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder, or by any mistake in the use of any form annexed thereto,

the election of the returned candidate shall be void.

(2) If the Commissioners report that a returned candidate has been guilty by an agent (other than his election agent) of any corrupt practice specified in Part I of Schedule IV which does not amount to any form of bribery other than treating as hereinafter explained or to the procuring or abetment of personation, and if the Commissioners further report that the candidate has satisfied them that—

(a) no corrupt practice was committed at such election by the candidate or his election agent, and the corrupt practices mentioned in the report were committed contrary to the orders and without the sanction or connivance of such candidate or his election agent, and

(b) such candidate and his election agent took all reasonable means for preventing the commission of corrupt practices at such election, and

(c) the corrupt practices mentioned in the said report were of a trivial, unimportant and limited character, and

(d) in all other respects the election was free from any corrupt practice on the part of such candidate or any of his agents,

then the Commissioners may find that the election of such candidate is not void.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this subrule "treating" means the incurring in whole or in part by any person of the expense of giving or providing any food, drink entertainment or provision to any person with the object, directly or indirectly, of inducing him

or any other person to vote or refrain from voting or as a reward for having voted or refrained from voting.

Report of Commissioners and procedure thereon.

41. (1) At the conclusion of the inquiry, the Commissioners shall report whether the returned candidate, or any other party to the petition who has under the provisions of these rules claimed the seat, has been duly elected, and in so reporting shall have regard to the provisions of rule 40.

(2) The report shall be in writing and shall be signed by all the Commissioners. The Commissioners shall forthwith forward their report to the Governor who, on receipt thereof, shall issue orders in accordance with the report and publish the report in the Gazette, and the orders of the Governor shall be final.

Form of report.

42 If either in their report or upon any other matter there is a difference of opinion among the Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, and their report shall be expressed in the terms of the views of the majority.

Findings as to corrupt practices and persons guilty thereof.

43. Where any charge is made in an election petition of any corrupt practice, the Commissioners shall record in their report—

(a) a finding whether a corrupt practice has or has not been proved to have been committed by any candidate or his agent, or with connivance of any candidate or his agent, and the nature of such corrupt practice, and

(b) the names of all persons (if any) who have been proved at the inquiry to have been guilty of any corrupt practice and the nature of such corrupt practice with any such recommendations as they may desire to make for the exemption of any such persons from any disqualifications they may have incurred in this connection under these rules.

PART VIII.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Interpretation in case of doubt.

44. If any question arises as to the interpretation of these rules otherwise than in connection with an election inquiry held thereunder, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Governor, and his decision shall be final.

References to Governor to include Lieutenant Governor.

45. Until a Governor is appointed for the Punjab, references in these rules to the Governor shall be deemed to be references to the Lieutenant-Governor.

SCHEDULE I.

(SEE RULE 4.)

1. *List of Constituencies.*

Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of members.
South-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan Urban	The municipalities of Bhiwani, Hissar, Sirsa, Hansi, Rohtak, Sonepat, Jhajjar, Rewari, Pánipat, Karnál, Kaithal and Shahabád and the notified areas of Karnál (civil station), Kaithal and Hidáyatpur Chhaoni (Gurgaon).	1
North-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The municipalities of Ambala, Jagadhri, Simla, Ludhiana, Jagraon, Hoshiarpur and Jullundur, and the cantonments of Ambala, Kasauli, Dagshai, Sabathu, Jutogh and Jullundur.	1
West-Central Towns (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The municipalities of Lahore, Kasur, Ferozepore, Fazilka, and the cantonments of Lahore and Ferozepore.	1
East-Central Towns (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The municipalities of Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Batala, Dalhousie, Sialkot and Dharmsala, and the cantonments of Amritsar, Balun, Bakloh, Sialkot and Dharmsala.	1
North-West Towns (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The municipalities of Gujrat, Jalálpur Jattan, Bhera, Khushab, Jhelum, Pind Dadan Khan, Rawalpindi, Murree, Mianwali, Gujranwala and Wazirabad, and the cantonments of Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Murree, Campbellpur and Attock, and the notified areas of Sargodha, Campbellpur and Sheikhupura.	1
West Punjab Towns (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The municipalities of Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang-Maghiana, Chiniot, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, and the cantonment of Multan.	1
Hissar (Non-Muhammadan) ...	Non-Muhammadan Rural	The Hissar District ...	1
South-East Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ..	The Jhajjar and Sonepat Tahsils of the Rohtak District.	1
North-West Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Rohtak and Gohána Tahsils of the Rohtak District.	1
Gurgaon (Non-Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Gurgaon District ...	1
Karnal (Non-Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Karnál District ...	1

Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of members.
Ambala *cum* Simla (Non-Muhammadan).	Non-Muhammadan Rural	The Ambala and Simla Districts	1
Kangra (Non-Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Kangra District ...	1
Hoshiarpur (Non-Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Hoshiarpur District ...	1
Jullundur *cum* Ludhiana (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Jullundur and Ludhiana Districts.	1
Lahore and Ferozepore *cum* Sheikhupura (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Lahore, Ferozepore and Sheikhupura Districts.	1
Amritsar *cum* Gurdaspur (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts.	1
Rawalpindi Division and Lahore Division (North) (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Rawalpindi Division and the Sialkot and Gujranwala Districts.	1
Multan Division (Non-Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Multan Division ...	1
West Punjab Towns (Muhammadan)	Muhammadan Urban ...	The municipalities of Gujrat, Jalalpur Jattan, Bhera, Khushab, Jhelum, Pind Dadan Khan, Rawalpindi, Murree, Mianwali, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang-Maghiana, Chiniot, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, the cantonments of Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Murree, Campbellpur, Attock and Multan and the notified areas of Sargodha and Campbellpur,	1
West Central Towns (Muhammadan)	Ditto ...	The municipalities of Lahore, Kasur, Ferozepore, Fazilka, Gujranwala and Wazirabad, the cantonments of Lahore and Ferozepore and the notified area of Sheikhupura.	1
East Central Towns (Muhammadan)	Ditto ...	The municipalities of Amritsar, Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Batala, Dalhousie, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Dharmsala, and the cantonments of Amritsar, Sialkot, Balun, Bakloh, Jullundur and Dharmsala.	1

Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of members.
South east Towns (Muhammadan)	Muhammadan Urban ...	The municipalities of Bhiwani, Hissar, Sirsa, Hansi, Rohtak, Sonepat, Jhajjar, Rewari, Panipat, Karnal, Kaithal, Shahabad, Ambala, Jagadhri Simla, Ludhiana and Jagraon, the cantonments of Ambala, Kasauli, Dagshai, Subathu and Jutogh and the notified areas of Karnal (Civil Station), Kaithal and Hidayatpore Chhaoni (Gurgaon).	1
Gurgaon *cum* Hissar (Muhammadan)	Muhammadan Rural ...	The Gurgaon and Hissar Districts.	1
Ambala Division (North-East) (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Rohtak, Karnal, Ambala and Simla Districts.	1
Hoshiarpur *cum* Ludhiana (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Hoshiarpur and Ludhiana Districts.	1
Ferozepore (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Ferozepore District ...	1
Jullundur (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Jullundur District ...	1
Kangra *cum* Gurdaspur (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Kangra and Gurdaspur Districts.	1
Lahore (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Lahore District ...	1
Amritsar (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Amritsar District ...	1
Sialkot (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Sialkot District ...	1
Gujranwala (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Gujranwala District ...	1
Sheikhupura (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Sheikhupura District ...	1
Gujrat (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Gujrat District ...	1
Shahpur (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Shahpur District excluding the Khushab Tahsil.	1
Mianwali *cum* Khushab (Muhammadan).	Ditto ...	The Mianwali District and the Khushab Tahsil of the Shahpur District.	1

Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of members.
Attock (Muhammadan) ...	Muhammadan Rural ...	The Attock District ...	1
Rawalpindi (Muhammadan) ..	Ditto ...	The Rawalpindi District ...	1
Jhelum (Muhammadan) ..	Ditto ..	The Jhelum District ...	1
Lyallpur North (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ..	The Lyallpur and Jaranwala Tahsils of the Lyallpur District.	1
Lyallpur South (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Samundri and Toba Tek Singh, Tahsils of the Lyallpur District.	1
Montgomery (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Montgomery District ...	1
Multan East (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Kabirwala, Khanewal and Mailsi Tahsils of the Multan District.	1
Multan West (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Multan, Shujabad and Lodhran Tahsils of the Multan District.	1
Jhang (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Jhang District ...	1
Muzaffargarh (Muhammadan) ...	Ditto ...	The Muzaffargarh District ...	1
Dera Ghazi Khan (Muhammadan)...	Ditto ...	The Dera Ghazi Khan District ...	1
Ambala Division with Hoshiarpur and Kangra (Sikh).	Sikh	The Ambala Division and the Hoshiarpur and Kangra Districts.	1
Jullundur (Sikh)	Sikh	The Jullundur District ...	1
Ludhiana (Sikh)	Sikh	The Ludhiana District ...	1
Ferozepore (Sikh)	Sikh	The Ferozepore District ...	1
Lahore (Sikh)	Sikh	The Lahore District ...	1
Amritsar (Sikh)	Sikh	The Amritsar District ...	1

Name of Constituency.	Class of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of members.
Sialkot *cum* Gurdaspur (Sikh) ..	Sikh	The Sialkot and Gurdaspur Districts.	1
Lyallpur (Sikh)	Sikh	The Lyallpur District ...	1
Multan Division and Sheikhupura (Sikh).	Sikh	The Sheikhupura District, and the Multan Division e cluding the Lyallpur District.	1
Rawalpindi Division and Gujranwala (Sikh).	Sikh	The Gujranwala District and the Rawalpindi Division.	1
Punjab Landholders (General) ...	Landholders	The Punjab	1
Muhammadan Landholders ...	Do.	Do.	1
Sikh Landholders	Do.	Do.	1
Baloch Tumandars	Do.	(Non-territorial)	1
Punjab University	University	Do.	1
Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association.	Commerce	Do.	1
Punjab Industries	Industry	Do.	1

II. The definition in this Schedule of the extent of a rural constituency by reference to a Division o District or part of a District shall not have the effect of including in that constituency any area which i included in an urban constituency of the same communal description.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See Rule* 8.)

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

1. For the purposes of this Schedule—

(a) "annual rental value" in relation to immoveable property means the amount for which such property, together with its appurtenances and furniture, if any, is actually let or may reasonably be expected to let from year to year;

(b) "company" means a company incorporated in accordance with law in any part of His Majesty's dominions;

(c) "date of publication of the electoral roll" means the date on which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules;

(d) "land revenue" means land revenue as defined in section 3 (6) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, and, in the case of fluctuating land revenue or land revenue assessed on lands subject to river action, the average amount of such land revenue paid during the three years preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll;

(e) "member" in relation to the Punjab Chamber of Commerce or the Punjab Trades Association includes any person entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of membership on behalf of and in the name of any firm, company or corporation registered as a member;

(f) "owner" does not include a mortgagee or any person holding property in a fiduciary capacity;

(g) "the land records" means an attested record of rights or an attested annual record of rights maintained under Chapter IV of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, and includes an order finally sanctioning a mutation duly passed under that Chapter;

(h) "zaildar," "inamdar," "sufedposh" and "lambardar" mean respectively a person appointed as a zaildar, inamdar, sufedposh or lambardar in accordance with rules for the time being in force under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, and do not include a substitute appointed temporarily for any such person.

Presumption as to residence.

2. For the purposes of this Schedule, a person may be presumed to reside in a constituency if he has for the four years preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll continuously owned a family dwelling-house, or a share in a family dwelling-house, in the constituency, and that house has not during the twelve months preceding such date been let on rent either in whole or in part.

Explanation:—A person shall be deemed to have owned a house or share in a house for any period during which such house or share was owned by any person through whom he derives title by inheritanee.

Land-records, etc., to be conclusive evidence.

3. For the purpose of determining any claim to a qualification under this Schedule, any entry in the land records or in any municipal or cantonment records shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein.

Co-sharers.

4. Where two or more persons are co-sharers in land assessed to land revenue or in other immoveable property or in a tenancy or lease of land assessed to land revenue or in the receipt of assigned land revenue, every such person shall be qualified as an elector who would be so qualified if his share in such land, property, tenancy, lease or assignment were held separately.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this paragraph the share of any such person who is under twenty-one years of age shall be deemed to be the share of his father or, if his father is dead, of his eldest brother, provided that his father or eldest brother as the case may be, is a co-sharer with him in the property.

General Constituencies.

Qualification based on community.

5. A person shall be qualified as an elector—

(a) in a non-Muhammadan constituency who is neither a Muhammadan nor a Sikh,

(b) in a Muhammadan constituency who is a Muhammadan, and

(c) in a Sikh constituency who is a Sikh:

provided that such person has the further qualifications hereinafter prescribed for an elector of the particular constituency.

Other qualifications.

6. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Schedule, a person shall be as an elector for an urban constituency who resides in the constituency and who—

(a) has owned for the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll immoveable property, not being land assessed to land revenue but including any building erected on such land, of the value of not less than Rs 4,000 or of an annual rental value of not

less than Rs. 96: provided that a person shall be deemed to have owned such property for any period during which it was owned by any person through whom he derives title by inheritance; or

(b) has for the twelve months aforesaid occupied as a tenant in the constituency immoveable property, not being land assessed to land revenue but including any building erected on such land, of an annual rental value of not less than Rs. 96; or

(c) was during the twelve months aforesaid assessed in respect of any direct municipal or cantonment tax to an amount of not less than Rs. 50; or

(d) was during the financial year preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll assessed to income-tax; or

(e) is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of His Majesty's regular forces; or

(f) has any of the qualifications hereinafter prescribed for an elector of a rural constituency.

Explanation:—For the purposes of clause (b)—

(i) a person who occupies a building other than a building in any military or police lines, are part of such a building, by virtue of any office, service or employment shall be deemed to occupy the building or part as a tenant; and

(ii) where a building, or part of a building separately occupied, is occupied by two or more persons, one person only shall be qualified in respect of such occupation.

Rural Constituencies.

7. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Schedule, a person shall be qualified as an elector for a rural constituency who resides in the constituency, and who—

(a) is a zaildar, inamdar, sufedposh or lambardar in the constituency; or

(b) is the owner of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 25 per annum; or

(c) is an assignee of land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 50 per annum; or

(d) is a tenant or lessee, under the terms of a lease for a period of not less than three years, of Crown land for which rent of not less than Rs. 25 per annum is payable: provided that, when the amount payable is assessed from harvest to harvest, the annual rent payable by such person shall be deemed to be the annual average amount payable by him in the three years preceding the date aforesaid; or

(e) is a tenant with a right of occupancy as defined in Chapter II of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, in respect of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 25 per annum; or

(f) was during the financial year preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll assessed to income-tax; or

(g) is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of His Majesty's regular forces; or

(h) has any of the qualifications prescribed for an elector of an urban constituency.

Special Constituencies.

8. (1) A person shall be qualified as an elector for a Landholders' constituency (other than the Baloch Tumandars' constituency) who resides in the Punjab and who is— Landholders' Constituencies.

(a) the owner of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 500 per annum; or

(b) an assignee of land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 500 per annum:

Provided that no person shall be qualified as an elector for the Muhammadan Landholders' constituency who is not a Muhammadan or for the Sikh Landholders' constituency who is not a Sikh, and no Muhammadan or Sikh shall be qualified as an elector for the Punjab Landholders' (General) constituency.

(2) A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Baloch Tumandars' constituency who is a Tumandar recognised by the Government or a person performing the duties of a Tumandar with the sanction of the Government.

9. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Punjab University Constituency who has resided in the Punjab during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll and is a Fellow or Honorary Fellow of the Punjab University or a graduate of the University of not less than seven years' standing. University Constituency.

10. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Commerce Constituency who has a place of business, or works for gain, in the Punjab and is a member of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce or of the Punjab Trades Association. The Commerce Constituency.

Industry constituency.

11. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Industry constituency who—

(a) is the owner of a factory which is situated in the Punjab and is subject to the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, and in which work has been carried on during the twelve months preceding the date of the publication of the electoral roll, or

(b) is a partner in a firm owning such a factory and has been nominated be the firm for the purpose of voting in its behalf, or

(c) is a member of a company having a place of business in the Punjab and having a paid-up capital of not less than Rs. 25,000, and has been nominated by the company for the purpose of voting in its behalf.

SCHEDULE III.

(*See Rule* 16.)

Return of election expenses.

1 Under the head of receipts there shall be shown the name and description of every person (including the candidate), club, society or association from whom any money, security or equivalent of money was received in respect of expenses incurred on account of, or in connection with, or incidental to, the election, and the amount received from each person, club society or association separately.

2. Under the head of expenditure, there shall be shown—

(a) the personal expenditure of the candidate incurred or paid by him or his election agent, including travelling and all other personal expenses incurred in connection with his candicature;

(b) the name, and the rate and total amount of the pay, of each person employed as an agent (including the election agent), clerk or messenger;

(c) the travelling expenses and any other expenses incurred by the candidate or his election agent on account of agents (including the election agent), clerks or messengers;

(d) the travelling expenses of persons, whether in receipt of salary or not, incurred in connection with the candidature, and whether paid or incurred by the candidate, his election agent or the person so travelling.

(e) the cost whether paid or incurred of—

(i) printing,
(ii) advertising,
(iii) stationery,
(iv) postage,
(v) telegrams, and
(vi) rooms hired either for public meetings or as committee rooms;

(f) any other miscellaneous expenses whether paid or incurred.

NOTE.—(1) All expenses incurred in connection with the candidature whether paid by the candidate, his election agent, or any other person, or remaining unpaid on the date of the return are to be set out.

(2) For all items of Rs. 5 and over, unless from the nature of the case (e.g., travel by rail or postage) a receipt is not obtainable, vouchers are to be attached.

(3) All sums paid but for which no receipt is attached are to be set out in detail with dates of payment.

(4) All sums unpaid are to be set out in a separate list.

3. The form of affidavit referred to in Rule 16 shall be as follows:—

Affidavit.

I being the appointed election agent for a candidate for election in the constituency (or I being a candidate for election in the constituency), do hereby solemnly affirm that the above return election expenses is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that, except the expenses herein set forth, no expenses of any nature whatsoever have to my knowledge and belief been incurred in, and for the purposes of, —'s candidature / my candidature.

(Sd.)

Election agent or candidate.

Solemnly affirmed before me.

(Magistrate).

SCHEDULE IV.

(See Rules 5, 7, 18, 29, 40 and 43.)

The following shall be deemed to be corrupt practices for the purposes of these rules :—

PART I.

Bribery.

1. A gift offer or promise by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent, of any gratifications to any person whomsoever, with the object, directly or indirectly, of inducing—

(a) a person to stand or not to stand as' or to withdraw from being, a candidate, or

(b) an elector to vote or refrain from voting at an election,

or as a reward to—

(a) a person for having so stood or not stood or for having withdrawn his candidature, or

(b) an elector for having voted or refrained from voting.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause the term " gratification " is not restricted to pecuniary gratifications or gratifications estimable in money, and includes all forms of entertainment and all forms of employment for reward ; but it does not include the payment of any expenses *bonâ fide* incurred at or for the purposes of any election and duly entered in the return of election expenses prescribed by these rules.

Undue influence.

2. (1) The voluntary interference or attempted interference by a candidate or his agent or any other person with the connivance of the candidate or his agent with the free exercise of the right of any person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at an election.

(2) A threat of injury to any person or to any person in whom that person is interested or the inducement or attempted inducement of any person to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered the object of Divine displeasure or of spiritual censure shall be deemed to be interference within the meaning of this paragraph :

Provided that a declaration of public policy or promise of public action shall not be deemed to be interference.

Personation

3. The procuring or abetting or attempting to procure by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of a candidate or his agent, the application by a person for a voting paper in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or by a person who has voted once at an election for a voting paper in his own name at the same election.

Publication of false statements.

4. The publication by a candidate or his agent, or by any other person with the connivance of the candidate or his agent, of any statement of fact which is false and which he either believes to be false or does not believe to be true in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate or in relation to the candidature or withdrawal of any candidate, which statement is reasonably calculated to prejudice such candidate's election.

PART II.

Acts under Part I.

1. Any act specified in Part I, when done by a person who is not a candidate or his agent or a person acting with the connivance of a candidate or his agent.

Personation.

2. The application by a person at an election for a voting paper in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or for a voting paper in his own name after he has already voted at such election.

Bribery.

3. The receipt of, or agreement to receive, any gratification, whether as a motive or a reward—

(a) by a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate, or

(b) by any person whomsoever for himself or any other person for voting or refraining from voting, or for inducing or attempting to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting or any candidate to withdraw his candidature.

Payment for conveyance.

4. Any payment or promise of payment to any person whomsoever on account of the conveyance of any elector to or from any place for the purpose of recording his vote.

Hiring and use of public conveyances.

5. The hiring, employment, borrowing, or using for the purposes of the election of any boat, vehicle or animal usually kept for letting on hire or for the conveyance of passengers by hire :

Provided that any elector may hire any boat, vehicle or animal, or use any boat, vehicle or animal which is his own property, to convey himself to or from the place where the vote is recorded.

Incurring expenses without authority.

6. The incurring or authorisation of expenses by any person other than a candidate or his election agent on account of holding any public meeting or upon any advertisement, circular or publication or in any other way whatsoever for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of such candidate, unless he is authorised in writing so to do by the candidate.

Hiring liquor shops.

7. The hiring, using or letting, as a committee-room or for the purpose of any meeting to which electors are admitted, of any building, room or other place where intoxicating liquor is sold to the public.

Issue of circulars, etc., without printer's and publisher's name printed thereon.

8. The issuing of any circular, placard or poster having reference to the election which does not bear on its face the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1920

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1920.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th June, 1920.

No. 132-I. E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be Knights Commanders.

* * * * * * * *

The Hon'ble Mr. Herbert John Maynard, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * *

Winter Charles Renouf, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency, Punjab.

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J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order, of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th June, 1920.

No. 1585-I C.—His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments:—

Civil Services in India.

* * * * * * * *

Richard Arnold Matthews, Esquire, Superintendent, Provincial Civil Secretariat, Punjab

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J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th June, 1920.

No. 1586-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

* * * * * * * *

Reverend Father Matthews, Head of the Belgian Mission High School, Dalwal, Jhelum District, Punjab

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No. 1587-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

* * * * * * * *

Mrs. Alice Wilkinson, Head Mistress, Punjab Mayo Orphanage, Simla, Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bhai Lehna Singh, in charge of the Samundri Dispensary, Lyallpur District, Punjab.

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J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June, 1920.

No. 1597-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Sardar Sahib Bhai Hukam Singh, Jailor, Borstal Jail, Lahore, Punjab.

Sardar Hakim Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Panjwar, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Sardar Sahib Sheo Narayan Singh, Moron, Jullundur District, Punjab

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No. 1598-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * * *

Khan Sahib Ahmad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Khan Sahib Abdul Ghani, Inspector of Police, Punjab.

Sardar Paind Khan, Bozdar, Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.

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No. 1599-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Lala Duni Chand, of Messrs. Duni Chand Durga Das, Piece-goods Merchants, Amritsar, Punjab.

Rai Sahib Lala Brij Lal, Puri, Pleader, Sargodha, Punjab.

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Rai Sahib Pandit Manmohan Lal, Langar, Motamid, Darbar and Residency Vakil, Kashmir.

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No. 1601-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Bhai Gopal Singh, Inspector of Police, Punjab.

Munshi Mahtab Singh, Tahsildar, Punjab.

Sardar Suchet Singh, Superintendent of Police, Kapurthala State, Punjab.

Risaldar-Major Sardar Harnam Singh, of Atari, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Subadar-Major Sardar Gurdit Singh (retired), Honorary Magistrate of Dhotian, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Sardar Dharm Singh, of Usman, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Risaldar Sardar Basant Singh (retired), Nowshera Panuwan, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Malik Mohan Singh, Ahluwalia, Rawalpindi, Punjab.

Sardar Basant Singh, Pleader, Jullundur City, Punjab.

No. 1602-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Shaikh Abdul Rashid, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Sardar Abdul Ghafur Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Amir Khan, Kharral, Zaildar, Lyallpur District, Punjab.

Sardar Karim Dad Khan, Khetran of Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab.

Mian Fazal Elahi, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch.

Munshi Ghulam Qadar Khan, Tahsildar, Multan, Punjab.

Munshi Ghulam Bari, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Vice-President, Lyallpur Municipal Committee, Punjab.

Sayad Faizul Hassan Shah, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Malik Muhammad Muzaffar Khan, Tiwana, of Muzaffarabad, Shahpur District, Punjab.

Khawaja Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan, M.B.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Shaikh Abdul Majid, Honorary Magistrate, Ambala Cantonment, Punjab.

Haji Nizam-ud-Din, Amritsar, Punjab.

Munshi Muhammad Sharif, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Punjab.

Malik Allah Yar Khan, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

Jemadar Wali Muhammad Khan, Kalanaur, Sub Registrar, Rohtak, Punjab.

Risaldar Muhammad Ismail Khan, Honorary Magistrate of Jhajjar, Rohtak District, Punjab.

Mehr Jalal Din, Zaildar, Karian, Ferozepore District, Punjab.

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Sheikh Abdul Majid, Honorary Magistrate, Ambala Cantonment, Punjab.

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Khalifa Fazl Hussain, Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier.

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No. 1603-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Lala Wali Ram, Tahsildar, Lyallpur, Punjab.

Lala Bahadur Chand, Station Master, North-Western Railway, Jullundur City, Punjab.

Lala Durga Das, Magistrate, Kapurthala State, Punjab.

Lala Shiv Ram Kashyap, Professor of Botany, Government College, Lahore, Punjab.

Lala Raghobar Sahai, Tahsildar, Punjab.

Chaudhari Kesar Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Lala Charanjit Lal, Sethi Public Works Department Contractor, Lahore, Punjab.

Lala Maya Bhan, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Punjab.

Lala Chajju Ram, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Jullundur City, Punjab.

Lala Kundan Lal, Aggarwal, Vakil, High Court, Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

Lala Khushi Ram, Banker, Chhapar, Jind State, Punjab.

Sardar Raghbir Chand, Postmaster-General, Patiala State, Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Lachmi Narain Sharma, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

* * * * * * * *

Lala Kahan Chand, Head Clerk, Office of the Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery.

* * * * * * * *

Harkishen Das, Contractor, Military Works Services, Phagwara, Kapurthala State, Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Khazan Singh, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (temporary), Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore Punjab.

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No. 1604-I. C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * * *

Chaudri Bahal Singh, Zaildar of Bohar, Rohtak District, Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th June 1920.

No. 61.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

ARMY AND AIR FORCE (ANNUAL) ACT, 1920.

(10 Geo. 5, Ch. 7.)

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

CHAPTER 7.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE, DURING TWELVE MONTHS, FOR THE DISCIPLINE AND REGULATION OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE, AND TO REPEAL CERTAIN PROVISIONS IN SECTION TWELVE OF THE AIR FORCE (CONSTITUTION) ACT, 1917

[27th April 1920.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law:

AND WHEREAS it is adjudged necessary by His Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of land forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of His Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of five hundred and twenty-five thousand, including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within His Majesty's Indian possessions:

7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 51.

AND WHEREAS under the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, His Majesty is entitled to raise and maintain the air force, and it is judged necessary that the whole number of such force should consist of twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty, including those employed as aforesaid, but exclusive of the numbers serving as aforesaid, and the provisions of the Air Force Act are due to expire at the same dates as the provisions of the Army Act:

AND WHEREAS it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in His Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid:

AND WHEREAS the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances, in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of His Majesty's forces by sea:

AND WHEREAS no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm, by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm; yet nevertheless, it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law or to the Air Force Act, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert His Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military or air force discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow:

44 & 45 Vict, c. 58.

AND WHEREAS the Army Act and the Air Force Act will expire in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty on the following days:—

(a) In the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April; and

(b) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of July:

BE IT THEREFORE, enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Army and Air Force (Annual) Act, 1920.

Army Act and Air Force Act to be in force for specified times.

2. (1) The Army Act and the Air Force Act shall be and remain in force during the periods hereinafter mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament (that is to say):—

(a) Within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and twenty to the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, both inclusive; and

(b) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and twenty to the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, both inclusive

(2) The Army Act and the Air Force Act, while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law or to the Air Force Act, as the case may be, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions.

(3) A person subject to military law or to the Air Force Act shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act or Air Force Act by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of His Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the numbers hereinbefore mentioned.

Prices in respect of billeting.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act or the Air Force Act the prices specified in the First Schedule to this Act.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE ACTS.

Part I.—Amendments of Army Act.

References to general officers to include colonels commandant.

4. The sections of the Army Act specified in the Second Schedule to this Act shall be amended in the manner shown in the second column of that schedule, with a view to including where necessary references to colonels commandant in references to general officers.

Abolition of regimental courts-martial.

5. Regimental courts-martial shall be abolished, and accordingly the provisions of the Army Act specified in the Third Schedule to this Act shall be omitted from the Army Act.

Amendment of s. 180.

6. At the end of paragraph (e) of sub-section (2) of section one hundred and eighty of the Army Act (which relates to the powers of courts-martial in India), the following words shall be added :—

"and in addition if the court or authority thinks fit, to be severely reprimanded or reprimanded."

Part II.—Amendments of Air Force Act.

Amendment of s. 46A and s. 183.

7. At the end of sub-section (1) of section forty-six A and of sub-section (2) of section one hundred and eighty-three of the Air Force Act the following proviso shall be inserted :

"Provided that, where the Air Council in special circumstances so direct, any powers which under this provision may be exercised by an officer of air rank may be exercised by a group captain."

Amendment of s. 84.

8. In section eighty-four of the Air Force Act (which relates to the re-engagement of airmen) "twenty-four years" shall be substituted for "twenty-one years."

Amendment of s. 85.

9. (1) In section eighty-five of the Air Force Act (which relates to the continuance of service of airmen) "the total period of service for which he has re-engaged under the last preceding section of this Act" shall be substituted for "a total period of twenty-one years' service."

(2) In the case of an airman who has re-engaged before the commencement of this Act, section eighty-five of the Air Force Act shall take effect as if it had not been amended by this Act.

Amendment of s. 115.

10. Sub-section (10) of section one hundred and fifteen of the Air Force Act (which relates to the sale and purchase of horses under a requisition of emergency) shall apply to aircraft as it applies to horses, and accordingly in that sub-section after the word "horses" and after the word "horse," wherever those words occur there shall be inserted the words "or aircraft."

New designations for air force officers.

11. (1) The sections of the Air Force Act specified in the Fourth Schedule to this Act shall be amended in the manner shown in that schedule, in view of the new designations of officers of the air force.

(2) Any designation which in the said schedule is required to be substituted for any other designation shall be deemed to have been substituted for that designation in any Act, order, regulation or warrant passed or made before the passing of this Act and applicable to officers of the air force.

(3) The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (46) of section one hundred and ninety of the Air Force Act.—

"(46) The expression 'air officer' means any officer above the rank of 'group captain.'"

Part III.—Amendments of Army Act applicable also to the Air Force Act.

Amendment of ss. 44 and 182.

12 (1) Section forty-four of the Army Act (which relates to punishments) shall be amended as follows :—

(a) After paragraph (m) there shall be inserted the following new paragraph :—

"(mm) In the case of a non-commissioned officer, reprimand or severe reprimand ;"

(b) In proviso (3), after the words "an officer," there shall be inserted the word "or a non-commissioned officer."

(2) Section one hundred and eighty-two of the Army Act (which relates to warrant officers) shall be amended as follows :—

In paragraph (a) of sub-section two the words "be reprimanded, or severely reprimanded, or to" shall be inserted after the words "by a district court-martial to."

Amendment of s. 48.

13. In sub-section (3) of section forty-eight of the Army Act (which relates to the constitution of general courts-martial) the words "in the United Kingdom, India, Malta and Gibraltar, of not less than nine, and elsewhere" shall be omitted, and for the word "five" where it last occurs there shall be substituted the word "four".

Amendment of s. 54.

14. In sub-section (3) of section fifty-four (which relates to a finding of acquittal by a court-martial) the words "if it relates to the whole of the offences" shall be omitted where they at present occur, and those words shall be inserted after the words "in open court, and."

Power to suspend sentences.

15. (1) The following section shall be inserted after section fifty-seven of the Army Act :—

"57A—(1) Where a soldier is sentenced to penal servitude, imprisonment or detention, the confirming authority to whom the sentence is submitted for confirmation may, when confirming the sentence, direct that the soldier be not committed to prison or detention barracks until the orders of a superior military authority have been obtained.

"(2) A superior military authority may in the case of any soldier so sentenced—

(a) direct that a committal to prison or detention barracks shall not be issued until his orders have been obtained ;

(b) suspend the sentence whether or not the soldier has already been committed to prison or detention barracks.

"(3) Where a sentence of penal servitude, imprisonment or detention is suspended under this section before the soldier has been committed to prison or detention barracks, the soldier if in custody shall be released, and, notwithstanding anything in this Act, the sentence shall not begin to run until the soldier is ordered to be committed to prison or detention barracks under that sentence.

"(4) Where a sentence of penal servitude, imprisonment or detention is suspended under this section after the soldier has been committed to prison or detention barracks, he shall be discharged and the currency of the sentence shall be suspended from the day on which he is released until he is again ordered to be committed to prison or detention barracks under the same sentence.

"(5) Where a sentence has been suspended under this section, the case may at any time, and shall, at intervals of not more than three months, be reconsidered by a competent military authority, and, if on any such reconsideration it appears to the competent military authority that the conduct of the soldier since his conviction has been such as to justify a remission of the sentence, he shall remit it.

"(6) A superior military authority may, at any time whilst a sentence is suspended under this section, order that the soldier be committed to prison or detention barracks, and from the date of such order the sentence shall cease to be suspended.

"(7) Where a soldier whilst a sentence on him is so suspended is sentenced to penal servitude, imprisonment or detention for a fresh offence, a superior military authority may direct that the two sentences shall either run concurrently or consecutively so, however, that the aggregate term of imprisonment or detention served under two or more sentences of imprisonment or detention shall not exceed two consecutive years: provided that, where the sentence for such fresh offence is a sentence of penal servitude, then, whether or not that sentence is suspended, any previous sentence of imprisonment or detention which has been suspended shall be avoided.

"(8) The powers conferred by this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers as to the mitigation, remission, commutation, or suspension of sentences conferred by this Act and a superior military authority under this section shall be an authority having power to mitigate, remit, or commute sentences of penal servitude, imprisonment or detention under sub-section (2) of section fifty-seven of this Act.

"(9) In this section—

The expression 'superior military authority' means the Army Council and any general officer or colonel commandant whom the Army Council may appoint for the purpose or the officer in chief command of any force employed on active service beyond the seas, and any general officer or colonel commandant whom he may appoint for that purpose;

The expression 'competent military authority' means a superior military authority, or any general or other officer not below the rank of field officer duly authorised by a superior military authority."

(1) This section shall, notwithstanding anything in section fourteen of the Army (Annual Act, 1904, come into operation, both in the British Islands and elsewhere, on the passing of this Act. 4 Edw. 7, c. 5.

Amendment of s. 70.

16. At the end of section seventy of the Army Act which empowers His Majesty to make rules of procedure there shall be added the following sub-section :—

"(6) The rules as to the investigation of a charge may provide for a written summary of the evidence being taken on oath, and may empower a commanding officer or any officer, before whom he directs such summary to be taken to administer oaths for that purpose."

Amendment of s. 81.

17. In section eighty-one of the Army Act (which relates to the power of a recruit to purchase his discharge), "twenty pounds" shall be substituted for "ten pounds."

Amendment of s. 104.

18. In sub-section (1) of section one hundred and four of the Army Act (which relates to the premises liable to billets) the words "inns or hotels (whether licensed or otherwise)" shall be substituted for the words "inns, hotels."

Amendment of s. 124.

19. Section one hundred and twenty-four of the Army Act (which relates to the right of a person tried by a court-martial to a copy of the proceedings) shall be amended as follows :—

(1) After the words "finding and sentence of the court" there shall be inserted the words "or after his acquittal."

(2) The following proviso shall be added at the end of the section :—

"Provided that, when any person tried by court-martial dies within the above-mentioned periods of seven or three years, his next-of-kin shall, within a period of twelve months after his death, have the same right to obtain a copy of the proceedings."

Amendment of s. 125.

20. At the end of section one hundred and twenty-five of the Army Act (which relates to the summoning and privilege of witnesses at courts-martial) there shall be added the following sub-section :—

"(3) For the purposes of this and the next succeeding section, the expression "a court-martial" shall be deemed to include an officer taking a written

summary of evidence in accordance with rules of procedure made under this Act; and references to the president or members of a court-martial shall be construed as including references to such officer."

Amendment of s. 138.

21. The following sub-section shall be inserted after sub-section (4) of section one hundred and thirty-eight of the Army Act (which relates to penal stoppages from ordinary pay of soldiers :—

"(4A) The share he is required to contribute as belonging to a unit towards compensation for barrack damage which after due investigation, to be held in the manner provided in the King's Regulations, appears to have been occasioned by the wilful act or negligence of a person or persons who cannot be identified, belonging to the unit, during the period while such unit was in occupation.

"For the purposes of this paragraph, the expression "barrack damage" means damage to or loss or destruction of any premises in which soldiers are quartered or billeted or any appurtenances, fixtures, furniture or effects therein or appertaining thereto, and the expression "unit" includes any part of a unit :—"

Amendment of s. 145.

22. (1) Sub-section (2) of section one hundred and forty-five of the Army Act (which relates to the liability of a soldier to maintain his wife and children) shall be amended as follows :—

The words from "where the soldier is a Warrant Officer (Class I.)" to the end of the sub-section inclusive shall be omitted, and the following words shall be inserted instead thereof :—

"where the soldier is a Warrant Officer (Class I) not holding an honorary commission—in respect of a wife or children, four shillings and in respect of a bastard child, three shillings;

"where the soldier is a Warrant Officer (Class II) not holding an honorary commission, or a non-commissioned officer who is not below the rank of sergeant—in respect of a wife or children, two shillings and sixpence, and in respect of a bastard child, one shilling and sixpence;

"in the case of any other soldier—in respect of a wife or children, one shilling and sixpence and in respect of a bastard child, one shilling."

(2) Where an order had, before the coming into operation of this section, been made under section one hundred and forty-five of the Army Act authorising deductions from pay, a further order may be made increasing the amount of the deduction to be made after the coming into operation of this section under the former order up to the limit authorised by this Act.

4 Ed. 7, c. 5.

(3) This section shall, notwithstanding anything in section fourteen of the Army (Annual) Act, 1904, come into operation, both in the British Isles and elsewhere, on the passing of this Act.

Penalty for interference with military duties, etc.

23. The following section shall be inserted after section one hundred and fifty-three of the Army Act :—

"153A. Any person who in the United Kindom or elsewhere, (*a*) wilfully obstructs, impedes, or otherwise interferes with any officer or soldier in the execution of his duties; or

"(*b*) wilfully produces any disease or infirmity in, or maims or injures, any man whom he knows to be a soldier with a view to enabling such man to avoid military service; or

"(*c*) with the intent of enabling a soldier to render himself, or induce the belief that he is, permanently or temporarily unfit for service, supplies to or for such soldier any drug or preparation calculated or likely to render him or lead to the belief that he is permanently or temporarily unfit for service;

shall be liable on summary conviction, to a term of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine."

Amendment of s. 158.

24. At the end of sub-section (1) of section one hundred and fifty-eight of the Army Act (which relates to liablity to military law) the following words shall be added : "and the limitation of time imposed by this proviso shall not apply in the case of a person who has been attached

to or seconded for service with His Majesty's military forces and has ceased to be subject to military law by reason only of the termination of such attachment or seconding."

Application of Part III to air force.

25. References in this Part of this Act to the Army Act shall be deemed to include references to the Air Force Act, and this Part of this Act shall, in its application to the air force, have effect subject to any of the general modifications set out in Part I. of the Second Schedule of the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, which apply, and also the following modifications:— 7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 51.

For references to—	There shall be substituted references to—
"general officer"	"general or air officer"
"general officer or colonel commandant"	"general or air officer"
"field officer"	"squadron leader"
"army services"	"air-force services"
"section fourteen of the Army (Annual) Act, 1904" ...	"this Act"
"His Majesty's military forces"	"the air force"
"military law" ... ... —	"this Act"

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS, ETC.

Repeal.

26. The provisions of section twelve of the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, and the other enactments specified in the Fifth Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that schedule:— 7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 51.

Provided that—

(a) nothing in the repeal of the provisions of section twelve of the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, shall affect the application of those provisions to amendments of the Army Act made before the passing of this Act ; and

(b) any sentence in force at the date of the commencement of this Act which has been suspended under the provisions of any enactment repealed by this Act shall be deemed to have been suspended under section fifty-seven A of the Army Act

Date on which amendments to Air Force Act are to come into operation.

27. Amendments of the Air Force Act contained in this or any other Act continuing the Air Force Act shall come into operation in any place as from the date from which the Air Force Act is by this or such other Act continued in that place.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 3.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum Price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where meals furnished ...	Ten pence per night.
Breakfast as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army and Air Force Acts.	Ten pence each.
Dinner as so specified	Two shillings.
Supper as so specified	Six pence.
Where no meals furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Ten pence.
Stable room and ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	Three shillings per day.
Stable room without forage	Six pence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer	Three shillings per night.

NOTE.—An officer shall pay for his food.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 4.

AMENDMENTS RELATING TO COLONELS COMMANDANT.

Section.	How to be Amended.
ss. 43 and 46 (1) ...	After "general officer" there shall be inserted "or colonel commandant."
s. 46A (1)	After "general officer" where those words first occur there shall be inserted "or colonel commandant."
ss. 46A (5), 73 (3), 74 (1), 177, 183 (2), and 189 (2), (3) and (4).	After "general officer" there shall be inserted "or colonel commandant."

Section 5.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS TO BE OMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOLITION OF REGIMENTAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

Section 47.

Section 54 (1) (*a*).

In section 182 (1) the words " nor tried by regimental court-martial."

In section 184 (1) the words " other than a regimental court-martial."

In section 184 (2) the words " or by a regimental court-martial."

Section 11.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

SUBSTITUTION OF NEW DESIGNATIONS.

The sections of the Air Force Act mentioned in the following table shall be amended by the substitution of the designations set out in the third column for those set out in the second column :—

Section of Act.	Former Designation.	Present Designation to be substituted.
43	" captain " wherever that word occurs ...	" flight leutenant."
	" prescribed general officer "	" presetibed officer."
46 (1)	" field officer "	" squadron leader."
	" a general officer "	" an air or general officer."
46A (1)	" field officer "	" squadron leader."
	" general officer authorised "	" air force authorised."
	" officer (not under the rank of Major-General)."	" air force officer of air rank."
46A (5)	" a general officer "	" an air or general officer."
48	" captain wherever that word occurs " ...	" flight lieutenant."
48 (7)	" a field officer'	" an officer of or above the rank of squadron leader "
48 (9)	" field officer " where that word first occurs ...	" squadron leader."
	" a field officer " where that word occurs the second time.	" an officer of or above the rank of squadron leader."
49 (1 (c)	" captain "	" flight lieutenant."
54 (1) (*d*)	" general field or flag officer "	" officer (not being below the rank of squadron leader, flag officer or field officer."
73 (8)	" prescribed general officer "	" prescribed officer."
74 (1)	" general officer "	" air officer."
108A (1)	" general or field officer"	" officer not below the rank of squadron leader."
115 (1)	" general or field officer "	" officer not below the rank of squadron leader."
122 (1) (c) and (e)	" degree of field officer "	" rank of squadron leader."
122 (1) proviso.	" field officer " in both places where those words occur.	" squadron leader"
	" degree of captain "	" rank of flight lieutenant."
122 (6)	" a field officer "	" squadron leader."
123 (1) (*b*)	" captain "	" flight lieutenant."
154	" general " wherever that word occurs ...	" air."
172	" general or other " in both places where those words occur.	" air or other."
173	" captain "	" flight lieutenant."
177	" general officer "	" air officer."
179A (2) (*d*)	" general or other " wherever those words occur.	" air or other."
182 (4)	" captain "	" flight lieutenant."
183 (2)	" any general or flag officer "	" any air, general or flag officer."
184 (2)	" general or other " wherever those words occur.	" air or other."
189	" general officer " wherever those words occur.	" air officer."

H. P. DUVAL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 10th June 1920.

No. 1692-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall not apply to the gratuities specified in the second and third columns of the schedule hereto annexed when paid to the persons mentioned in the corresponding entries in the first column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

Number.	Classes for whom the gratuity has been sanctioned.	Nature and amount of gratuity.	Authority.
1	Government civil servants granted temporary British Service commissions and who received civil rates of pay.	Under circumstances and at rates laid down in Article 497, Royal Warrant for pay and in the orders quoted in the next column.	A. I. (I), No. 97 of 1920.
2	Temporary nurses engaged in India for duty in military hospitals.	Under the conditions and at rates laid down in the orders quoted in the next column.	A. I. (I', No. 288 of 1920.
3	Radiographers holding temporary commissions on the Unattached List who are serving in India on the terms laid down in Army Department letter No. 13215, dated the 3rd September 1917.	At the rates and under the conditions laid down in Army Order No. 437 of 1919 and the orders quoted in the next column.	A. I. (I), No. 321 of 1920.
4	Chaplains who were appointed during the European war to field service by the Government of India.	As admissible under the orders quoted in the next column	A. I. (I), No. 342 of 1920.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

Simla, the 12th June 1920.

No. 2895.—In pursuance of the Notification in this Department No. 650, dated the 3rd April 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to designate the Chief Collector of Customs and Excise at Limasso, as the person by whom the certificates required by the said Notification should be granted in the case of raw hides or skins exported to Cyprus.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED SIMLA, JUNE 12, 1920.

No. 665-131-3.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 10th June 1920.

RESOLUTION.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to sanction revised rates of pay for the Indian Agricultural Service and the Provincial Agricultural Services as set forth in the succeeding paragraphs.

I.—INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

(1) The revised rates of pay shown below will take effect from the 1st December 1919 in supersession of the existing scale of pay :—

Years of Service.	Pay.	Overseas allowance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	350	150	500
2	400	150	550
3	450	150	600
4	500	150	650
5	550	150	700
6	550	200	750
7	600	200	800
8	650	200	850
	EFFICIENCY BAR.		
9	700	200	900
10	750	200	950
11	800	200	1,000
12	800	250	1,050
13	850	250	1,100
14	900	250	1,150
15	950	250	1,200
16	1,000	250	1,250
17	1,050	250	1,300
18	1,100	250	1,350
19	1,150	250	1,400
20	1,200	250	1,450
21 and onwards ...	1,250	250	1,500
Selection grade ...	1,250	250	1,500
	1,300	250	1,550
	1,350	250	1,600
	1,400	250	1,650
	1,450	250	1,700
	1,500	250	1,750

(2) The Overseas allowance set out in column 3 above (which will reckon as pay for all purposes of the Civil Service Regulations) will ordinarily be granted only to officers of Non-Indian domicile; but, as an exception to this general rule, all Indian officers now in the Indian Agricultural Service on the full scale of pay will be regarded as eligible for the allowance.

(3) Officers who have been promoted from the Provincial to the Imperial Service on the provisional scale of Rs. 350—35—700, will, for the purpose of drawing future pay, be treated as having been appointed to the Imperial Service on the date on which they were provisionally appointed, but will not draw the overseas allowance. Provincial Service Officers so promoted in future will, on promotion, enter the Imperial Service on a pay at the nearest multiple of Rs. 50 above the pay that they are drawing at the time of promotion and will thereafter receive increments on the ordinary scale. They will rank for seniority immediately below other officers already in the Imperial Service drawing the same rate of pay.

(4) Free quarters will not be provided.

(5) The selection grade will not be regarded merely as a continuation of the time-scale, but promotion to it will be given as the reward of merit. An officer will be eligible for promotion to the selection grade after having completed 15 years' service. The selection grade will at the outset consist of 15 per cent. of the present sanctioned strength of the service after deducting posts directly under the Government of India, and the number of selection posts to be allotted to each province will be fixed by the Government of India. This allotment will be communicated in due course to local Governments and Administrations who will have complete discretion in making appointments to the selection posts allotted to them. The principles upon which additions will be made to the number of selection posts as the sanctioned strength of the service increases will be determined later.

(6) The appointment of Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India when held by an officer of the Indian Agricultural Service will carry a fixed salary of Rs. 2,750 a month with a rent-free house at Pusa. Officers originally recruited to the Agricultural Department on special terms will be regarded as eligible, equally with regular members of the Indian Agricultural Service, for appointment as Agricultural Adviser.

7. Directors of Agriculture selected from the staff of the Department will in all provinces employing a whole-time Director be placed on a uniform scale of Rs. 2,000—50—2,250. The scale of salary admissible to Directors in other provinces will be considered when the appointment of whole-time officers of the Indian Agricultural Service to these posts is found necessary. Officers originally recruited to the Agricultural Department on special terms will be eligible, equally with regular members of the Indian Agricultural Service, for appointment as Directors of Agriculture.

8. Principals of Agricultural Colleges will receive an allowance of Rs. 150 a month in addition to their pay under the time-scale.

9. Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service who hold the posts of Heads of sections at Pusa, as classified below, or hold other permanently sanctioned posts in those sections will be eligible for special duty allowances, provided that they have completed not less than three years' service or are in receipt of a salary not less than that of an officer in his fourth year of service under the time-scale. Supernumerary officers and the Assistant to the Agricultural Adviser will not be eligible for these allowances. Heads of Sections will draw allowances on the scale of Rs. 200—50—400, but the first increment in this scale will not be admissible before an officer has completed 15 years' service.

For the present the following posts at Pusa will be regarded as Headships of sections:—

(1) The Imperial Mycologist,

(2) The Imperial Economic Botanist,

(3) The Imperial Agricultural Chemist,

(4) The Imperial Agriculturist,

(5) The Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist, and

(6) The Imperial Entomologist.

Additions may be made by the Government of India to this list.

The allowances for which officers holding permanent sanctioned posts at Pusa other than Headships in these sections will be eligible will be at the fixed rate of Rs. 150 per mensem. An officer in receipt of one of these allowances will, on appointment to officiate

as Head of a Section, be eligible for the higher allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem in lieu of the allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem. The grant of the allowances mentioned in this sub-paragraph is in each case conditional on approved service. The present graded scale of Pusa allowances is abolished.

10. Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service, however recruited, will, when serving in Burma, be eligible for a local (Burma) allowance at the normal rates according to salary.

2. Except to the extent mentioned in sub-paragraphs (6) and (7) of the foregoing paragraph, the orders set out above will not apply to officers originally recruited to the Agricultural Department on special terms and who are not borne on the regular cadre of the Indian Agricultural Service. Such officers will continue to serve on the special terms sanctioned in each case.

3. The pay of officers who were members of the Indian Agricultural Service prior to the 1st December 1919 will be regulated according to the following principles. The general rule will be that as from the 1st December 1919 they will receive pay in the new scale according to the length of their total service calculated from the date of commencement of such service. Officers who were originally appointed to the service on an initial pay of more than Rs. 500 will, however, enter the new time-scale on the 1st December 1919 on the pay which they were actually drawing on that date and will draw their next increment after completion of one year on that pay and subsequent increments after each completed year. The incremental scale above Rs. 1,000 (pay and overseas allowance) will, in the case of any officer electing for this concession, be considered to have come into force from the date on which he completed a full year on the pay of Rs. 1,000 a month on the old scale. Article 158 of the Civil Service Regulations will not be held to apply.

4. Revised rules for appointment to the Indian Agricultural Service will issue shortly.

II.—PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

In all provinces other than Burma the minimum pay of an officer in the Provincial Agricultural Service will be Rs. 250 and the maximum Rs. 750, with a probationary rate of Rs. 200 and an efficiency bar at Rs 550. In Burma the minimum pay will be Rs. 300 and the maximum Rs. 800, with a probationary rate of Rs 250 and an efficiency bar at Rs. 600. Within these limits each Local Government and Administration will have full discretion to settle the grading of posts in its Agricultural Department. Local Governments and Administrations have also full discretion to fix, either generally or in special cases, the length of the period to be spent on probation.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin,* the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and the Accountant-General, Central Revenues.

* The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.
The Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
Ditto ditto ditto Burma.
The Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.
The Third Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.
The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Bálnchistan.
The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
" " Coorg.
" " Delhi.

ORDERED also that a copy be forwarded to the Finance and Home Departments for information, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. HULLAH,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 957-371.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 11th June 1920.

The Government of India are pleased to announce that His Magesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the following concessions for war service to candidates already recruited or to be recruited to the Forest Service, the Civil Veterinary Department and the European Gardeners' Service :—

(*i*) Completed years of service with His Majesty's forces during the war will count for pay and promotion, but not for leave, up to a maximum of 4 years; provided that in the case of the Forest Service, only war service rendered after attaining the age of 20 will so count.

(*ii*) Completed years of service with His Majesty's forces during the war will be allowed to count for pension up to a maximum of four years in the case of the Civil Veterinary Department and the European Gardeners' Service. In the case of the Forest Service, war service up to a maximum of 2 years will count for pension in the case of officers retiring after the completion of 20, but after less than 25 years' service and up to a maximum of three years in the case of those retiring after 25 years' service.

2. In the case of the Civil Veterinary Department the concession in respect of pension announced in the preceding paragraph will not be allowed in addition to the concession announced in Part II, clause (3), of the Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1085-E.A., dated the 15th November 1919. Officers already recruited to that Department will be allowed the benefit either of the concession announced in the preceding paragraph or of that announced in Part II, clause (3) of the Resolution cited above whichever is more favourable to them.

3. War service added under the first paragraph of this Resolution will not be included in total service for the purposes of Article 408 of the Civil Service Regulations.

ORDERED that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. HULLAH,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. I.-492 (M.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 9th June 1920.

IN their Resolution No. M-440, dated the 26th November 1919, the Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, ordered the constitution of a Committee to report on the following terms of reference :—

(1) To consider whether an all-India Chemical Service is the best and most suitable method of overcoming the difficulties and deficiencies pointed out by the Indian Industrial Commission.

(2) In the event of the Committee approving the principle of an all-India Service, to devise terms of recruitment, employment and organization; to indicate the extent to which chemists already in Government employ should be included in that service; and to suggest what should be the relations of the proposed organization with the public and with Departments of the Government of India and of Local Governments.

(3) In particular to frame proposals for the location, scope and organisation of institutions for chemical research.

The Committee consisted of the following members :—

PRESIDENT:

1. Professor J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.R.S., Professor of Organic Chemistry in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

MEMBERS.

2. Dr. K. S. Caldwell, Ph.D., F.I.C., Principal, Patna College.

3. Mr. R. W. Davies, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, Madras Presidency.

4. Dr. W. Harrison, Imperial Agricultural Chemist, Research Institute, Pusa.

5. Sir P. C. Ray, Kt., C.I.E., Ph.D, D.Sc., F.A.S.B., Palit Professor of Chemistry, University College of Science, Calcutta.

6. Dr. J. J. Sudborough, Ph.D., F.I.C., Professor of Organic Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

7. Dr. J. L. Simonsen, F.I.C., F.A.S.B., Forest Chemist, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun (Secretary).

The President of the Committee arrived in India on the 15th of November 1919. Accompanied by the Secretary and for part of the time by Mr. R. W. Davies, I.C.S., a Member of the Committee, he made a prolonged tour, visiting most of the centres of research and industrial activity in the country. The full Committee assembled on the 16th of February 1920 and presented their Report on the 28th of February 1920.

The Government of India have the recommendations of the Committee under consideration; but in the meantime they desire to express their thanks to the Committee, and to its distinguished President, Professor J. F. Thorpe, for whose public-spirited readiness to visit India in spite of other important interests in England the Government of India are specially grateful. The Government of India have full confidence that the Report, which deals with a number of difficult questions, will give them great assistance in considering an important aspect of their accepted policy of the industrial development of the country.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Departments of the Government of India, to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, to all Heads of Departments Subordinate to the Board, to the President and Members of the Chemical Services Committee and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary,

Board of Industries and Munitions

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

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M. Harnam Das ...	... Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

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M. Anand Sarup ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

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M. Abdur Rahman Ahmadi	... Head Clerk, No. 1, Base Depôt, Medical Stores, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Abdul Huq	... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal	... Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan	... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.). Lahore.
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M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan	... Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.
M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri	... Bhati Gate, Noor Mohalla, Lahore.
M. M. Waris Ali Khan "Waris"	... Central Training College, Lahore.

LUDHIANA.

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M. Amar Nath Yogi ...	... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.
M. Abdul Muid ...	... S/o S. M. Ahmad, Retired Ludhiana Municipality Head Clerk, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

M. Sultan Mohammad	... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur	... Cantonment School, Multan.
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M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

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M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj ...	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi ...	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butchers' Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROHTAK.

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Regiment Munshi, 1st Bn., The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

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M. Muhammad Zafar Ali	... Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teacher whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA: E. S. HARCOURT, MAJOR,

The 7th May 1920. *Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

POST OFFICE.

No. 3118.

Simla, the 16th June, 1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2383-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 122 of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) In the case of Foreign sterling money orders, the rate of Commission shall be the following, namely:—

For every sum of 5 shillings or fraction thereof ... Annas 12."

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th June, 1920.

No. 62.—*Errata.*—In the 6th entry of the third column of the Fourth Schedule to the Army and Air Force (Annual) Act, 1920, published with the Legislative Department Notification No. 61, dated the 11th June 1920, in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 12th June 1920, page 1156, *read* "air officer authorised" *for* "air force authorised," and *insert* the word and figures "section 11" in the margin against the heading of the said Schedule.

H. P. DUVAL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th June, 1920.

No. 1085.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and in supersession of notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 120-F., dated the 14th January 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make, in the whole of British India, the remissions hereinafter set forth

in the fees leviable under Articles 11, 12 and 12-A of the First Schedule of the said Act, on the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., ch. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed, or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within three years before death, while on active service in the present war, namely :—

(a) where the amount or value of property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters of administration is made or which is specified in the certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or in the certificate under Bombay Regulation No. 8 of 1827, does not exceed Rs. 50,000, to remit the wh[illegible] of the fees leviable in respect of that property ;

(b) where the said amount or value exceeds Rs. 50,000, to remit the whole of the said fees in respect of the first Rs. 50,000 ; and

(c) where any property passes more than once in consequence of such deaths to remit in the case of second and subsequent successions, the whole of the said fees irrespective of the value or amount of such property.

POLICE.

The 18th June, 1920.

No. 1147.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act of 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the first column of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely :—

(1) in sub-head (a) of entry (1), *for* the words "Judges of Chief Courts and Judicial and Additional Judicial Commissioners" the words "Judges of Chief Courts, Judicial and Additional Judicial Commissioners, Members of Boards of Revenue and Financial Commissioners" shall be *substituted*; and

(2) *for* sub-head (g) of entry (6) the following shall be *substituted*, namely :—

"the Taluqdars of Oudh, Rao Udai Bir Singh of Gopalpura, Jalaun, in the United Provinces, and such other zemindars of the United Provinces as the Local Government may declare to be great zemindars."

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND PULITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th June, 1920.

No. 1704-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3510-I.B., dated the 3rd November 1913, as subsequently amended, applying certain enactments to Berar, namely :—

(a) entry No. 91 shall be deleted, and

(b) after entry No. 122 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

123. The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920).

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 14th June, 1920.

No. 1006-F.E.—Mr. A. C. Badenoch, I.C.S., officiating Accountant General, Central Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for 21 days, with effect from the 1st June 1920.

Mr. T. H. Pruce, Deputy Accountant-General, Central Provinces, has been appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Accountant-General, Central Provinces, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the same date and during the absence on leave of Mr. A. C. Badenoch, I.C.S.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

The 17th June, 1920.

No. 1777-F.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel rule 21-B. of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended.

RESOLUTION.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 18th June, 1920.

No. 1003-C.S.R.—In Resolution No. 714-C.S.R., dated the 10th May 1920, it was announced that with a view to the exact scope of the new pension rules published in Resolution No. 1085-E A., dated the 15th November 1919, being made clear the Government of India intended to publish those rules in the form of amendments to the Civil Service Regulations. The accompanying amendments to the Regulations are now published for general information.

2. At the end of Schedule B showing appointments carrying additional pensions published with Resolution No. 1085-E.A., dated the 15th November 1919, it was stated that any other pensionable appointment not included in the schedule the minimum substantive pay of which is not less than Rs. 1,500 a month would qualify for an additional pension on the lower scale. This statement did not, however, correctly interpret the orders of the Secretary of State. The Departments in which appointments had already been specified in Schedule B had been considered as a whole and those appointments which were regarded as deserving an additional pension had already been definitely included. It was not the intention of the Secretary of State that appointments in such Departments even though carrying a minimum substantive pay of Rs. 1,500 should automatically become entitled to the special additional pension. This has been made clear in the rules now published. But at the same time the Secretary of State has granted to the Government of India the power to admit appointments in such Departments the minimum substantive pay of which is not less than Rs. 1,500 a month and the Government of India will be prepared to consider any such cases on their merits.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, and the Board of Industries and Munitions); to all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments; to the Comptroller and Auditor-General; to the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department; to all Accountants-General; to the Comptroller, Assam; to the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; to the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services; to the Examiner of Press Accounts; to the Controller of War Accounts; to the Audit Officer, Delhi Province; and to the Examiner of Customs Accounts.

ORDERED also that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

Additions and corrections to the Civil Service Regulations (5th edition—2nd Reprint).

No.

Page 101. *Article 349-A*

Insert the following as Article 349-A :—

Article 349-A.—The rules in Articles 404-A, 465-A, 474-A and 475-A, apply to officers (other than Military officers and members of the Indian Civil Service) in the Services or the appointments specified below, who

(*a*) joined their appointments after 29th August 1919, or

(*b*) were in service on 29th August 1919 but have definitely elected in writing with the permission of Government to come under them.

These rules in the case of officers subject to them replace the rules in Articles 403, 404, 465, 474 (b), 475, 476 (c), 623, 641 (c), 642 and 643 :—

The *Agricultural Department—Indian and Provincial branches.

The Civil Veterinary Department—officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent.

The Customs Department—Collectors and Assistant Collectors.

The Educational Department—Indian and Provincial Services.

The Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments—Inspectors.

The Indian Finance Department—officers of and above class III.

The Military Accounts Department—officers of and above the rank of Military Accountant, second class.

The Forest Department—Imperial Service and Provincial Officers of and above the rank of Extra Assistant Conservator.

The Geological Survey of India—officers of rank equal to or above that of Assistant Superintendent.

The Provincial Civil Service—Executive and Judicial.*

The Land Recods (Burma) Department—officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

The Medical Department—Civil Surgeons and Civil Assistant Surgeons, Professors of Medical Colleges and Chemical Examiners.

The Indian Mines Department—Inspectors.

The Mint and Assay Departments—Masters and Deputy Masters.

The Police Department—Imperial Service Officers and Deputy Superintendents.

The Postal Department—officers of rank of or above that of Superintendent or gazetted Deputy or Assistant Postmaster.

The Telegraph Department—officers of and above the rank of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, officers of the Superior Traffic Branch, 1st and 2nd Divisions, officers of the Superior Engineering and Technical Branches, 2nd Division, and Superintendent of Telegraph Workshops.

The Public Works Department and Railway Department (Engineering Establishment)—officers of and above the rank of Assistant Engineer.

The Registration Department—officers of or above the rank of District Registrar.

The Northern India Salt Revenue Department—officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

The Salt and Excise Department—officers of and above the rank of Assistant Collector in Bombay, of Inspector in Madras, of Assistant Commissioner in the United Provinces, of Assistant Superintendent in Burma, of Superintendent in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam, and of District Excise officer in the Central Provinces.

The Survey of India Department—officers of and above the rank of Extra Assistant Superintendent, and the officer in charge and the Works Manager, Mathematical Instrument Office.

*For the present this term will be held to include the following :—

Deputy Collectors, Sub-Judges and District Munsifs in Madras; Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, Judges of the Small Cause Court, Sobordinate Judges, 1st Class and 2nd Class, and Assistant Judges and Sessions Judges in Bombay; Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors; Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in Bengal; Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the United Provinces; Extra Assistant Commissioners, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioners and Subordinate Judges in the Punjab; Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners in Burma; Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in Bihar and Orissa; Extra Assistant Commissioners, District Judges and Subordinate Judges in Central Provinces and Berar; Extra Assistant Commissioners in Assam; and Assistant Commissioner, Subordinate Judge and Munsifs in Coorg.

The Survey (Madras) Department—Directors and Assistant Directors.

The Imperial Meteorological Department—officers of and above the rank of Assistant Director and above the rank of Assistant Meteorologist.

The Opium Department—officers of and above the rank of Sub-Deputy Opium Agent or Assistant Opium Agent.

The Archæological Department—officers of rank equal to or above that of Assistant Superintendent.

The Jail Department—officers of and above the rank of Superintendent.

Director of Statistics.

Second Imperial Economic Botanist, Pusa.

Imperial Dairy Expert.

Economic Botanist to the Botanical Survey of India.

Superintendents of Government Presses.

The Government Examiner of Questioned Documents.

Deputy Registrar for the Appellate Side of the Calcutta High Court.

Deputy Registrars for the Original and Appellate Sides of the Madras High Court.

Zoological Survey of India Department—officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar—Director and First Bacteriologist; Second and Second Assistant Bacteriologists; Pathologist; Veterinary officer; Engineer; First, Second and Third Laboratory Assistants; and Farm Manager.

Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India.

Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India Secretariat.

Curator, Bureau of Education, Government of India.

Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise, Calcutta.

Any other officer eligible for an additional pension under Article 475-A.

Page 115. **Article 404-A.**

Insert the following as a new Article :—

Article 404-A.—For officers mentioned in Article 349-A, the concession of adding to qualifying service is as follows :—

In the case of the Agriculture (Imperial), Educational (Imperial and Provincial Services), Civil Veterinary (Imperial), Factory and Boiler Inspection, Indian Mines, Mint and Assay, and Meteorological Departments, the Provincial Judicial Services, Distillery Experts in the Salt and Excise Departments, the Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India and of appointments mentioned in Article 403 not covered by the rule in this Article and of such other appointments as may be definitely specified in this behalf in other Departments, except those included in clause (*i*) of Article 474-A, in which recruitment is likely to take place normally after 25 years of age, officers recruited over that age may add to their service qualifying for superannuation pension (but not for any other class of pension) the actual period not exceeding five years by which their age at recruitment exceeded twenty-five years. This concession will not be granted to individual officers appointed at an age exceeding twenty-five years to Departments or appointments other than those included above. No officer can claim the benefit of this Article unless his actual qualifying service at the time he quits Government service is not less than ten years.

NOTE.—The extra years conceded in this Article count towards the limit of 28 years' qualifying service prescribed in Article 475-A.

Page 126. **Article 465-A.**

Insert the following as a new Article :—

Article 465-A.—For officers mentioned in Article 349-A, the rule for the grant of retiring pension is as follows :—

(1) A retiring pension is granted to an officer who is permitted to retire after completing qualifying service of not less than 25 years or, in the case of Imperial officers of the Forest, Geological Survey, Public Works, Railway, and Telegraph Departments and any others who would be covered by Article 635 of the Civil Service Regulations, not less than twenty years.

(2) A retiring pension is also granted to an officer who is required by Government to retire after completing twenty-five years' service or more.

NOTE 1.—Government retains an absolute right to retire any officer after he has completed twenty-five years' service without giving any reasons and no claim to special compensation on this account will be entertained.

NOTE 2.—Government retains an absolute right to decline to permit an officer to retire before reaching the age of superannuation should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services.

Page 120. *Article 474-A.*

Insert the following as a new Article :—

Article 474-A.—For officers mentioned in Article 349-A the amount of pension is regulated as follows :—

(*i*) Imperial officers of the Forest, Geological Survey, Public Works, Railway and Telegraphs Departments and any others who would be covered by Article 635 :—

For all classes of pension—

Up to 19 years of completed service as in Articles 474 read with Articles 476 (*b*) and 641 (*b*) ; thereafter—

Years of completed service.	Scale of pension.	Maximum limit of pension.
		Rs.
20—24	30 sixtieths of average emoluments ...	4,000 a year, or 333⅓ a month.
25	Ditto ditto ...	5,000 a year, or 416⅔ a month.
26	Ditto ditto ...	5,200 a year, or 433⅓ a month.
27	Ditto ditto ...	5,400 a year, or 450 a month.
28	Ditto ditto ...	5,600 a year, or 466⅔ a month.
29	Ditto ditto ...	5,800 a year, or 483⅓ a month.
30 and above	Ditto ditto ...	6,000 a year, or 500 a month.

(*ii*) Other officers—

(*a*) For retiring pensions—

Up to 24 years of completed service as in Article 474 ;

thereafter :—

Years of completed service.	Scale of pension.	Maximum limit of pension.
		Rs.
25	25 sixtieths	5,000 a year, or 416⅔ a month.
26	26 sixtieths	5,200 a year, or 433⅓ a month.
27	27 sixtieths	5,400 a year, or 450 a month.
28	28 sixtieths	5,600 a year, or 466⅔ a month.
29	29 sixtieths	5,800 a year, or 483⅓ a month.
30 and above	30 sixtieths	6,000 a year, or 500 a month.

(*b*) For other pensions—

Up to 25 years of completed service as in Article 474;

thereafter :—

Years of completed service.	Scale of pension.	Maximum limit of pension.
		Rs.
26	30 sixtieths	5,200 a year, or 483⅓ a month.
27	Ditto	5,400 a year, or 450 a month.
28	Ditto	5,600 a year, or 466⅔ a month.
29	Ditto	5,800 a year, or 483⅓ a month.
30 and above	Ditto	6,000 a year, or 500 a month.

Page 129. *Article 475-A*

Insert the following as a new Article :—

Article 475-A.—For officers mentioned in Article 349-A, the rule for the grant of special additional pensions is as follows :—

(1) Officers who have held appointments listed in the lower grade in the Schedule below may be allowed by the Local Government an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 300 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade.

(2) Officers who have held appointments listed in the upper grade in the Schedule below may be allowed by the Local Government an additional pension ofe Rs. 500 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone. In the case of an officer who has earned an additional pension both in the upper and lower grade, service for any broken period of a year in the upper grade may count as service in the lower grade if the pension of the officer is increased thereby.

(3) These pensions will be awarded only to officers who have shown such special energy and efficiency as may be considered deserving of the concession.

(4) In the case of officers entering Government service after the 31st December 1909, the grant of the additional pension is subject to the condition that they must in the event of voluntary retirement have completed 28 years of qualifying service. Voluntary retirement for the purpose of this rule should be taken as retirement under Articles 464 and 465-A.

NOTE.—The term 'effective service' for the purpose of this Article means service of the same nature as that which, under the provisions of Article 644, counts for the special pensions admissible under Article 642.

SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENTS CARRYING ADDITIONAL PENSIONS.

A.—Upper Grade

Directors of Public Instruction in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Burma.
Vice-Chancellors of Universities (if in pensionable service).
Educational Commissioner, Government of India.
Director General, Archæology.
State Railway Members of the Railway Board. } If in pensionable service.
Agents of State Railways. }

Chief Engineers, Railways.

Commissioners of Divisions, not being members of the Indian Civil Service.

Officers promoted from the Provincial Service to hold Indian Civil Service posts of the rank of, or higher in rank than, that of Commissioner of a Division, or a Divisional Judgeship of the first grade in Burma.

District and Sessions Judges of the first grade and Divisional Judges 1st grade, in Burma (not being members of the Indian Civil Service).

Inspectors General of Police (except Inspector General, Railway Police, Rajputana).

Director, Central Intelligence Department.

Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay.

Inspectors-General of Prisons, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Burma, Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.

Surveyor-General.

Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

Inspector-General of Forests.

Chief Conservators of Forests.

Settlement Commissioner, Burma.

Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Inspector-General of Irrigation.

Chief Engineers, Public Works Department.

Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Chief Engineer, Telegraphs.

Director, Geological Survey.

Comptroller and Auditor General.

Controller of Currency.

Accountants-General.

Mint Masters.

Military Accountant General.

B.—Lower Grade.

Officers of the Indian Educational Service holding appointments the minimum substantive pay of which is not less than Rs. 1,250 a month, exclusive of overseas allowance.

Director, Zoological Survey.

Directors, Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Assam and North-West Frontier Province.

Superintending Engineers, Railway Engineering Department.

Deputy Agents of State Railways, if in pensionable service.

Secretary, Railway Board.

Inspector-General, Railway Police, Rajputana.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

Commissioners of Police, Madras and Rangoon.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Central Provinces.

Officers promoted from the Provincial Civil Service to hold superior Indian Civil Service posts lower in rank than that of Commissioner of a Division, or Divisional Judge of the first grade in Burma.

Deputy Director, Central Intelligence.

Inspectors-General of Registration.

President, Forest Research Institute.

Superintendents, Survey of India.

Directors of Agriculture.

Conservators of Forests.

Director-General, Meteorological Department.

Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department.

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Electrical Adviser, Government of India.

Postmasters-General and Deputy Director-General of Post Office.

Director, Telegraph Engineering.

Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

Officers (other than Chief Engineer) of the Telegraph Engineering Service who entered the service previous to the 1st April 1914, down to and including the two senior officers of the Rs. 1,750 grade.

Superintendents, Geological Survey.

Collectors, Imperial Customs Service.

Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Department.

Chief Inspector, Mines.

Controller, Printing and Stationery.

Appointments in Class I of the General List of the Indian Finance Department.

Civilian Assay Masters.

Managing Director of the Ghazipur Opium Factory.

Military Deputy Auditors-General.

Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts.

Deputy Military Accountant-General.

Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts.

Military Accountants, First Class.

Any pensionable appointment in a Department other than those to which the appointments included in this Schedule appertain the minimum substantive pay of which including overseas allowance is not less than Rs. 1,500 a month. An officer holding such an appointment, but not entitled to the overseas allowances, is nevertheless qualified under this entry.

NOTE.—The Government of India have the power to include in Schedule B any pensionable appointment which fulfils the conditions regarding minimum substantive pay contained in the last entry.

Page 130. *Article 476 (c).*

Insert the following as Note 2 under this Article renumbering the existing Note as Note 1.

NOTE 2.—The corresponding rule applicable to officers mentioned in Article 349-A is contained in Article 474-A.

Page 181. *Article 623.*

Insert the following under this Article as Note 2 renumbering the existing Note as Note 1.

NOTE 2.—This Article does not apply to officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent who come under Article 349-A.

Page 184. *Article 641 (c).*

Insert the following as a Note under this Article :—

NOTE.—The corresponding rule applicable to officers mentioned in Article 349-A is contained in Article 474-A.

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Page 185. *Article 642.*

Insert the following as Note 7 under this Article :—

NOTE 7.—The corresponding rule applicable to the officers mentioned in Article 349-A is contained in Article 475-A.

Page 186. *Article 643.*

Insert the following as Note 3 under this Article :—

NOTE 3.—The corresponding rule applicable to officers mentioned in Article 349-A is contained in Article 475-A.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 19th June, 1920.

No. 3182.—The following Board of Trade List, dated the 21st May 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,

BOARD OF TRADE,

GT. GEORGE STREET,

S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

21st May, 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 3d. for one copy of each issue Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per month to the end of the current year for each additional copy required.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Gt. George Street, S. W. 1.

LIST A and B

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 1206.)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 1206.)

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A)*Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms n their component parts.

(A) Bacon and ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Calfskins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 1206.)

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle hides, *see* Hides.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunkar coal. (*See*, however, page 1205.)

(A)†Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives. (*See*, however, page 1205.)

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, page 1205.)

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.

Corn offals, *see* Offals.

Cows, bulls etc. *see* Animals.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A)†Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. (*See*, however, page 1205.)

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.

(A) Explosives, except the following:—Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses and Dynamite.

(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 1206.)

(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.

(A) Salmon, tinned.

(A) Flax, raw.

Flour, *see* Rice; Wheat.

Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings (*See also* page 1206.)

Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Hay, etc.

(A) Forage, green.

Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Fruit, preserved, the following:—

(*i*) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following:—

Pineapples.

(*ii*) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup, except Cherries.

(*iii*) Fruit Pulp.

(*iv*) Jam and Marmalade.

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* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L" copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes.	Drummer dyes.	Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes.	Maypole dyes.
Fairy dyes	Dainty dyes.	Dol's household dyes.		

(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine guns.
(A) Hay.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
(A) Husk meal.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved
(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Husk, Wheat.
(A) Meat, home produced, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horseflesh, suet and marrow fat.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
* Notes of the Bank of France.
Offals of corn which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites, Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calfskins; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Apomorphia Hydrochloride.

Bird seed.

Cake mixture.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

Cotarnine Hydrochloride.

Cotarnine Phthalate.

Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives

Gloy.

Marmite.

Mincemeat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

"Phosto" animal food.

Puddings.

Restorine.

Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bonâ fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bonâ fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia (other than Esthonia, Lettland and Lithuania), Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports ...	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive.	Mr. H. Bamber, Cymric Buildings. Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section.

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French " " " " "

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunitions," all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are :—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St Thomas Island and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

Open General Licence for the export of Aircraft, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :— "Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

Open General Licence for the export of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

Notes regarding export to certain countries.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street. E. C. 2 The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to **Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia** (except **Dalmatia), Lettland (Latvia), Lithuania, Poland**.

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople" (and/or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted or the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon appplication being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Derestim, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

The 19th June 1920.

No. 3053.—In pursuance of the Notification in this Department No. 650, dated the 3rd April 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to designate the Secretaries to the Chambers of Commerce at Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane and Hobart, as the persons by whom the certificates required by the said Notification should be granted in the case of raw hides or skins exported to the Commonwealth of Australia.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Persian and Arabic Instructors.

Two fully qualified instructors are maintained by the Government of India for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian and Arabic. The services of these Instructors may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

The Arabic Instructor is capable of giving instruction in *Turkish* as well.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.

M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari	... Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal ...	... Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad ...	... Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir ...	... Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil ...	... Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi	.. Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan ...	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mihruddin ...	... C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta ...	.. Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.
M. Abdul Hamid ...	... C/o Dr. Sheikh Meraj-ud-Din, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	.. Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das ...	.. Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HISSAR.

M. M. I. Jan Bukhari ... ... C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station Bhiwani, District Hissar.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan ... ... Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal ... ... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE.

M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

M. Muhammad Din ... Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.

M. Abdur Rahman Ahmadi ... Head Clerk, No. 1, Base Depôt, Medical Stores, Lahore Cantonment.

M. Abdul Huq ... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.

M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal ... Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan ... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan ... Nishtar, Arriaz.
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan ... Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.
M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Bhati Gate, Noor Mohalla, Lahore.
M. M. Waris Ali Khan "Waris" ... Central Training College, Lahore.

LUDHIANA.

M. Kishori Lall Jethi ... ... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath Yogi ... ... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.
M. Abdul Muid ... ... S/o S. M. Ahmad, Retired Ludhiana Municipality Head Clerk, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

M. Sultan Mohammad ... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.

M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ... ... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.

M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur ... Cantonment School, Multan.

M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath, Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

*M. Din Mohd. Khan "Talib" ... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.

M. Ghulam Haider Khan... ... Regimental Munshi, 3rd Brigade R. G. A., Connaught Barracks.

MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ... ... Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).

M. Bodh Raj ...	... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
†M. Fazl Elahi	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butchers' Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROHTAK.

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Regiment Munshi, 1st Bn., The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

M. Abdul Latif ...	... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali	... Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teacher whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA :

The 7th May 1920.

E. S. HARCOURT, MAJOR,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners

Registered No. L. 884.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1920.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd July 1920.

No. 17.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed as Assistant Engineers on probation by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and are posted as follows :—

* * * * * * * *

Mr. A. Ferrie	Punjab, Irrigation Branch.
" E. N. Fenwick	Ditto.
" A. B. Rayner	Ditto.
" G. A. M. Brown	Ditto.
" E. B. Miller	Ditto.
" G. H. Dundon	Ditto.
" E. L. Protheroe	Ditto.
" J. H. Fletcher	Ditto.
" W. R. Allin	Ditto.
" Sarup Singh	Ditto.

* * * * * * * *

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

701 PGG

Registered No. L. 884.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1920.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

THE TREASURY.

Calcutta, the 26th July 1920.

With reference to this office Notification dated the 28th May 1920, it is notified that the rate at which sterling money orders were issued in India on the 25th June 1920 and at which contributions to the Indian Civil Service and Indian Military Service Family Pension Funds and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund are recoverable during the month of July 1920 is 2*s*. 6*d*. the rupee.

W. ALDER,

Controller of Currency

761 PGO

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Simla, the 9th July, 1920.

No. 1292.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 41 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no fee shall be payable by any person, British or Indian, below the rank of a commissioned officer, who has been discharged from His Majesty's naval, military or air forces and who is in receipt as such of a pension or has been transferred to the Army Reserve or the Indian Army Reserve, and who is designated in this behalf by the officer commanding his unit or department, in respect of the grant of any licence in Form XIII under rule 29 of the said rules, or of the renewal of any such licence, for the possession and carrying of arms which were actually in his possession at the time of his discharge.

No. 1296.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely :—

1. In rules 10 (*1*), 28 and 29 (*1*) of the said rules, the words " and subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*2*) of rule 34," and in rules 15 (*2*) (*a*), 30 and 31 and 32 (*1*) the words " subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*2*) of rule 34 " shall be omitted.

2. In sub-rule (*1*) of rule 24 of the said rules, for the word and figures " sub-rules (*2*) and (*3*) " the word and figure " sub-rule (*2*) " shall be substituted.

3. In rule 34 of the said rules—

(*i*) sub-rule (*2*) shall be omitted and sub-rules (*3*), (*4*) and (*5*) shall be renumbered (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*) respectively ; and

(*ii*) in sub-rule (*2*) as renumbered, for the words " Save as aforesaid " the words " Save by the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town or Rangoon " shall be substituted.

4. In Schedule VII to the said rules—

(*i*) in Forms VIII, IX, X and XI—

(*a*) after the word " Purchase " in the 5th condition, the words " of arms, and in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchase of ammunition " shall be inserted ; and

(*b*) after the 5th condition, the following condition shall be inserted, namely:—

" 5A. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture" ; and

(*ii*) in the 5th condition of Form XIII, the 8th condition of Form XIV, the 9th condition of Form XV and the 4th condition of Form XVI, for the words " or ammunition " the words " and in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchasing ammunition " shall be substituted.

No. 1298.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, as subsequently amended, namely :—

The following shall be inserted as entry (13), namely :—

(13) Persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gifts from the Governor-General in Council or a local Government.	Such swords or other arms as have been so received, together with ammunition for any fire arms so received.	The ammunition in respect of which any person is herein exempted shall be of such description only and shall not exceed such quantities as— (*a*) the Governor-General in Council, or (*b*) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may direct.	All.

No. 1300.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule [4] of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no fee shall be payable by the heirs or successors of persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gifts from the Governor-General in Council or a local Government, in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in Form XIII under rule 29 of the said Rules for the possession or carrying of such arms.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th July, 1920.

No. 481-G.—The following rules which have been made under sections 134 and 129-A. of the Government of India Act and submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, are published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 134 and 129-A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title.

(1) These rules may be called the Non-official (Definition) Rules.

Certain person not to be treated as officials for purposes of the Government of India Act.

(2) A person holding an office in the Civil or Military service of the Crown, if the office is one which does not involve both of the following incidents, namely, that the incumbent—

(*i*) is a whole-time servant of Government, and

(*ii*) is remunerated either by salary or fees, shall not be treated as an official for any of the purposes of the Government of India Act.

Decision of Governor-General in Council to be final.

(3) If any question arises, whether any officer is or is not a whole-time servant of Government for the purposes of rule 2, the decision of the Governor-General in Council shall be final.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

FUNDS, SERVICE AND OTHER.

Simla, the 1st July, 1920.

No. 975-F.E.—In supersession of the orders promulgated by Notification No. 385-F.E., dated the 19th March 1920 it is hereby notified that, with effect from the 5th July 1920, contributions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund shall be recovered at the rate of exchange for Telegraphic Transfers from Calcutta on London on the 25th of the month preceding that in which the recovery is made. This rate will be rounded off when necessary for convenience, and circulated by the Controller of Currency at the end of each month.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

6. Do you now belong to His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, the Imperial Service or other troops of any Indian State, or to the Nepal State Army? 6.

7. Have you ever served in His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, the Imperial Service or other troops of any Indian State, or in the Nepal State Army? If so, state in which and the cause of discharge. (b) 7.

8. Have you truly statcd the whole, if any, of your former service? 8.

9. Are you willing to be enrolled in the Indian Hospital Corps? 9.

10. Are you willing to go wherever ordered by land or sea and to allow no caste usages to interfere with the duties for which you are enrolled? 10.

11. Are you willing to be vaccinated or revaccinated? 11.

12. Are you willing to serve until discharged in accordance with the following conditions, provided that His Majesty shall so long require your services? 12.

When you have served three years from this date you will be entitled to receive your discharge within two months from the date of applying for it, unless war is imminent or existing, exceptional sikness prevailing, or the company to which you belong is ten per cent. below strength. Provided that in the event of your deserting, service between date of desertion and date of apprehension or surrender shall not reckon as service towards discharge.

I ______________ do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Signature of person enrolled ______________

Signature of witness ______________

(a) Enter class, e. g., clerical, store-keepers' ambulance or nursing section cook, ward servant, water carriers, etc., general section.

(b) If so, the person should be asked to produce his discharge certificate.

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLING OFFICERS.

The conditions of the service for which he is now enrolled were read and explained to the abovenamed person by me (in my presence).

After having cautioned him that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions, Nos. 3 to 8, he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act. I put these questions to him and his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to.

I am satisfied that he fully understands the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service.

Signed at ______________ this ______________ day of ______________ 19 .

Signature of Enrolling Officer ______________

Attestation (Clerical, Store-keepers' Ambulauce and Nursing Sections.)

(See Indian Army Act, Section 12, and Rules 8 and 9.)

Certified that the abovenamed person took the prescribed oath/affirmation before me at ______________ this ______________ day of ______________ 19 .

Signature of Attesting Officer ______________

VARIATION OF CONDITIONS AS TO DISCHARGE.

For use when the person agrees to extend his period of service for such period as may be authorised by the orders of the Government of India or is transferred with his own consent to a class having a different period of service from that in which he was enrolled.

I agree to serve for __________ years from this date before being entitled to my discharge.

I am aware that I am liable to be discharged at any time should His Majesty no longer require my services and that, in the event of my deserting, service between the date of desertion and the date of apprehension or surrender does not reckon as service towards discharge.

Signature or thumb impression of the person __________

Signed / Thumb impression affixed in my presence at __________ this _____ day of _____ 19 .

Signature of Commanding Officer __________

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Persian and Arabic Instructors.

Two fully qualified instructors are maintained by the Government of India for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian and Arabic. The services of these Instructors may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

The Arabic Instructor is capable of giving instruction in *Turkish* as well.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.

M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari ...	The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Zafarullah Khan Haidari ...	Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Chhote Lal	Lalkurti Bazar, Ambala.
M. Jawala Parshad	Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
M. Gulam Qadir	Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
M. Mohomed Khalil	Urdu Instructor, Mohalla Maimaran, Ambala City.
*M. M. Muzaffar Hamid Faruqi ...	Munshi Rasul Bakhsh Compound near Kali Bari.
*M. Rahmat Khan	Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

M. Mihruddin	C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
M. K. R. Mehta	Regimental Munshi, 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Amritsar.
M. Abdul Hamid	C/o Dr. Sheikh Meraj-ud-Din, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A.	Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.
M. Harnam Das	Headmaster, Malwa Khalsa School, Ferozepore City.

HISSAR.

M. M. I. Jan Bukhari	C/o Booking Clerk, Railway Station Bhiwani, District Hissar.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.
M. Chandan Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Phurianwala Bazar, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
M. Dharm Lal ...	... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE.

M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Muhammad Din ...	... Clerk, Signal Engineer's Office, Lahore.
M. Abdur Rahman Ahmadi ...	... Head Clerk, No. 1, Base Depôt, Medical Stores, Lahore Cantonment.
M. Abdul Huq ...	... C/o M. Abdul Hamid, Professor, Government College, Lahore.
M. Brahmanand, Aggarwal ...	... Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
M. Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan ...	... C/o Khan Bahadur N. Mohd. Nasiruddin Khan, Rais and Judge (Rtd.), Lahore.
M. Abdul Hakim Khan ...	Nishtar, Arriaz.
M. Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P	Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
M. Murtaza Ahmad Khan ...	Akhgar Durrani, Rewas Hostel.
M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ...	Bhati Gate, Noor Mohalla, Lahore.
M. M. Waris Ali Khan "Waris" ...	Central Training College, Lahore.

LUDHIANA.

M. Kishori Lall Jethi ...	... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
M. Amar Nath Yogi ...	... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.
M. Abdul Muid ...	... S/o S. M. Ahmad, Retired Ludhiana Municipality Head Clerk, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

M. Sultan Mohammad	... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
M. Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	... House No. 634, Saddar Bazar, Multan.
M. S. M. Ramzan Masrur	... Cantonment School, Multan.
M. Sahibzada Dost Mohd. Khan, Durrani	Chahwala Hata of L. Jagannath Saddar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
*M. Din Mohd. Khan "Talib"	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.
M. Ghulam Haider Khan...	... Regimental Munshi, 3rd Brigade R. G. A., Connaught Barracks.

MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P O. Murree Hills.
M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment (summer only).
M. Bodh Raj ...	... Regimental Munshi (summer only).
M. Abdul Karim Khan ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Borderers, Lower Gharial, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, Rawalpindi (winter only).
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Bodh Raj ...	... Regimental Munshi (winter only).
† M. Fazl Elahi ...	... C/o Ellahi Buksh & Co., Polo Sports Works, near Massy Gate, Rawalpindi.
M. Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butchers' Street, Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Amir Bukhsh Gyani, M.F., Professor of Oriental Languages.	Ihata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROHTAK.

M. Mohammad Akeeluddin	... Fort, Rohtak.
M. Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SIALKOT.

M. Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Regiment Munshi, 1st Bn., The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
M. Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

M. Abdul Latif ...	... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar

Qualified Punjabi Teacher.

LAHORE.

M. Muhammad Zafar Ali	... Student, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teacher whose name is preceded by a cross (†) is out of India.

CALCUTTA:

The 7th May 1920.

E. S. HARCOURT, MAJOR,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY," SIMLA, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

Simla, the 13th July, 1920.

No. 2034-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 1469-F., dated the 29th June 1917.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 13th July 1920.

No. 1226.—Mr. S. Wilberforce, I.C.S., took his seat as an Additional Judge of High Court of Judicature at Lahore on the 16th June 1920.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th July 1920.

No. 506-G.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that on July 17, 1920, the following provisions of the said Act shall come into operation, namely :—

(*i*) sections 1, 2, 33, 44 and 46 ; and

(*ii*) section 45 and Parts I and II of the Second Schedule so far as these provisions give effect to such amendments in the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, as incorporate or are consequential on or arise out of the provisions of sections 1, 2, 33, 44 and 46.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICALION.

Simla, the 15th July 1920.

No. 2776-Est.-B.—The following amendment in the Rules for the examination in the Pashtu language of officers serving in the North-West Frontier Province and Chilas, published in the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 2521-Est.-B., dated the 23rd October 1918, is published for general information :—

In rule 3 (*i*) (*d*) for the words "salary of not more than Rs. 500 a month" *substitute* the words "remuneration, excluding the Pashtu allowance, of not more than Rs. 700 a month. The amendment will have effect from the 29th January 1920.

A. N. L. CATER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 17th July 1920.

No. 4175.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the leaflets entitled "India News Service of the Friends of Freedom for India" published in New York, United States of America.

No. 4249.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet by Edward Gammons entitled "Invincible India" issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Party of San Francisco, California.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 17th July, 1920.

No. 4248.—The following Board of Trade List, dated the 18th June 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,

BOARD OF TRADE,
GT. GEORGE STREET,
S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

18th June, 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d*. per month to the end of the current year for each additional copy required.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Gt. George Street, S. W. 1.

LIST A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 771.)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 771.)

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A)*Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Bacon and ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn

(A) Bread.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Calfskins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 771.)

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle hides, *see* Hides.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunkar coal. (*See*, however, page 770.)

(A)†Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives. (*See*, however, page 770.)

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, page 770.)

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.

Corn offals, *see* Offals.

Cows, bulls, etc. *see* Animals.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A)†Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. (*See*, however, page 770.)

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.

(A) Explosives, except the following:—Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses and Dynamite.

(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 771.)

(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.

(A) Salmon, tinned.

(A) Flax, raw.

Flour, *see* Wheat.

Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings. (*See also* page 771.)

Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Fruit, preserved, the following:—

(*i*) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following:—

Pineapples.

(*ii*) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup except Cherries.

(*iii*) Fruit Pulp.

(*iv*) Jam and Marmalade.

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes. Fairy dyes. Drummer dyes. Dainty dyes. Diamond dyes. Dol's household dyes. Dixon's home dyes. Maypole dyes.

(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine guns.

(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.

(A) Husk meal.

(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.

(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.

(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.

Livestock, *see* Animals.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.

(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.

Marmalade, *see* Fruit, preserved.
Meals, *see* Husk ; Wheat.

(A) Meat, home produced, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horseflesh, suet and marrow fat.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).

Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.

(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.

* Notes of the Bank of France.
Offals of corn which may be used as food for animals, the following :—

(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Sharps.

(A) Onions.

(A) Opium and its preparations.

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.

Ordnance, *see* Cannon ; Carriages.

(A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites, Phosphates of lime and alumina.

Pistols, *see* Firearms.

Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.

(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.

(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.

(B) Potassium permanganate.

(A) Potatoes.

(A) Poultry.

Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.

(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

Rifles, *see* Firearms.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.

(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.

Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.

Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.

(A) Semolina.

Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.

Sheep, *see* Animals.

(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.

Skins, *see* Calfskins ; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions ; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Open General Licence for the export of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

Notes regarding export to certain countries.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 2 The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to **Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia** (except **Dalmatia**), **Lettland (Latvia), Lithuania, Poland.**

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed " c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople " (and/or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted or the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon appplication being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to " Derestim, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section " A " or " B " of the list of prohibited exports (including tea).
Seeds, oils and fats on Section " A " of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.

C. A. INNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

761 PGG—750—23-7-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 584

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 24th July 1920.

No. 4466.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made to the Schedule appended to this Department notification No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended :—

Delete the entries—

(C) Aluminium ores.

(A) Wool raw.

No. 4467.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the notification in this Department, No. 1717-D., dated the 22nd February 1919, be cancelled.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The 24th July 1920.

No. 4325.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 10th June 1920, is re-published for general information :—

CYPRUS.

PREFERENCE ON EMPIRE PRODUCTS.

The Board of Trade have received through the Colonial Office copy of the Customs, Excise and Revenue Law, 1920 (No. XIII of 1920), which was assented to on 4th May 1920, and which has been introduced for the purpose of conferring a preference on Empire products when imported into the Colony.

The Law provides that the Customs duties specified in the Schedule shall be charged where the goods are shown to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to have been consigned from and grown, produced, or manufactured in the British Empire.

For the purposes of this Law—

The British Empire means any of His Majesty's dominions outside Cyprus, and any territories under His Majesty's protection, and includes India;

Provided that, where any territory becomes a territory under His Majesty's protection, or is a territory in respect of which a mandate of the League of Nations is exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions, the High Commissioner may by Order-in-Council direct that that territory shall be included within the definition of the British Empire for the purposes of this section, and this section shall have effect accordingly.

Goods shall not be deemed to have been manufactured in the British Empire as aforesaid unless such proportion of their value as is prescribed by regulations made by the High Commissioner in Council is the result of labour within the British Empire.

The Schedule of Preferential Rates is as follows :—

Goods.	Rate of duty.
Musical instruments and parts thereof ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Clocks and parts thereof ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Watches and parts thereof ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Cinematograph films ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Beer, ale, porter, and all other malt liquors ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Cotton yarns and thread ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Cotton piece-goods ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Matches ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Soap ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Woollen yarns and thread ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Woollen manufactures ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Earthenware and china ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Furniture ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Haberdashery and millinery ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Dyes ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Wine, sparkling ...	Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of the full rate.
Wine, other kinds ...	Sixty per cent. of the full rate.
Spirits of all sorts, spirituous compounds, liquors and cordials.	Ninety-five per cent. of the full rate.
All goods not otherwise specified.	Five-sixths of the full rate.

IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS.

The 24th July 1920.

No. 4274.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of coal from British India to all destinations.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall be deemed to prohibit the export of coal shipped under a license granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CENSUS.

Simla, the 14th July 1920.

No. 66.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Indian Census Act, 1920 (IV of 1920), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the enumeration of railway servants and other persons residing on railway premises and of persons travelling by railway.

RULES FOR THE CENSUS OF RAILWAYS.

General.—The Census of persons in railway areas, *i.e.*—

A.—Persons residing on railway premises; and

B.—Persons travelling by railway on the night of the census,

will be carried out under the general direction of the civil authorities as part of the district census operations in each British province and State; the local railway officers co-operating with the district or State officers and supplying, when necessary, the staff of supervisors and enumerators required for the enumeration of the railway colonies and settlements, railway stations and the travelling public. The provisions of the Provincial Census Codes dealing with the definition of census terms, the description of the Census Enumeration Book, the organization of census divisions, house-numbering, the instructions to the staff, the preliminary and final enumeration and the collection and despatch of the provisional totals will be applicable to the census of railway areas subject to any modification necessitated by the following additional rules.

2. **Definition of Railway premises.**—"Railway premises" includes a railway station within distant signals, a workshop, a colliery, a steamer ghat and all other premises within railway boundaries, on which permanent or temporary employés of the railway reside.

3. **Appointment of a Railway Officer to co-operate with the District or State Authority.**—The Agent or Manager of each railway line will send to the Superintendent of Census Operations of each province, agency or State through which the line or a portion of the same passes not later than the 1st September 1920 a list of railway stations and other railway premises in each civil district or State together with the name and designation of the local Railway Officer (preferably the District Traffic Superintendent or some other officer of that standing) who is nominated to assist each district or State officer in the organization of the railway census of the district of State.

4. **Duties of such Railway Officer.**—The local Railway Officer so nominated by the railway authorities under the previous rule will co-operate with the District Magistrates and the Census Officers of the districts and States lying within his jurisdiction in regard to the census arrangements of the railway areas in these districts and states and will furnish the District Magistrate or State Census Officer with any information the latter may require regarding such railway areas and the persons suitable to be appointed as Charge-Superintendents, Supervisors or Enumerators.

A.—PERSONS RESIDING ON RAILWAY PREMISES.

5. **Organization of Railway Premises into Census Divisions.**—The organization of the railway premises into charges, circles and blocks will be undertaken by the District Magistrate or State Census Officer in co-operation with the local railway authorities. Large railway stations or settlements will form a census charge in themselves with the chief railway officer of the centre as Charge Superintendent who would correspond direct with the District or State Census Officer. Care must be taken that no railway charge extends over more than one civil district or State. The ordinary railway settlement or station will be included in the civil census charge in which it lies, the supervisor being generally the local station master who would work under the direction of the civil Charge Superintendent of the charge in which his circle lies. Signalmen, gangmen or gatemen living in small houses or huts, whether within or without the railway fences, will be included either in the nearest railway station block or in one of the blocks of the nearest village or town and enumerated along with the ordinary population of that block.

6. **Registers and Forms**.—The railway charges, circles and blocks will be entered up in the ordinary Charge Registers and Circle Registers of the district or State. The number of enumeration forms required will be included in the abstracts that are sent up from time to time under the provisions of the Census Code or in supplementary abstracts.

7. **Appointment and Training of Census Officers**.—Charge Superintendents (of purely railway charges), supervisors and enumerators will ordinarily be employés of the railway residing in or near the areas with which they have to deal. They should be selected by the local railway authority but their formal appointment will be made under the signature of the District Magistrate or State Census Officer. Arrangements must be made to give them a thorough training in their duties and to supply them with the necessary rules.

B.—PERSONS TRAVELLING BY RAILWAY.

8. **Station Enumeration**.—An official called the Station Enumerator should be told off at each station to enumerate all persons taking tickets at that station, or alighting from a train during the night of the 18th March Persons about to travel usually arrive at a station some time before their train is due; and they should, so far as possible, be enumerated by the Station Enumerator before they enter the train unless they can show that they have already been enumerated. Each person so enumerated should be provided with a pass to prevent his being counted again. Station-enumeration should commence at 7 P. M.

All persons alighting from a train should be asked if they have been enumerated already, and, if they produce passes or otherwise satisfy him that they have been, the enumerator should let them go. He should fill up *all the columns* in the schedule for each person who has not already been enumerated and give him a pass, telling him to show it to any enumerator who may wish to count him again.

9. **Train-Enumeration: Civil population**.—On the evening of the 18th March the guard in charge of the train should distribute Household Schedules to all first and second class passengers to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians travelling intermediate or third class and request them to fill them in and give them up at any station at which they may alight during the night, or (if they do not alight) keep them till they are collected in the morning. The rest of the persons in the train will be enumerated on General Schedules as noted below.

All passengers who cannot produce passes, and who do not appear to have been enumerated anywhere else, must be counted at some station at which the train can be stopped at or about 6 A. M. on the 19th March by one or more Train Enumerators selected from the local railway staff. A place should be chosen where the train can be timed to stop for a sufficient period, which should, if necessary, be slightly prolonged. Where the local staff is insufficient for the speedy enumeration of passengers at this halt, a few clerks should be sent temporarily from another station. Each compartment should remain locked until the enumeration of the persons in it has been completed. Passes need not be given on this occasion.

The Household Schedules given the evening before to first and second class passengers and others who have not alighted during the night should at the same time be collected and examined by an intelligent official, who should full up the form for those who have omitted, or are unable to do so for themselves. He should see that the schedules thus collected are securely stitched into a cover together with the General Schedules for the other passengers, thus forming a compact Enumeration Book for the train.

10. **Train-Enumeration: Troops**.—Troops travelling by rail on the night of the census will be enumerated by their officers, and the return separately sent in. But the Indian servants and followers travelling with them will be enumerated with the rest of the persons in the train.

11. **Provisional Totals**.—The station enumeration and train enumeration should be treated as constituting separate blocks of the circle (station) at which the enumeration takes place. That is to say, the Enumeration Books containing the result of such enumeration should be included in the census records of the circle under the heading "Station Enumeration" or "Train Enumeration," as the case may be. The supervisor of the circle should have the enumerators' abstracts prepared, showing the population of these special blocks, and should include the figures in his circle summary.

12. **Expenses**.—The necessary forms will be supplied by Government. The agency employed will consist chiefly of officials attached to the railway who will not ordinarily receive any special remuneration for their services. Government will bear all charges in connection with the compilation of the results.

C.—SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

13.—**Lines under Construction**.—Arrangements for the census of camps and collections of coolies on lines under construction will be made by the District Census officer with the Engineer or other Railway Officer in charge of the work. The camp will be divided up into circles or blocks and the supervisor and enumerators selected in consultation with the Railway Officer in charge.

14. **Ballast Trains**.—Ballast trains are usually stabled for the night in or near some station. The guard should be made responsible for the enumeration and his train should form an extra block of the station concerned. The record for these coolies should be prepared during the day time on the date of the census and revised after dark.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SALT AND SALTPETRE.

Simla, the 24th July, 1920.

No. M.-133-20.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1892, dated the 27th June 1884, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For Rule 14-A, of the said rules, the following shall be *substituted*, namely :—

"14-A. (*i*) Subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council the Commissioner may, by an order in writing, from time to time regulate, restrict or prohibit the receipt of salt revenue in respect of the salt sources under his control, and the issue of delivery of salt at those sources on behalf of Government.

(*ii*) Where an order has been made by the Commissioner in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (*i*), no revenue shall be received and no salt shall be issued or delivered on behalf of Government save in accordance with such order, aud any payment made in contravention of such order shall be refunded to the person or persons who made it

(*iii*) The Commissioner may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, at any time within one month from the date of the deposit of any salt revenue in respect of a source under his control, refuse to accept such deposit either in whole or in part and in the case of such refusal the revenue deposited or such part of it as he may order, shall be refunded to the depositor provided that in the case of a partial refusal the depositor may claim refund of the whole amount deposited.

No. M.-133-21.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Sal Act, 1882 (XII of 1882) and by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf and in pursuance of the agreement made with the Ruler of the State of Jaipur, dated the 7th August 1869, and of the agreements made with the Ruler of the State of Jodhpur, dated respectively, the 27th January 1870, the 18th April 1870, and the 18th January 1879, which provide for the lease to the British Government of the Salt Sources of Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbadra within the said States, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 547-Excise, dated the 25th January 1905, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For Rule 8 of the said rules, the following shall be *substituted*, namely :—

"8 (*i*) Subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, the Commissioner may, by an order in writing, from time to time regulate, restrict or prohibit the receipt of salt revenue in respect of the salt sources under his control, and the issue or delivery of salt at those sources on behalf of Government.

(*ii*) Where an order has been made by the Commissioner in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (*i*), no revenue shall be received and no salt shall be issued or delivered on behalf of Government save in accordance with such order, and any payment made in contravention of such order shall be refunded to the person or persons who made it.

(*iii*) The Commissioner may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, at any time within one month from the date of the deposit of any salt revenue in respect of a source under his control, refuse to accept such deposit either in whole or in part and in the case of such refusal the revenue deposited or such part of it as he may order, shall be refunded to the depositor provided that in the case of a partial refusal the depositor may claim refund of the whole amount deposited.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions,

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 24th July 1920.

No. Spl.-3.—In view of the approaching completion of the clearance of existing indents at the Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbadra salt sources in Rajputana, at present closed to public indenting, the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, in exercise of the powers conferred by the rule published with the notifications of the Government of India Nos. M.-133-20 and M.-133-21, dated the 24th July 1920, and pending the revision of the conditions of indenting generally, is pleased to issue the following orders regulating the receipt of salt revenue and the issue and delivery of salt on behalf Government in respect of those three sources, and at the same time to reissue for general information, the order at present in force in respect of indents on the other Northern India sources and for the supply of *farodi* and Banjara salt.

1. With effect from the 24th July 1920 and until further orders salt revenue may by received on indents from the public for salt to be dispatched by rail under the 'orddinary' and 'through-traffic' rules from the sources of SAMBHAR and PACHBADRA at the treasuries and sub-treasuries (for both traffics) and post offices and railway stations (for through-traffic only) authorised in respect of each source as set out in the accompanying schedule, on the following conditions, namely

(*i*) that no indents shall be accepted for a less quantity of salt than one wagon-load of 267½ maunds;

(*ii*) that all indents shall be in units of wagon-loads;

(*iii*) that not more than ten wagon-loads shall be indented for on a single indent form;

(*iv*) that in the case of Sambhar not more than Rs. 20,000 and in the case of Pachbadra not more than Rs. 2 500 shall be accepted from a single indenter in a single day at any one treasury, sub-treasury, post-office or railway station;

(*v*) that all indents shall be subject to acceptance by the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, who may at any time within one mouth from the date of a deposit of salt revenue refuse to accept it and order its refund;

(*vi*) that all 'through-traffic' indents shall be subject to the following conditions in respect of the supply of bags:—

(*a*) that if no bags for the conveyance of the salt have been received from or on behalf of the indenter, the Assistant Commissioner shall, on the approach of the date on which it is expected that the indent will be cleared, send him notice by registered post calling upon him to supply the bags required; and if the indenter fail within 21 days from the date of dispatch of such notice to send to the Assistant Commissioner either the railway receipt for the bags, or the bags themselves through a local agent, the Assistant Commissioner may have the consignment bagged in departmental bags when the day of clearance arrives, sending it value-payable for the price of the bags used *plus* postage and value payable fee.

Provided that if the required bags are received from the indenter before the actual day of clearance, whenever that may be, and in time to be utilised they shall be used. Bags arriving too late to be utilised shall be returned to the sender freight-to-pay, unless there are other indents of the same indenter for which bags are required in which case they may be utilised for those indents.

Provided also that in the case of indenters resident at the salt source itself (whether indenting on their own behalf or as authorised agents of non-resident firms) seven days' notice served by departmental messenger shall be sufficient for the purposes of this condition.

(*b*) When bags have been received from or on behalf of an indenter but without instructions regarding their disposal, the Assistant Commissioner shall call on the indenter by notice sent by registered post (or in the case of a resident, by departmental messenger) to specify the bags to be used for indents standing in his name, and if the indenter fail to send the necessary instructions within 21 days (or in the case of a resident within 7 days) from the date of dispatch of the notice, his consignment, or consignments may be bagged in any bags received from him or on his behalf but without instructions regarding their disposal.

(*c*) Shortage in the number of bags supplied as well as bags rejected as unserviceable shall be made good from the departmental stock of bags in such numbers as may be necessary and the consignment shall be sent value payable for the price of the departmental bags used *plus* postage and value payable fee.

NOTE.—The above mentioned conditions regarding the supply of bags shall not apply to military or other Government consignments, bags for which are supplied by the indenting authority.

(*vii*) When the Commissioner has passed an order refusing to accept in whole or in part a deposit of salt revenue, any bags which may have been received from the depositor in connexion with the indent and cannot be utilised therefor shall be returned to him freight-to-pay, provided that if he has any other indents for which bags are required they may be retained for utilisation for such indents.

(*viii*) The clearance of indents shall be subject to such orders as the Commissioner may pass from time to time in regard to priority of issue; and priority shall invariably be accorded to military indents.

2. With effect from the 24th July 1920, and until further orders salt revenue may be received, for salt to be removed by the purchaser, on indents from the public in respect of the source of DIDWANA at the treasuries and sub-treasuries authorised in this behalf as set out in the accompanying schedule, on condition that not more than Rs. 1,000 shall be accepted from a single indenter in a single day at any one treasury or sub-treasury, and that all indents shall be subject to acceptance by the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, who may at any time within one month from the date of a deposit of salt revenue refuse to accept it and order its refund.

3. No salt revenue (other than an additional payment under sub-rule (3) of rule 13 or sub-rule 4 of rule 2 respectively of the rules published with the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce Nos. 1892 and 547-Exc., dated the 27th June 1884 and the 25th January 1905, respectively—*i.e.*, an additional payment that may have become due owing to alteration, prior to the despatch of the salt, in the rate of duty or price or both) shall be received at any treasury, sub-treasury, post-office or railway station in respect of the Salt Range sources of Khewra, Warcha and Kalabagh except when tendered by or on behalf of the Government or by a person specially authorised in this behalf by the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

4. Subject to such orders as may be passed by the Commissioner from time to time, salt revenue shall continue to be accepted as heretofore and under existing conditions in respect of the source of—

(*a*) the Kohat Mines Division;
(*b*) Nurpur in the Salt Range; and
(*c*) the Sultanpur Salt Works.

5. Subject to such orders as may be passed by the Commissioner from time to time, salt revenue shall continue to be accepted as heretofore and under existing conditions for the supply of *farodi* and Banjara salt, provided the person tendering the revenue produces a permit from the officer in charge of the salt depot concerned authorising him to make the payment.

6. Nothing in these orders shall affect the acceptance under existing conditions of revenue for salt due under treaty to the Marwar, Bikaner and Rampur Darbars.

J. C. FERGUSSON,

Officiating Commissioner,

Northern India Salt Revenue.

List of treasuries, sub-treasuries, post-offices and railway stations into which revenue may be paid under the orders of the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, dated the 24th July 1920, for salt from the Rajputana sources, with the source in respect of which revenue may be accepted at each.

TREASURIES AND SUB-TREASURIES.

Province.	Treasury.	Sub-treasury.	Source in respect of which salt revenue may be received.
Punjab ...	Gurgaon ...	......	Sambhar and Didwana.
		Ferozpur Jhirka ...	do.
		Nuh ...	do.
		Palwal ...	do.
		Rewari ...	do.
		Ballabgarh ...	do.
	Rohtak ...	...	do.
		Jhajjar ..	do.
		Gohana ...	do.
		Tohana ...	do.
		Dabwali ...	do.
		Sonepat ...	do.
	Hissar ...	... ...	do.
		Hansi ...	do.
		Bhiwani ...	do.
		Fatehabad ...	do.
		Sirsa ...	do.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	......	do.
United Provinces ...	All district treasuries	and sub-treasuries ...	Sambhar and Pachbadra.
Rajputana ...	Ajmer ...	......	do.
		Beawar ...	do.
		Nasirabad ...	do.
		Todgarh ...	do.
	Sambhar ...	......	Sambhar, Pachbadra and Didwana.
		Pachbadra ...	Sambhar and Pachbadra.
Central India ...	Indore ...	......	do.
	Neemuch (Military Chest).	......	do.
	Nowgong ...	......	do.
	Sehore ...	......	do.
Central Provinces ..	Jubbulpore ...	......	do.
	Damoh ...	......	do.
	Hoshangabad ..	......	do.
	Saugor ...	......	do.
Bihar ...	Darbhanga ...	......	do.
	Muzaffarpur ...	......	do.
	Patna ...	......	do.
	Saran ...	......	do.
		Siwan ...	do.
	Ranchi ...	......	do.
	Hazaribagh ...	......	do.
	Arrah ...	......	do.

POST OFFICES.

State.	Name of post office.	Class of post office.	Source in respect of which salt revenue may be received.
RAJPUTANA.			
Alwar ...	Alwar	Sub-post office ...	Sambhar and Pachbadra.
	Alwar City ...	do. ...	do.
	Rajgarh Alwar ...	do. ...	do.
Bharatpur ...	Bayana ...	do. ...	do.
	Bharatpur City ...	do. ...	do.
Bikaner ...	Bikaner ...	Head post office ...	do.
Dholpur ...	Dholpur ...	Sub-post office ...	do.
Jaipur ...	Dausa ...	do. ...	do.
	Hindaun ...	do. ...	do.
	Jaipur ...	Head post office ...	do.
	Jaipur City ...	Sub-post office ...	do.
	Kherli ...	do. ...	do.
	Mahua Road ...	do. ...	do.
Jhalawar ...	Jhalrapatan ...	do. ...	do.
	Jhalrapatan City ...	do. ...	do.
Karauli ...	Karauli ...	do. ...	do.
Kotah ...	Baran ...	do. ...	do.
	Kotah ...	Head post office ...	do.
Mewar ...	Bhilwara ...	Sub-post office ...	do.
	Chitorgarh ...	do. ...	do.
	Shahpura Mewar ...	do. ...	do.
	Udaipur ...	Head post office ...	do.
Tonk ...	Nimbahera ...	Sub-post office ...	do.
	Sironj ...	do. ...	do.
	Tonk Raj ...	do. ...	do.
Sirohi ...	Abu Road ...	do. ...	do.
	Erinpura ...	do. ...	do.
	Pindwara ...	Branch post office ...	do.
CENTRAL INDIA.			
Dewas ...	Alote ...	Sub-post office ...	Sambhar and Pachbadra
Gwalior ...	Guna Cantonment ...	do. ...	do.
	Mandsaur R. S. ...	do. ...	do.
	Neemuch ...	Head post office ...	do.
Jaora ...	Jaora ...	Sub-post office. ...	do.
Maihar ...	Maihar ...	do. ...	do.
Nagode ...	Unchehra ...	Branch post office ...	do.
Rajgarh ...	Biaora ...	Sub-post office ...	do.
Rewah ...	Dabhaura ...	Branch post office ...	do.
	Sutna ...	Sub-post office ...	do.
Rutlam ...	Namli ...	do ...	do.
	Rutlam ...	do. ...	do.
UNITED PROVINCES.			
Benares ...	Gopiganj ...	Sub-post office ...	Sambhar and Pachbadra.
Rampur ...	Rampur (State), United Provinces.	do. ...	do.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Section.	Station.	Source in respect of which salt revenue may be received.
	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	
Agra-Jhansi ...	Dholpur ...	Sambhar and Pachbadra.
	Morena ...	do.
	Morar Road	do.
	Gwalior ...	do.
	Datia ...	do.
Jhansi-Bhopal ...	Babina ...	do.
	Basai ...	do.
	Talbahat ...	do.
	Bina ...	do.
	Bamora ...	do.
	Basoda ...	do.
	Bhilsa ...	do.
	Salamatpur	do.
Bhopal-Itarsi ...	Dip ...	do.
	Obaidallah Ganj	do.
Cawnpore-Jhansi ...	Malasa ...	do.
	Pokhrayan	do.
	Ait ...	do.
	Punch ...	do.
	Chirgaon	do.
Katni-Bina ...	Salaia ...	do.
	Jeruwa-Khera	do.
Kotah-Bina ...	Antah ...	do.
	Baran ...	do.
	Atru ...	do.
	Salpura ...	do.
	Chhabra Gugor	do.
	Rothiai ...	do.
	Guna ...	do.
	Tukneri ...	do.
	Mungaoli	do.
Jhansi-Manikpur ...	Atara ...	do,
	Bela Tal ...	do.
	Harpalpur	do.
Ujjain-Bhopal ...	Maksi ...	do.
	Shujaulpur	do.
	Bhopal ...	do.
	Gwalior Light Railways.	
	Sipri ...	Sambhar and Pachbadra.
	Sakhya Vilas	do.
	Bhind ...	do.
	Gohad Road	do.
	Sheopur-Kalan	do.
	Sabalgarh	do.
	Jora Allapur	do.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1920.

No. 1270.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 20th July 1920.

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 30, sub-section (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Part E of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, Nos. 713-734 (Judicial), dated the 2nd June 1913, as subsequently amended, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, namely :—

In the list of officers mentioned against items 1-4, after the words "Divisional officers," the words "sub-divisional officers" shall be inserted.

Order.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations* and the several Departments† of the Government of India for information and guidance (with reference to its Office Memorandum No. 418-E. A., dated the 1st July 1920) [and for communication to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan] and that it be also published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

*Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Assam, Coorg, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.

†Foreign and Political, Army, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce, Railway, Legislative, Finance, Education, Financial Adviser (Military Finance) and Board of Industries and Munitions.

( ) To Public Works Department only.
[ ] To Foreign and Political only.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Grant of personal allowances to officers of the Indian Civil Service as well as other Imperial Services so as to compensate them for loss of salary due to introduction of revised rates of pay.

No. 1428.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 20th July, 1920.

RESOLUTION.

IN introducing the revised rates of pay for the Indian Civil Service it was provided in paragraph 4 of the Home Department Resolution No. 286, dated the 13th February 1920, that personal allowances should, if necessary, be given to individual officers whose pay under the revised rates would in consequence of unusually rapid promotion in the past be less than the substantive pay they were drawing on the date of the introduction of the new rates. It has, however, been brought to notice that in certain individual cases these orders have not sufficed to protect officers from an immediate reduction of emoluments as no provision was made for the retention of acting allowances.

2. In order to meet the latter class of case, the Government of India have decided that officers of the Indian Civil Service should be granted personal allowances, where necessary, so as to bring their remuneration up to the total of pay *plus* acting allowance which they were drawing on the date of the introduction of the new rates of pay. These personal allowances will be absorbed in subsequent increments of pay in accordance with the principle of Article 61-C.S.R. In the case of an officer who was at the date of the introduction of the new rates officiating in a superior post and who subsequently reverts to an inferior post or who was officiating in a post above or outside the time-scale and subsequently reverts to a post in the time-scale, the personal allowance will finally cease to be drawn from

the date of such reversion. In all other cases the personal allowance will continue at the rate originally fixed, subject to reduction in accordance with the provisions of Article 61-C.S.R., irrespective of any grade reversion to which the officer might have been liable.

3. The Government of India are not aware that similar difficulties have arisen in regard to members of any of the other Imperial Services whose pay has been revised as a result of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, but they are pleased to direct that personal allowances shall, where necessary, be given to members of such services on the principles laid down in paragraph 2 of this resolution.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance) and the offices subordinate to this Department, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 31st July 1920.

No. 4721.—The following Board of Trade List, dated the 1st July 1920, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,

BOARD OF TRADE,

GT. GEORGE STREET,

S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

1st July 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" will, in future, be amended and issued monthly. Exporters who desire to have a copy of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. Additional copies will be supplied at the rate of 2*d*. a copy per month.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Gt. George Street, S. W. 1.

LIST A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 790.)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 790.)

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A)*Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Bacon and ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Calfskins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 790.)

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle hides, *see* Hides.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, pages 789-790.)

(A)†Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives. (*See*, however, page 789.)

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, pages 789-790.)

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.

Corn offals, *see* Offals.

Cows, bulls, etc. *see* Animals.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A)†Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. (*See*, however, page 789.)

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.

(A) Explosives, except the following:—Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses, Dynamite and Rex Powder.

(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 790.)

(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.

(A) Salmon, tinned.

(A) Flax, raw.

Flour, *see* Wheat.

Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings. (*See also* page 790.)

Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Fruit, preserved, the following:—

(*i*) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following:—

Pineapples.

(*ii*) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup except Cherries.

(*iii*) Fruit Pulp.

(*iv*) Jam and Marmalade.

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L" copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes.	Drummer dyes.	Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes.	Maypole dyes.
Fairy dyes.	Dainty dyes.	Dol's household dye		

(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine guns.

(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.

(A) Husk meal.

(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.

(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.

(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.

Livestock, *see* Animals.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.

(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.

Marmalade, *see* Fruit, preserved.
Meals, *see* Husk; Wheat.

(A) Meat, home produced, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horseflesh, suet and marrow fat.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).

Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.

(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.

* Notes of the Bank of France.
Offals of corn which may be used as food for animals, the following:—

(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Sharps.

(A) Onions.

(A) Opium and its preparations.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.

Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.

(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites, Phosphates of lime and alumina.

Pistols, *see* Firearms.

Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.

(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.

(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.

(B) Potassium permanganate.

(A) Potatoes.

(A) Poultry.

Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.

(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

Rifles, *see* Firearms.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.

(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.

Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.

Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.

(A) Semolina.

Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.

Sheep, *see* Animals.

(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.

Skins, *see* Calfskins; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.
(A) Yeast.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Apomorphia Hydrochloride.

Bird seed.

Cake mixture.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

Cotarnine Hydrochloride.

Cotarnine Phthalate.

Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Gloy.

Marmite.

Mincemeat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

"Phosto" animal food.

Puddings.

Restorine.

Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough, inclusive.	Captain H. E. Gilroy, Old Infermary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn, inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mercy ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. J. Melandri, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool
From Burry Port to Newport, inclusive.	Mr. H. Bamber, Cory's Buildings, Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith.

An open General Licence has been issued for the export of a smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without application for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section.

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export licence.

The Prohibited Areas are :—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all island situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas' Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

Open General Licence for the export of aircraft, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—
"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

Open General Licence for the export of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

Notes regarding export to certain countries.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 2 The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to **Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia** (except **Dalmatia), Lettland (Latvia), Lithuania, Poland.**

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople" (and/or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Derestim, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W. 1.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th July 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES DEPARTMENT.

No. 1508.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Burton, Indian Army Supernumerary List, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 1509.—The services of Major F. S. Lindesay, O.B.E., Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

828 PGG—760—6-8-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 529-G.

Simla, July 29, 1920.

In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that on July 29, 1920, the following provisions of the said Act shall come into operation, namely—

(*i*) section 35; and

(*ii*) section 45 and Parts I and II of the Second Schedule so far as these provisions give effect to such amendments in the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, as incorporate or are consequential on or arise out of the provisions of section 35.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

POST OFFICE.

No. 4827.

Simla, the 3rd August 1920.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall, with effect from the 4th August 1920, be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 122 of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely :—

"For every sum of five shillings or fraction thereof ... Annas 2."

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

854 PGG—760—13 8-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

Nil.

864 PGG—700—18-8-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th August 1920.

No. 106.—Under sub-rule (2) of rule 9 and rule 13 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following modifications shall be made in the Regulations framed under sub-rule (2) of rule 9 and sub-rule (1) of rule 13 of the Punjab Electoral Rules in order to adapt them for the purpose of election of members in constituencies in the Punjab for the Council of State, and further to direct that the said Regulations as so modified may be construed with such further alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them for the said purpose :—

1. In the Regulations framed under clauses (1) and (3) of sub-rule (2) of rule 9 of the Punjab Electoral Rules—

(a) for Regulation 1 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1) These Regulations may be called the Regulations for the preparation and publication of electoral rolls of the Punjab constituencies for the Council of State";

(b) in Regulation 2, the words "of every special constituency except the landholders constituency" shall be omitted;

(c) Regulations 3, 5 to 10, 14 and 17 shall be omitted, and Regulations 4, 11 to 13, 15 and 16 shall be re-numbered 3, 4 to 6, 7 and 8, respectively;

(d) for regulation 3 as re-numbered, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The electoral roll shall contain particulars regarding all persons entitled to vote for constituencies of the Council of State";

(e) for Regulation 4 as re-numbered, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"4. The electoral roll shall show separately all electors who are non-Muhammadans, Sikhs and Muhammadans and shall contain the name of every elector in alphabetical order with his serial number in the roll and his father's name, caste, age, occupation and qualification or qualifications with their value, if any, as well as the district, tahsil and place in the Punjab in which he resides."

(f) In Regulations 5, 7 and 8, as re-numbered, for the word "every" the word "the" shall be substituted;

(g) for Regulation 6 as re-numbered, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"6. The electoral roll shall be published by being posted up in the office of every Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab and in addition shall be published in the Punjab Government Gazette."

(h) in Regulation 8, as re-numbered the words "prepared by the Secretary to the Punjab Legislative Council" shall be omitted.

2. In the Regulations under clauses (4) to (7) of sub-rule (2) and sub-rule (3) of rule 9 of the Punjab Electoral Rules—

(a) for Regulation 1 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"1. These Regulations may be called the Regulations for the revision of electoral rolls of constituencies in the Punjab for the Council of State;"

(b) Regulation 3 shall be omitted, and Regulations 4, 5, 6 and 7 shall be re-numbered 3, 4, 5 and 6, respectively; and

(c) in Regulation 3 as re-numbered,—

(i) for the preamble and clause (1) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"3. The following Regulations shall apply to all claims and objections:—

(1) The Registrar of the Punjab University shall be the Revising Authority for the disposal of claims and objections made by or relating to electors in respect of the possession of an academic status, and the Commissioner of the Division in which the claimant or person objected to resides shall be the Revising Authority in respect of all other claims and objections; and

(ii) After clause (6) the following shall be inserted, namely—

"(7) An objection to the registration of an elector on the roll of the Sikh constituency on the ground that he is not a Sikh shall be accepted unless the person objected to appears and makes the declaration in the Form No. 1 appended to these regulations, or forwards to the Revising Authority such declaration signed by him and verified by the seal or signature of any Magistrate, Sub-Registrar, Zaildar or Lambardar: provided that if such person is absent at the hearing of the objection and the declaration verified as prescribed has not been received, but he appears subsequently and makes the declaration, or the declaration verified as prescribed is subsequently received, the Revising Authority shall enter his name on the electoral roll of the Sikh constituency in spite of the previous order accepting the objection."

3. In the Forms—

Forms Nos. I to VIII shall be omitted and Form No. IX shall be re-numbered "Form No. I."

4. In the Regulations framed under rule 13 of the Punjab Electoral Rules—

(a) for Regulation I the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"I.—These Regulations may be called the Regulations for the nomination and election of members in constituencies in the Punjab for the Council of State";

(b) for Regulations 13 to 59 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"13. A candidate may withdraw his candidature by a written communication signed by himself or by his election agent and delivered at his office to the Returning Officer either personally by the candidate or by his election agent not less than 14 clear days before the date fixed for the recording of votes, or if the period between the dates fixed under regulation 4 and for the recording of votes is less than 14 days, not later than the date fixed under regulation 4.

14. If a candidate duly withdraws his candidature, the Returning Officer shall make a record of such withdrawal in his register of nominations, and shall strike off from that register and the voting paper concerned the name of such candidate, and, if only one candidate remains, the Returning Officer shall in the manner prescribed for the publication of the electoral roll for the constituency concerned publish a notice stating that no election will be held.

15. The Returning Officer of the constituency shall fix a place, date and time for the counting of the votes, and shall, not less than 10 days previous to that date, forward by registered post to each elector of the constituency, addressed to him in the district in which he is registered as an elector, a voting paper punched with the prescribed punch after noting on its counterfoil the number on the electoral roll of the elector to whom it is sent; and he shall at the same time send the elector a copy in English of Regulations 16, 17, 18 and 19 and shall communicate to him his electoral number and the date fixed for the counting of votes.

16. No account will be taken of a voting paper unless it is returned to the Returning Officer not later than the day before that fixed for the counting of votes, or if for any of the reasons given in regulation 19 it is invalid.

17. The election shall not be invalidated because an elector to whom a voting paper has been duly forwarded failed to receive it in time to enable him to return it to the Returning Officer not later than the day prescribed.

18. An elector to whom a voting paper has been sent under regulation 15 may mark it in favour of the candidate for whom he desires to vote and put it into an envelope bearing no mark outside, and close the envelope and place that envelope with a covering letter in a second envelope, and cause the envelope containing the closed envelope and the covering letter to be delivered by post or otherwise to the Returning Officer of the constituency, provided that account will not be taken of the voting paper in the closed envelope unless the covering letter which accompanies it bears on it the signature and electoral number of the elector, and is countersigned by the Returning Officer, or by a Justice of the Peace, or by any Magistrate having jurisdiction in British territory, or by a Political Officer not lower in rank than an Assistant Political Agent of a State in India or by the Chief Judge of a State in India, who shall certify that the elector has signed the covering letter in his presence and that the elector is personally known to him or has been identified by some person who is personally known to him.

19. A voting paper shall be invalid if it is left blank or if it is marked with a cross opposite the name of more than one candidate or with more than one cross opposite the name of a candidate, or with a cross so placed as to render it doubtful for which candidate the elector intended to vote, or with any mark by which the elector may afterwards be identified.

20. The Returning Officer shall open all envelopes received by him before the date fixed for the counting of votes ; and shall make a mark in the electoral roll against the name of the elector purporting to sign the covering letter to indicate that his voting paper has been returned ; and in every case in which the covering letter is duly authenticated shall deposit in a locked and sealed ballot box the closed envelope containing the ballot paper unopened, and in another locked and sealed box the covering letter.

21. The box used for the deposit of voting papers during the recording of votes shall be constructed so that, when the box is locked, papers can be introduced therein, but cannot be withdrawn therefrom without the box being unlocked, and the box shall be marked with the words "Ballot Box, Council of State, Punjab Constituencies."

22. If a closed envelope containing a voting paper is received by the Returning Officer purporting to contain the voting paper of an elector whose covering letter is not duly authenticated or whose name has already been marked as having voted, the Returning Officer shall endorse the envelope containing the voting paper with the name of the elector and his electoral number, and shall place it with its covering letter in a separate packet and deal with such voting paper as a tendered vote voting paper.

23. The Returning Officer shall notify to the candidates, or their agents the place, date and time fixed by him for the counting of votes and at such place, date and time he shall—

(*a*) open the ballot box,

(*b*) separate the voting papers which he deems valid from those which he deems invalid, and endorse on the latter 'invalid' and the reasons for which he considers invalid,

(*c*) count the valid votes given to each candidate or cause them to be counted,

(*d*) make out in Form No. II appended to these Regulations an account of voting papers issued and returned and of tendered vote voting papers,

(*e*) make into separate packets sealed with the prescribed seal and marked outside with the name of the constituency and of the nature of the contents, the voting papers returned, the covering letters received with voting papers deposited in the ballot box, the tendered vote voting papers with their covering letters, the counterfoils of the voting papers which have been issued and the marked copy of the electoral roll, and

(*f*) prepare and certify a return setting forth—

(1) the result of his verification of the voting paper account,

(2) the names of the candidates for whom valid votes have been given,

(3) the number of valid votes given for each candidate,

(4) the name of the candidates elected,

(5) the number of invalid votes, and

(6) the number of tendered votes.

24. The counting of votes shall be continued so as to be completed without an adjournment.

25. The decision of the Returning Officers as to any question arising in respect of any voting paper at the counting of votes shall be final, subject to a decision on an election petition, if any.

26. After the completion of the counting of the votes, the Returning Officer shall forward for safe custody to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the counting of votes took place all the papers dealt with by him.

27. The Returning Officer shall send a copy of the certificate prepared by him to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department and shall permit any candidate or his agent to take a copy or an extract of the certificate.

28. While in custody of the Deputy Commissioner, the packages received from a Returning Officer shall not be opened and their contents shall not be inspected or produced, except under the orders of a competent court or of election Commissioners, but all other documents relating to the election shall be open to public inspection, subject to such conditions as the local Government may prescribe.

29. The Deputy Commissioner shall maintain a register of all packages in his safe custody showing the nature of the contents of each package and the constituency to which it relates and he shall retain the packages for a year and shall, unless otherwise directed by the order of a competent authority, cause them to be destroyed without inspection.

30. Every Returning Officer and every other person employed in connection with a election, or for the counting of votes, shall be bound to secrecy with regard to the proceedings," ; and

(*c*) in the Forms—

(*i*) in Form No. I for the words "Punjab Electoral Rules" the words "Council of State Electoral Rules" shall be substituted ; and

(*ii*) for Form No. II the following shall be substituted, namely :—

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT. FORM No. II.

ELECTION.

Constituency ________________ ________ Council of State.

Voting Papers.

Received.			Issued.			Returned.
Serial Nos.			*Serial Nos.*			
From	To	Total.	From	To	Total.	Total.

Tendered vote voting papers.

Total

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 6th August 1920.

No. 692.—In supersession of the Home Department Notification No 295, dated the 24th March 1920, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. F. Barnardo, C.B.E., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., is appointed to be Civil Surgeon, Simla (East), with effect from the afternoon of the 15th March 1920.

POLICE.

The 6th August 1920.

No. 1475.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely :—

(1) In sub-rule (1) of Rule 43 of the said rules, after the words "impressed stamps" the words "or in cash, as the local Government may direct" shall be inserted.

(2) In the Forms in Schedule VII to the said rules, the words "in stamp" wherever they occur, shall be omitted.

PUBLIC.

The 5th August 1920.

No. 2053.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit any duty in excess of Rupees 15 chargeable under the said Act on any instruments executed before the 31st December 1921, in a form approved by the Governor General in Council by which any property which was formerly held for the purposes of any Missionary Society or Trading Society connected therewith and which has under the provisions of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916, been vested in a Custodian of Enemy Property appointed under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915, is transferred.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th August 1920.

No. 2330-I.B.—The following draft of amendments which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), as applied to Berar, in Part VIII of the rules issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1822-I.B., dated the 25th August 1911, as subsequently amended, is published, as required by sub-section (3), for the information of persons concerned. Notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 7th November 1920.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before that date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft amendments.

(1) For rule 29 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"29. Certificates of competency under these rules shall be granted by the Board of Examiners and their decision regarding the grant of such certificates shall be final. Certificates granted by the Board shall hold good throughout Berar, and shall be of two classes, namely, first and second class."

(2) Rules 38, 39 and 40 of the said rules are hereby cancelled.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

Accounts Department.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 4th August 1920.

No. 1279-F. E.—The Secretary of State has been pleased to sanction the following revised system of recruitment and the following revised rates of pay for the Indian Finance Department.

The proposals of the Government of India were laid before the Secretary of State in a despatch dated 6th February 1919; their reconsideration was directed in his reply dated 31st July 1919, and the revised proposals submitted to him were sanctioned, with some modifications, in a despatch dated 3rd June 1920.

2. The recruitment of probationers will in future ordinarily be made in India only, but it will be supplemented by the enlistment of members of the Indian Civil Service and, to such extent as may be found to be necessary from time to time, but without any fixed proportion to the total recruitment of the Department, of officers recruited in Europe on special terms. Recruitment in England will include not only men of technical attainments required for special purposes, but also men who, besides possessing special qualifications, may be looked upon as available for the ordinary work of the Department.

3. Four appointments in Class 1 of the General List, two appointments of Accountants-General on Rs. 2,250 - 100—2,750, and one appointment on Rs. 3,000 will be reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service. The posts in the General List reserved for the Indian Civil Service are intended to provide for the necessary training for the higher posts in the Department and to meet other requirements for which training in accounts is necessary. A member of the Indian Civil Service brought in for training will not count for the first year of his period of training against the four posts in the General List so reserved for the Indian Civil Service. The pay of an Indian Civil Service officer in the General List will be his pay in the time-scale of the Indian Civil Service together with a special allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem, which will count as pay for all purposes. The senior time-scale of the Indian Civil Service may be applied to a member of the Indian Civil Service in the General List after the 8th year of service, unless for any special reason the Government of India desire in any particular case to vary the rule by restricting it or the reverse.

4. An officer recruited in England under the conditions mentioned in paragraph 2 above will be placed on the general time-scale set forth below at a point suitable to his age and will receive an addition to his pay which will be personal to himself and not fixed by general rule.

5. Officers recruited in India will be on a time-scale beginning at Rs. 350 and rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,400 in the 22nd year of service. Increments, as heretofore, will be given only for approved service. An officer recruited in India to the Department will be on probation for two years, during which he will be under training, and will not be eligible for the first increment until he has passed the first Departmental examination, nor for the second increment until he has passed the second. Officers so recruited to the Indian Finance Department will be eligible for selection to (1) appointments in Class I carrying a progressive pay of Rs. 1,500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 60 to Rs. 1,800, (2) appointments as Accountant-General, seven of which will be on a time-scale of Rs. 2,250 rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,750, and (3) to three special appointments as Accountant-General which will carry a pay of Rs. 3,000.

6. All existing incumbents, including members of the Indian Civil Service now in the Department, will retain their present time-scale of pay and will be granted an addition to pay at the rate of ⅓rd of their substantive pay on the existing scale up to and including the 7th year of service; at the rate of ¼th of their substantive pay with a minimum of Rs. 200 from the 8th year up to and including the 15th year of service; and at the rate of 1-5th of their substantive pay with a minimum of Rs. 250 and a maximum of Rs. 300 from the 16th year of service to the end of the time-scale and through the selection grade of Rs. 1,500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 60 to Rs. 1,800. The following table shows the additions to pay according to length of service :—

Year of service.	Pay.	Addition to pay.
1st	300	100
2nd	350	116⅔
3rd	400	133⅓
4th	450	150
5th	500	166⅔
6th	550	183⅓
7th	600	200
8th	650	200
9th	700	200
10th	750	200
11th	800	200
12th	850	212½
13th	900	225
14th	950	237½
15th	1,000	250
16th	1,050	250
17th	1,100	250
18th	1,150	250
19th	1,200	250
20th and 21st	1,250	250
22nd and 23rd	1,300	260
24th and 25th	1,350	270
26th and 27th	1,400	280
28th and 29th	1,450	290
30th	1,500	300
Selection grade	1,560	300
	1,620	300
	1,680	300
	1,740	300
	1,800	300

Note.—Subordinates promoted to the General List and officers of the General List who are now drawing more pay than the length of their service warrants in the ordinary time-scale and members of the Indian Civil Service in the General List will draw an addition to pay at the rate corresponding to the pay drawn by them as shown in the above table, and not with reference to the length of their service in the Finance Department.

7. The initial pay of Accountants-General, whether members of the Indian Civil Service or not, and their future increments on the new scale will be fixed according to the length of time during which they have, prior to the introduction of the time-scale, drawn a salary equal to or in excess of Rs. 2,250 per mensem.

8. The salary of an officer now in Class II will, when he is officiating in Class I, be regulated as if the Class I appointment carried a pay of Rs. 1,800 rising by Rs. 60 to Rs. 2,100 the figure at which the present scale of Rs. 1,500 rising by Rs. 60 to Rs. 1,800 will stand for existing incumbents. That is to say, the officer so acting will draw his time-scale pay *plus* the addition to pay specified in paragraph 6 above, *plus* acting allowance on an appointment carrying the pay of Rs. 1,800 rising by Rs. 60 to Rs. 2,100.

9. The Government of India have reserved for further consideration the continuation of the allowances attached to some of the appointments in the Finance Department. Pending a decision on this point, these allowances will continue to be drawn.

10. The revised rates will have retrospective effect from the 1st December 1919.

ORDERED that copies be forwarded to the Financial Adviser, Military Finance; to the Financial Adviser, Railway Board and Board of Industries ; to the Comptroller and Auditor-General; to the Controller of Currency; to all Accountants-General; to the Comptroller, Assam ; to the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services; to the Controller of War Accounts; to the Examiner of Press Accounts ; to the Examiner of Customs Accounts ; to all Chief Auditors of State Railways; and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; to the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Viceroy; to the Audit Officer, Delhi Province; and to each officer of the Indian Finance Department.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th August 1920.

No. 1291-F. E.—Mr. V. Narahari Rao, Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab, has been granted combined leave for 4 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 25 days and in continuation leave on Medical Certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 3rd July 1920.

Lala Nathu Lal, a senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant-General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer in that office, with effect from the 14th July 1920, and until further orders.

No. 1292-F. E.—Mr. A. B. Cockburn, Assistant Accountant-General and Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 20th July 1920.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 7th August 1920.

No. 4825.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlets entitled "The Day of the Martyr" and "The Present Time" in the vernacular issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Party of San Francisco, California.

No. 4883.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the following publications :—

(1) Leaflet by Edward Gammons entitled "India in Revolt," issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Party of San Francisco, California.

(2) Leaflet entitled 'India—A Graveyard,' published by the India Labour Union of America, New York.

(3) Book by Hyndman entitled 'The Awakening of Asia,' whether published by Boni and Liveright, New York, or by any other publisher.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th August 1920.

No. 4804.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. In rule 27 of the said rules—

(*i*) in sub-rule (1), the words "and silver coin or bullion" shall be omitted ;

(*ii*) in sub-rule (2), for the words "gold coin or gold bullion" the words "gold or silver coin or bullion" shall be substituted ; and

(*iii*) in sub-rule (5), for the words "Pearls or gold coin or bullion" the words "Pearls or gold or silver coin or bullion" shall be substituted.

2. In sub-rule (2) of rule 51 of the said rules, after the word "gold" the words "or silver" shall be inserted.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd August 1920.

No. 51.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914 :—

In line 1, sub-paragraph 4 of rule 1, omit the following words :—

'The Indian Agricultural Service.'

Add the following as the last sub-paragraph of rule 1 :—

'Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service are eligible for rewards for passing the Proficiency and High Proficiency examinations and also for the reward prescribed for passing the Degree of Honour examination in any vernacular language of the province in which they are serving, subject in the case of the Degree of Honour examination to the proviso that each case is treated on its merits, and that the Local Government or Administration concerned, against whose revenues the cost of the reward will be charged, is prepared to meet the expenditure involved, and is satisfied that it is in the interest of the public service that the officer applying for permission to take the examination should be allowed to do so.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

EXPLOSIVES.

Simla, the 7th August 1920.

No. M.-135-16.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification

of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914:—

In sub-rule (2) of Rule 51 of the said rules, the words "to the District authority" shall be omitted and after the words "the reasons for it" the words "to the District authority, or if the license was granted by a Sub-Divisional or other Magistrate, to such Magistrate" shall be inserted.

2. In Schedule II to the said rules, in column 5 against items 8 and 12 after the words "the District authority" the words "or any Sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf" shall be added.

3. In Schedule III to the said rules :—

(*i*) in the first sentence of the note to the heading of Form E, and

(*ii*) in the note to the heading of Form F after the words "District Magistrate" the words "or any Sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf" shall be inserted.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 10th August, 1920.

No. 1380.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) (*i*) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. E. Martineau of the Indian Civil Service, a District and Sessions Judge in the Punjab, to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, for a period of six months, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

MEDICAL.

The 12th August, 1920.

No. 715.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Ainsworth, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Ophthalmology, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, is granted, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th April 1920, combined leave for 1 year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and 8 days, furlough on average salary for four months and 22 days, and furlough on half average salary for the remaining period.

No. 716.—Major W. W. Jeudwine, C.M.G., M.D., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Professor of Ophthalmology, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Ainsworth, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

997 PGG

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th August, 1920.

No. 3149-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Melville, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon, is granted privilege leave for three months and twenty-five days, combined with commuted furlough on full average salary for four months and six days, and ordinary furlough for four months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd May 1920.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Simla, the 9th August, 1920.

RESOLUTION.

No. 1372-C.S.R.—In rule II (4) of the new pension rules published in Resolution No. 1085-E. A., dated the 15th November 1919, it was laid down that Government would have an absolute right to retire any officer after he had completed twenty-five years' service, without necessity to give reasons and without any claim for compensation in addition to pension. It appears that this rule has given rise to some misapprehension as to the intention of Government and the Government of India think it necessary to declare that the right reserved to Government under this rule will not be exercised except when it is in the public interest to dispense with the further services of an officer.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including Financial Advisers, and the Board of Industries and Munitions); to all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; to the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department; to all Accountants-General; to the Comptroller, Assam; to the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; to the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services; to the Examiner of Government Press Accounts; to the Controller of War Accounts; to the Audit Officer, Delhi Province; and to the Examiner of Customs Accounts.

ORDERED also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

FUNDS, SERVICE AND OTHER.

The 14th August, 1920.

No. 1281-F.E.—In modification of the orders promulgated by Notification No. 975-F.E., dated the 1st July 1920, it is hereby notified that, with effect from the 1st September 1920, contributions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund shall be recovered at the rate of exchange for Telegraphic Transfers from Calcutta on London on the 20th of the month preceding that in which the recovery is made.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Simla, the 14th August, 1920.

No. 5184.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 6 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, namely:—

In rule 2 (1), in the definitions of the words "export" and "import", for the word "aircraft" *substitute* the word "air."

To rule 58, *add* the following :—

"For the purposes of this Rule, the word 'goods' shall be deemed to include aircraft imported by flight in so far as the provisions of the Rule are applicable thereto."

POST OFFICE.

The 11th August, 1920.

No. 5110.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st September 1920, the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. In rule 69 of the said rules, for the words "Registered and unregistered parcels, registered letters, registered book-packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage and fully prepaid unregistered book-packets," the words "Registered parcels, registered letters and registered book-packets," shall be substituted.

2. In rule 70 of the said rules, for the names of countries and the entries against them the following shall be substituted, namely :—

United Kingdom.—Registered parcels.

Ceylon, Portuguese India, the Seychelles, the Somaliland Protectorate and the Straits Settlements.—Registered parcels, registered letters and registered book packets.

3. In the second sentence of sub-rule (1) of rule 72 of the said rules, the words "or if it is an unregistered parcel, unregistered book-packet or newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage" shall be omitted.

4. In rule 74 of the said rules, for the words "in the case of registered parcels (other than those received from the United Kingdom), registered letters and registered book-packets," the words "in the case of all articles other than parcels received from the United Kingdom," shall be substituted.

5. In rules 79, 81 and 82 of the said rules, the word "registered" shall be omitted.

6. In sub-rule 1 of rule 158 of the said rules for item (*ii*) of condition (*b*), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(*ii*) In the case of unregistered parcels posted by the same person at one time. } ½ anna for every six article or for any less number.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

The 14th August, 1920.

No 5102.—In pursuance of section 1 (4) of the India Treaty of Peace Order, 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a Local Clearing Office for the settlement of debts and claims between subjects of the British Empire and German nationals, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, shall be established at Calcutta under the control and management of Mr. B. S. Kisch, I.C.S., with effect from the 2nd August 1920.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

The 14th August, 1920.

No. 5212.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act 1894 (VIII of 1894), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 393-D, dated the 29th November 1919, the

Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix for the articles specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed when the same are exported from any place in British India other than Burma the tariff values stated in column 4 of the Schedule.

Schedule III.—Export Tariff.

No.	Name of Article.		Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
				Rs. P. A.	
3	Raw Hides and Skins—				
	(1) Arsenicated and air dried hides—				
	(a) Cows (including calf skins)	Framed ...	lbs.	0 11 0	15 per cent.
		Unframed	"	0 5 6	" "
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	Framed ...	"	0 6 0	" "
		Unframed	"	0 3 0	" "
	(2) Drysalted hides—				
	(a) Cows (including calf skins)		"	0 6 0	" "
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins)		"	0 3 0	" "
	(3) Wetsalted hides—				
	(a) Cows (including calf skins)		"	0 5 6	" "
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins)		"	0 2 6	" "
	(4) Goat and kid skins		Piece	2 0 0	" "
	(5) Sheep skins		"	0 12 0	" "

No. 5213.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 395-D., dated the 29th November 1919, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix for the articles specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed when the same are exported from Burma the tariff values stated in column 4 of the Schedule.

Schedule III.—Export Tariff.

No.	Name of Article.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. A. P.	
3	Raw hides and skins—			
	(1) Arsenicated and air dried hides—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins)	lb.	0 7 0	15 per cent.
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	"	0 4 0	" "
	(2) Drysalted hides—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins)	"	0 6 0	" "
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	"	0 3 0	" "
	(3) Wetsalted hides—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins)	"	0 5 6	" "
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	"	0 2 6	" "
	(4) Goat and kid skins	Piece	2 0 0	" "
	(5) Sheep skins	"	0 12 0	" "

C. A. INNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 11th August 1920.

No. 297.—The Reverend J. R. Weller, a junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 12th July 1920, the date on which his leave expired.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th August 1920.

No. 1679.—The services of Mr. H. R. Waugh, of the Indian Civil Service, an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th July 1920.

POLICE.

The 20th August 1920.

No. 1582.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exclude from the operation of the prohibitions contained in sections 14 and 15 of the said Act any arm belonging to a commissioned officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Forces for the time being serving beyond the limits of British India.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 19th August 1920.

No. 1389-F.E.—Mr. Jagat Parshad, Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for 42 days, with effect from 9th August 1920.

Lala Muthra Das, a senior Accountant in the Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer in that Office, with effect from the 9th August 1920, and until further orders.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st August, 1920.

No. 115.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

TREATIES OF PEACE (AUSTRIA AND BULGARIA) ACT, 1920
(10 GEO. 5, CH. 6).

AN ACT TO CARRY INTO EFFECT TREATIES OF PEACE BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND CERTAIN OTHER POWERS.

[27th April 1920.]

WHEREAS, at St. Germain-en-Laye, on the tenth day of September, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a Treaty of Peace with Austria, including Protocols and declarations annexed thereto, was signed on behalf of His Majesty :

And whereas at Neuilly-sur-Seine, on the twenty-seventh day of November, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, including a Protocol annexed thereto, was signed on behalf of His Majesty :

And whereas copies of the said Treaties have been laid before each House of Parliament and it is expedient that His Majesty should have power to do all such things as may be proper and expedient for giving effect to the said Treaties :

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Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Power of His Majesty to give effect to Peace Treaties.

1. (1) His Majesty may make such appointments, establish such offices, make such Orders in Council, and do such things as appear to him to be necessary for carrying out the said Treaties, and for giving effect to any of the provisions of the said Treaties.

(2) Any Order in Council made under this Act may provide for the imposition, by summary process or otherwise, of penalties in respect of breaches of the provisions thereof, and shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after it is made, and shall have effect as if enacted in this Act, but may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order in Council, and shall not be deemed to be a statutory rule within the meaning of section one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893 :

56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

Provided that, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next twenty-one days on which that House has sat after any Order in Council made under this Act has been laid before it praying that the Order or any part thereof may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the Order or such part thereof, and it shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

(3) Any expenses incurred in carrying out the said Treaties shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Treaties of Peace (Austria and Bulgaria) Act, 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 25th August, 1920.

No. 2404-F.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 44 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from liability to the tax payable under the said Act interest paid to or received by persons to whom the said Act applies on the Mysore Darbar twenty-year 6¼ per cent. Bonds of 1920.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

CENSUS.

Simla, the 21st August, 1920.

No. 78.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15 of the Indian Census Act, 1920 (IV of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for taking the census of cantonments and of troops on the march and elsewhere :—

Rules for taking the Census of Cantonments and of Troops on the march and elsewhere.

A.—CANTONMENT BAZARS AND CIVIL LIMITS.

1. **Agency and Rules.**—The Census of so much of each Cantonment as lies beyond regimental or other purely military lines will be taken by the Cantonment Magistrate acting under the instructions of the civil authorities of the District or State. The rules to be followed are those laid down in the Provincial Census Codes.

B.—MILITARY LIMITS.

2. **Agency.**—Within regimental lines, or other purely military limits, the Census will be taken by the military authorities. The operations in military limits will be placed in general charge of a selected officer, who should, if possible, be conversant with the vernacular language in which the Census record will be prepared for natives of India resident within military limits.

3. **Determination of Boundaries.**—The determination of the purely military limits within the Cantonment should be undertaken, *not later than the 15th September 1920*, by the military and civil authorities in consultation with each other. The boundary decided on should be shown on a map, so that both may know clearly the areas for the enumeration of which they are respectively responsible.

4. **Scope of Enumeration.**—The Census to be taken by the military authorities under these orders will include all persons of whatever age, sex, race, or profession, who, on the night of the 18th March 1921, are temporarily or permanently residing within military limits. In other words, it will include all persons who, though ordinarily residing elsewhere, may on that night be stopping temporarily within those limits; and also those who, while actually living and taking their meals within the same, may be absent for a few hours on night duty, etc.

5. **Way in which Census Record will be prepared.**—European officers and civilian Europeans and Anglo-Indians of good standing will, if they desire, be supplied with Household Schedules on which to enter the necessary particulars for themselves, their families and their European or Anglo-Indian servants. For all other persons the Census record will be prepared by Enumerators in the manner described further on.

6. **House List.**—A list should be prepared in the following form, *not later than the 15th October 1920*, showing every house or other building in the area in question which is inhabited, or is likely to be inhabited, on the night of the Census :—

HOUSE LIST.

District *Cantonment or Station.* *Regiment.*

Serial No. of house.	Description of house (*i.e.*, barracks, guard-house, dwelling house, married quarters, followers' quarters, etc.).	Name of chief occupant, or officer in charge.	Usual number of occupants.	Language in which the record will be prepared.	Whether Household Schedules required—see Rule 5 (Enter 'yes' or 'no' against each house).
1	2	3	4	5	6

7. **Definition of House.**—If any large building has been divided into separate dwellings or tenements such as married quarters, occupied by distinct families or groups of persons, each of these dwellings should be treated as a house and given a separate number in column 1 of the House List. Large buildings not so divided, such as the quarters of unmarried privates, should be given only one number.

Huts occupied by Indian servants should be numbered separately from the houses to which they belong. Each block of servants' huts should be given a number of its own.

8. **House numbering.**—While the above list is being prepared, the number entered against each house should be painted conspicuously on the building, so that it may be easily recognised by the Enumerator.

9. **Formation of Blocks and Circles.**—After the numbers have been painted, the houses should be arranged in compact Blocks, and these Blocks should be grouped into Circles. No Block should contain more than 250 persons, and no Circle more than 2,500. Separate Blocks should be formed for Indian followers and servants attached to British regiments or employed by the officers.

10. **Appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators.**—For each Block an Enumerator should be appointed, and for each Circle a Supervisor. The Enumerator is the person whose duty it will be to fill in the Census Schedules for all persons in his Block,

except those for whom Household Schedules will be issued as provided in Rule 5. The Supervisor is responsible for seeing that all the Enumerators in his Circle understand their duties and carry them out satisfactorily. Non-Commissioned Officers of the regiments to be enumerated will usually be selected for these posts. Blocks occupied by Indian followers and servants should be placed in charge of Enumerators who are well acquainted with their language and customs, such as the regimental Munshi or a Commissariat Indian official.

11. **Circle Register.**—A Circle Register should then be drawn up in the following form and forwarded, *not later than the 15th November*, to the District or Political Officer as the case may be :—

CIRCLE REGISTER.

District. *Cantonment or Station.* *Regiment.*

Serial number of Circle.	Name of Supervisor.	Serial number of Block.	Name of Enumerator.	Number of houses in each Block.	Number of persons in each Block.	Language in which the record will be prepared.	Number of houses for which Household Schedules will be required.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

12. **Supply of Forms.**—On receipt of the Circle Register the District or Political Officer will at once calculate the number of forms (English and vernacular) of each kind required at the rate of—

(*a*) 1 Cover per Block ;

(*b*) 1 Block List per Block ;

(*c*) 1 General Schedule for every 12 persons ;

(*d*) 2 Household Schedules for each house in which such schedules will be used ;

adding 25 per cent. for emergencies, etc.

He will also supply for each Supervisor one Cover with five General Schedules and a Block List stitched into it. This will serve to show how the forms should be bound up to make the Enumeration Books, and will also be useful for instruction purposes as explained in Rule 14.

13. **Block List**.—As soon as the forms are received the Block List, showing the number and description of the houses in each Block, should be written up from the House List.

14. **Instruction of Census Staff.**—The Supervisors and Enumerators must study very carefuly the Instructions on the first two pages of the Cover and the Specimen Schedule on the back of it. The officer in charge of the Census must satisfy himself that they clearly understand their duties. He should make them fill in a few entries each in the bound copy of the Enumeration Book supplied to Supervisors for instruction purposes and should correct mistakes and give such verbal explanations as are found to be necessary.

15. **The Preliminary Enumeration**—*Early in February 1921*, each Enumerator should go round his Block and enter, in his Enumeration Book full particulars regarding every man, woman, or child whom he finds residing therein, including persons temporarily absent who are expected to be back by the 18th March. This work should be completed by the *end of February*. The entries thus made must be carefuly examined and corrected by the Supervisor. The officer in charge of the Census should himself examine as many entries

as possible in each Block, in order to make sure that they have been properly made. The houses should be taken in the order in which they are entered in the House List, and exact observance of the instructions must be rigidly enforced. Europeans and Anglo-Indians of the class referred to in Rule 5 need not be enumerated on this occasion, but Household Schedules should be distributed to them on the 16th March and the signature of the head of the household taken in the last column of the Block List.

16. **The Final Census.**—After gunfire on the night of the 18th March 1921 the Enumerator should again go over his Block and bring the Preliminary Record up to date by striking out the entries for persons who have died or gone away and entering the necessary particulars for new arrivals. He will thus complete the Census.

17. **Rough Totals.—Collection and Despatch of Forms.**—On the morning of the 19th March the Enumerators will collect all the Household Schedules that have been issued and sew them into their books. They will then assemble at some place previously fixed by the Supervisor and prepare under his instructions the Abstracts inside the Covers, showing the number of houses and persons, male and female in each Block After testing the figures the Supervisor will compile them into a Circle Summary, showing the number of persons in the Circle, and the various summaries will then be combined into a single statement by the officer charge of the Census and sent to the District or Political Officer as the case may be. The Enumeration Books should then be packed up at once and sent to the same officer. They should be arranged carefully by Blocks and Circles according to the order shown in the Circle Register.

C.—TROOPS ON THE MARCH AND ON DUTY OUTSIDE CANTONMENTS.

18. **Troops on the march.**—The Census of regiments on the march and of troops on duty will be taken by the officer in command. The Census will include all persons, of whatever sex, age, race or profession, who are marching with the troops. The officer in command should be provided with the requisite forms *at the cantonment from which the troops start.* He should arrange to make one of the weekly halts on the 18th March 1921 If the Preliminary Enumeration was not effected before the troops left their last cantonment the Schedules should be written up during the day. They should be checked in the usual manner after dark.

19. **Troops in Trains.**—If the regiment or detachment be travelling by rail on the night of the Census the Enumeration of the actual troops should be effected by the officer in command at the first place at which the men alight. The Railway authorities will enumerate the families, servants and followers travelling with them in accordance with the general rules for the enumeration of persons travelling by rail.

20. **Despatch of Forms.**—The Enumeration Books for regiments or detachments on the march will be sent to the Magistrate of the District or the Political Agent of the State in which they are enumerated. The place where they were encamped at the time of the Census must be reported to the same officer. A telegram must also be sent to him stating the number of persons (total males and females) enumerated.

21. **Troops beyond the Frontier.**—Troops or military outposts in tracts of which no general Census is being taken will be recorded in the final tables as belonging to the cantonment or station within the administrative frontier from which, or in connexion with which, they are detailed, or which is nearest to the post they occupy. Their Enumeration Books will be sent to the cantonment or station.

D.—GENERAL.

22. **Issue of Special Instructions.**—The Provincial Superintendent of Census operations will issue the necessary subsidiary instructions and arrange for the supply of forms, etc.

23. **Census Expenditure.**—Cantonment funds will bear all charges, in connection with the actual enumeration, but the requisite forms will be supplied free of charge. Government will bear all charges in connection with the compilation of the results.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1920.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st August, 1920.

No. 2893-I.C.—The following Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals which have been recently revised by Command of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India are published for general information. These Regulations supersede all those hitherto in force on the subject.

A

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals applicable to Persons in the Service of the Crown.

Orders.

1. It is the King's wish that no subject of His Majesty in the Service of the Crown shall accept and wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either :

(*a*) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or

(*b*) By restricted permission conveyed through His Majesty's Private Secretary.

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2. Permission given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual will enable the Insignia of the Foreign Order to be worn at all times and without any restriction.

Restricted permission will only enable the Insignia to be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the King's Private Secretary conveying the Royal sanction.

3. Full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is contemplated in the following cases :—

For a Decoration conferred—

On an Officer in His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces lent to a Foreign Government ; on an Officer in His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces attached by his Government to a Foreign Navy or Army during hostilities ; or on any British Official lent to a Foreign Government and not in receipt of any emoluments from British public funds during the period of such loan.

Red Cross and kindred services will only be regarded as "valuable" for the purposes of these Regulations when they have been rendered in a war in which the Empire has itself been engaged and when the Decoration for the wearing of which permission is sought has been conferred by an Allied State.

4. Restricted permission is contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State, and which are therefore of a more or less complimentary character, and will, as a rule, only be given on exceptional occasions when in the public interest and for political reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of a Foreign Decoration should not be declined. Restricted permission will generally be given in the following cases :—

For a Decoration conferred—

(1) On British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when the King pays a State visit to the country to which they are accredited ;

(*Note.*—A State visit is defined as one on which the King is accompanied by a Minister or High Official in attendance.)

(2) On Members of Deputations of British Regiments to Foreign Heads of States ;

(3) On Members of Special Missions when the King is represented at a Foreign Coronation, Wedding, or Funeral ; or on any Diplomatic Representative when specially accredited to represent His Majesty on such occasions ; and such Members of his Staff who actually attend the ceremonies in their official capacity ;

(4) On Naval and Military Attaches only after completion of five years' service at the post to which they are appointed in that capacity.

5. Restricted permission will *not* be given to—

(1) British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when leaving ;

(2) Members of British Missions announcing the Accession of a Sovereign ;

(3) British Officers attending Foreign Manœuvres ;

(4) Naval Officers of British Squadrons visiting Foreign Waters.

6. The desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject in the Service of the Crown the Insignia of an Order must be notified to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through his Diplomatic Representative at the Court of St. James.

7. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10*s*.

8. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

9. When a British subject in the Service of the Crown has received the Royal permission, full or restricted, to accept and wear the Decoration of a Foreign Order, he will not be allowed to accept and wear the Decoration of a higher class of the same Order without His Majesty's approval, which will only be given if the higher honour is being conferred in circumstances contemplated by these Regulations.

Medals.

10. Medals conferred by the Head or Government of a Foreign State for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land may be accepted and worn without His Majesty's special permission.

11. Other Medals, with the exceptions specified below, are subject to the Regulations in the same manner as Orders, but permission is given by letter and not by Royal Warrant.

12. In the case of Medals for Red Cross services, permission will only be granted in the conditions laid down in Rule 3 above.

13. Applications for His Majesty's permission to wear Medals conferred by Private Societies or Institutions and Commemorative Medals cannot be entertained.

14 The King's unrestricted permission to accept and wear a Foreign War Medal will only be given to (1) Officers of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces if serving with a Foreign Army or Navy with His Majesty's licence, and (2) Military or Naval Attaches or other Officers officially attached to Foreign Armies or Navies during hostilities.

15. In exceptional cases, when for special reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of the Medal should not be declined, His Majesty will grant restricted permission. Such cases will be judged on their merits, and the circumstances in which the Medal may be worn will be specified in the Letter conveying His Majesty's permission.

General.

16. The term "person in the Service of the Crown" includes persons in receipt of a salary or pension from Public Funds, or holding a Royal Commission in any part of His Majesty's Dominions, Protectorates, or Possessions.

17. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

B

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals applicable to Persons NOT in the Service of the Crown.

Orders.

1. It is the King's wish that no subject of His Majesty shall wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either:

(*a*) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or

(*b*) By restricted permission conveyed through His Majesty's Private Secretary.

2. Permission given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual will enable the Insignia of the Foreign Order to be worn at all times and without any restriction.

Restricted permission will only enable the Insignia to be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the King's Private Secretary conveying the Royal sanction.

3. The full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is designed to meet cases where the Decoration may be said to have been earned by some valuable service rendered to the Head of the State conferring it, or to the State itself. Application will be made to His Majesty for full permission by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on behalf of any person who, not being at the time in the Service of the Crown, is either in the salaried employment of a Foreign State or has

rendered valuable services within the period of two years immediately preceding the notification of the Decoration to His Majesty's Government as prescribed under Rule 5.

The expression "valuable services" must be construed as meaning some service rendered to a Foreign Head of State or Government specifically, and must be indisputably valuable in the strict sense of the word. Though such services need not necessarily be gratuitous, as in the case of a person actually in the employ of a Foreign Government, they must be unconnected with any transaction of a commercial or financial character brought about in the ordinary course of business. The term "valuable services" does not therefore, as a general rule, apply to services connected with the fulfilment of Government or Municipal contracts, the financing of Government or Municipal loans. It also does not include the presentation of objects of value to Public Museums and Institutions, pecuniary donations or endowments, personal performances, services in connection with Exhibitions and Industrial Congressses, services in the domain of art, literature, science, education and agriculture, services rendered by British subjects in the capacity of honorary foreign Consular Officers.

Red Cross and kindred services will only be regarded as "valuable" for the purposes of these Regulations when they have been rendered in a war in which the Empire has itself been engaged and when the Decoration for the wearing of which permission is sought has been conferred by an Allied State.

4. Restricted permission is contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State or Member of a Reigning House, and which are therefore of a more or less complimentary character. Restricted permission is as a rule only given on exceptional occasions, when in the public interest and for political reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of a Foreign Decoration should not be declined.

5. Both in the case of full and in that of restricted permission the matter will be submitted to the King by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject the Insignia of an Order, or the fact that he has done so, must be notified to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through the Diplomatic Representative of the latter at the Court of St. James. His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall be under no obligation to consider claims that are not brought to his notice through one of these channels.

6. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10*s*.

7. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

8. When a British subject has received the Royal permission, full or restricted, to accept and wear the Decoration of a Foreign Order, he will not be allowed to accept the Decoration of a higher class of the same Order without His Majesty's approval. His Majesty will in such cases grant permission only if the promotion in the Order is conferred for fresh services which come within these Regulations.

9. These Regulations apply only to Orders of Chivalry. Decorations conferred by Private Societies and Decorations of a purely academic nature, and all Decorations not being Orders of Chivalry, may be accepted without His Majesty's permission, but must not be worn.

Exception is made in the case of a few Foreign Orders, which, though not in strictness Orders of Chivalry, yet are of such a high distinction that, for the purpose of these Regulations, they are to be considered and treated as Orders of Chivalry.

Medals.

10. Medals, with the exceptions specified below, are subject to the Regulations in the same manner as Orders, but permission to wear is given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant. No permission is needed to accept a Foreign Medal if it is not to be worn.

11. Medals for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land conferred on behalf of the Head or Government of a Foreign State may be accepted and worn without His Majesty's special permission.

12. In the case of Medals for Red Cross services, permission will only be granted in the conditions laid down in Rule 3, paragraph 3 above.

13. Applications for His Majesty's permission to wear Medals conferred by Private Societies or Institutions and Commemorative Medals cannot be entertained.

14. His Majesty will not grant permission to wear any Foreign War Medal if the person on whom it is to be or has been conferred was during the war acting in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

2. The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 2391-I.C., dated the 13th October 1915, is hereby cancelled.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 4th September, 1920.

No. 5753.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the undermentioned articles used for Printing and Lithographing purposes, namely :—

Galley Presses
Proof Presses
Arming Presses
Copper Plate Printing Presses
Ruling Machines
Ruling Pen Making Machines
Lead and Rule Cutters
Type Casting Machines
Type Setting and Casting Machines
Rule Bending Machines
Rule Mitreing Machines
Bronzing Machines
Leads
Wooden and Metal Quoins
Shooting Sticks
Galleys

from so much of the import duty leviable thereon under Schedule II, Part IV, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of a duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No. 5799.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the leaflet entitled "British Barbarities in India" published by the "Young India" in New York.

No. 5802.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made to the schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended :—

Delete the entries—

(A) Camels.

(A) Uniforms.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 2nd September, 1920.

No. 323.—The Reverend Francis Roebuck Gillespy, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1919.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 31st August, 1920.

No. S.-183.—The Stores Purchase Committee was appointed by the Government of India with the sanction of the Secretary of State, under Resolution No. B.-506-11, dated the 5th December 1919, with the following terms of reference :—

"In view of the necessity of encouraging Indian industries, while at the same time securing economy and efficiency in the purchase of Government requirements, the Committee should enquire and report :—

(a) what measures are required to enable the departments of the Government of India and of local Governments to obtain their requirements as far as possible in India, and what central and local agencies for purchase and inspection should be constituted ;

(b) what should be the relations of such agencies with one another and with the Stores Department of the India Office, or such other purchasing organisation in England as may hereafter take the place of that Department ;

(c) what modifications of the Stores Rules will the scheme recommended by the Committee necessitate."

2. The Committee was constituted as follows :—

President :

1. SIR F. D. COUCHMAN, K.B.E., M.I.C.E., Member, Railway Board.

Members :

2. MR. G. E. COLLIER, C.I.E., Director-General of Stores, India Office, London.
3. MR. F. PALMER, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., M.A.S.C.E., F.R.G.S., late Chief Engineer, Port of London Authority.
4. COLONEL H. A. K. JENNINGS, C.I.E., Inspector of Quartermaster General's Services.
5. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. C. H. HOGG, C.M.G., R.E., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in the Public Works Department.
6. MR. H. N. HESELTINE, C.I.E., Accountant-General, Railways (*retired*).
7. MR. A. W. DODS of Messrs. Burn & Co., Calcutta.
8. RAI BAHADUR LALA MILKI RAM, Chief Store-keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway (*retired*).
9. MR. LALJI NARANJI of Messrs. Lalji Naranji & Co., Managing Agents, The Jupiter General Insurance Company, Limited, Bombay.

MR. J. C. HIGHET, Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, was appointed Secretary to the Committee.

On the 15th February 1920, the Government of India found it necessary to withdraw Mr. Heseltine from the Committee for urgent work in connection with the revision of the pay of the Postal and Telegraph staff. Mr. T. Ryan, C.I.E., Member, Board of Industries and Munitions, was appointed to take his place on the 1st of May 1920. Mr. Palmer, C.I.E., was unable to join the Committee, but appeared before them as a witness.

3. The Committee submitted their report on the 19th July 1920, and it is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

4. The Committee collected much useful evidence and statistical data; and though they failed to achieve unanimity on the important question of the purchase of imported stores, they were in full agreement on all other main points, and have put forward views and proposals which, the Government of India hope, will enable practical effect to be given at an early date to the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission, in favour of an Indian Agency for the purchase of stores required for Government service.

5. The Government of India greatly appreciate the efforts of Sir Francis Couchman and his colleagues towards a solution of the problems presented to them and are especially grateful to the non-official members of the Committee for their sacrifice of valuable time in the public interest.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Departments of the Government of India, to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, to all heads of departments subordinate to the Board, to the President and Members of the Stores Purchase Committee and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

Simla, the 2nd September, 1920.

No. M.-409-2.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the Defence of India (Wolfram) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions

1056 PGG—770—17-9-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

Nil.

1100 PGG—770—23-9-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1920.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 23rd July, 1920.

No. 4673-Home.—Mr. H. R. Waugh, I.C.S., assumed charge of the duties of Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th July 1920.

H. P. TOLLINTON,

Offg. Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 18, 192.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 11th September, 1920.

No. 1897.—In modification of the Home Department notification No. 572 (Establishments), dated the 23rd March 1920, Mr. H. D. Craik, of the Indian Civil Service, is granted

combined leave for 4 months and 24 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and 12 days and commuted furlough on full average salary for the remaining period in continuation, with effect from the 14th April 1920.

No. 1899.—Mr. H. D Craik, of the Indian Civil Service, is, on return from leave, placed on special duty in the Home Department, Government of India, with effect from the 7th September 1920, and until further orders.

PUBLIC.

The 9th September, 1920.

No 2323.—In consonance with the announcement in the *London Gazette* of the 7th May 1920, the Governor-General in Council has decided to adopt the following modifications in the rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ in India, which were recommended, with a view to economy, by a Committee appointed for the purpose and have been made in the regulations in force in England.

(1) *First and Second Class Uniform.*—The wearing of the Full Dress Coat shall be optional, the Levee Coat being substituted for it, at the option of the wearer, on all occasions when Full Dress is prescribed.

(2) In lieu of Uniform or Court Dress the following alternative Dress may be worn at all evening functions when Uniform or Court Dress is prescribed :—

An ordinary Black Evening Dress Coat.

Black or White Evening Dress Waistcoat

Breches.—Plain Black Evening Dress material or Stockinet with three small black cloth or silk buttons, and small jet or black buckles at the knee.

Hose.—Black silk.

Shoes.—Plain court, with bows, no buckles.

Tie.—White evening dress bow necktie.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th September 1920.

No. 3590-Est.-A.—Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, of the Political Department on return from leave, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 23rd August 1920, and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 16th September 1920.

No. 584-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), and in supersession of the Finance Department Notification No. 566-A., dated the 8th September 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the said sub-section shall apply to the offices of Conservators of Forests and District or Divisional Forest Officers.

RESOLUTION.

The 13th September 1920.

No. 1543-F.E.—The Government of India have recently considered the question of the rate of interest allowed on deposits in special Provident Funds on bonus terms referred to in Finance Department letter No. 1093-F.E., dated the 28th August 1918, and have now been authorised by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to announce that interests on amounts accumulated in such funds will until further orders be allowed at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, with effect from 1st April 1919.

The increased rate will not be fixed for any definite period but will be subject to reconsideration should the rates at which the Government of India borrow undergo modification. Six months' notice will however be given to subscribers before any alteration is made.

Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 17th September 1920.

No. 1484.—Captain U. W. F. Walker, M.R.C.V.S., has been appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from the 6th August 1920 and is posted to the Punjab.

J. HULLAH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 18th September 1920.

No. 6226.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled ' Hindustan and Ireland ' in whatever language it may be printed, issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Part of San Francisco, California

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 18th September 1920.

No. 6199.—Mr. W. A. Roussac, Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, was recalled to duty from leave and posted to the Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th August 1920. The recall to duty was compulsory.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 17th September 1920.

No. 699.—Major E. S. Phipson, D.S.O., I.M.S., Health Officer, Simla, is granted privilege leave for four months and sixteen days with furlough for three months and fifteen days in continuation, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th March 1920.

No. 701.—Major H. Falk, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to act as Health Officer, Simla, during the absence on leave of Major E. S. Phipson, D.S.O., I.M.S., with effect from the afternoon of the 4th March 1920.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th September 1920.

PART B.

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENTS MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 1874.—The following officiating promotions are notified :—

Rank and name.	Grade.		Period.		Remarks.
	From	To	From	To	
Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Browning.	3rd	2nd	16-2-20	21-7-20	Reference Army Department notification No. 1170, dated the 18th June 1920.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Hodgson.	2nd	1st	30-3-20	...	Reference Army Department notification No. 979, dated the 28th May 1920.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Peck.	3rd	2nd	1-4-20	19-8-20	Reference Bombay Government Gazette notification No. 3334, dated the 5th April 1920.
Major E. G. S. Trotter ...	3rd	2nd	5-5-20	18-5-20	Reference United Provinces Government Gazette notification No. 2043-II-249, dated the 9th April 1920.
Major E. G. S. Trotter ...	3rd	2nd	20-5-20	29-5-20	Reference United Provinces Government Gazette notification No. 2043-II-249, dated the 9th April 1920.

A. H. B NGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th September 1920.

No. M.-205-7.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 11793-103, dated the 30th December 1908, as subsequently amended, namely :—

After rule 10 of the said rules, the following new rule shall be added, namely :—

"11. A copy of these rules shall be kept at every mine and shall be produced at any time on the request of an Inspector of Mines."

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

An examination for First Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held on the 14th, 15th and 16th February 1921. An examination for Second Class Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency will be held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd February 1921. Both examinations will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, required that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age and have at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 16 in the case of 1st class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. These fees must be paid, not less than one prior prior to the date of the examination. They may be remitted by money order or paid in cash.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad P. O., E. I. Railway. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application, supported by original certificates as to experience and character, are received, in the case of a candidate for the first class certificate examination, on or before the 15th December 1920, and, in the case of a candidate for the second class certificate examination, on or before the 22nd December 1920. Candidates are advised to send all papers under registered cover.

R. R. SIMPSON,

DHANBAD : *Offg. Chief Inspector of Mines in India and Ex-Officio*

15th September 1920. *President of the Board of Examiners.*

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 24th July 1920.

No. Spl.-3.—In view of the approaching completion of the clearance of existing indents at the Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbadra salt sources in Rajputana, at present closed to public indenting, the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, in exercise of powers conferred by the rules published with the notifications of the Government of India, Nos. M.-135-20 and M.-133-21, dated the 24th July 1920, and pending the revision of the conditions of indenting generally, is pleased to issue the following orders regulating the receipt of salt revenue and the issue and delivery of salt on behalf of Government in respect of those three sources, and at the same time to re-issue for general information, the orders at present in force in respect of indents on the other Northern India sources and for the supply of *farodi* and Banjara salt.

1. With effect from the 24th July 1920 and until further orders salt revenue may be received on indents from the public for salt to be despatched by rail under the "ordinary" and "through-traffic" rules from the sources of Sambhar end Pachbadra at the treasuries and sub-treasuries (for both traffics) and post offices add railway stations (for through-traffic only) authorised in respect of each source as set out in the accompanying schedule, on the following conditions, namely—

(*i*) that no indent shall be accepted for a less quantity of salt than one wagon load of 267½ maunds;

(*ii*) that all indents shall be in units of wagon-loads;

(*iii*) that not more than ten wagon loads shall be indented for on a single indent form;

(iv) that in the case of Sambhar not more than Rs. 20,000 and in the case of Pachbadra not more than Rs. 2,500 shall be accepted from a single indenter in a single day at any one treasury, sub-treasury, post-office or railway station;

(v) that all indents shall be subject to acceptance by the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, who may at any time within one month from the date of a deposit of salt revenue refuse to accept it and order its refund;

(vi) that all "through-traffic" indents shall be subject to the following conditions in respect of the supply of bags:—

(a) that if no bags for the conveyance of the salt have been received from or on behalf of the indenter, the Assistant Commissioner shall, on the approach of the date on which it is expected that the indent will be cleared, send him notice by registered post calling upon him to supply the bags required; and if the indenter fail within 21 days from the date of dispatch of such notice to send to the Assistant Commissioner either the railway receipt for the bags, or the bags themselves through a local agent, the Assistant Commissioner may have the consignment bagged in departmental bags when the day of clearance arrives, sending it value-payable for the price of the bags used *plus* postage and value-payable fee:

Provided that if the required bags are received from the indenter before the actual day of clearance, whenever that may be, and in time to be utilised they shall be used. Bags arriving too late to be utilised shall be returned to the sender freight-to-pay, unless there are other indents of the same indenter for which bags are required, in which case they may be utilised for those indents:

Provided also that in the case of indenters resident at the salt source itself (whether indenting on their own behalf or as authorised agents of non-resident firms) seven days' notice served by departmental messenger shall be sufficient for the purposes of this condition.

(b) When bags have been received from or on behalf of an indenter but without instructions regarding their disposal, the Assistant Commissioner shall call on the indenter by notice sent by registered post (or in the case of a resident, by departmental messenger) to specify the bags to be used for indents standing in his name, and if the indenter fail to send the necessary instructions within 21 days (or in the case of a resident within 7 days) from the date of dispatch of the notice, his consignment or consignments may be bagged in any bags received from him or on his behalf but without instructions regarding their disposal.

(c) Shortage in the number of bags supplied as well as bags rejected as unserviceable shall be made good from the departmental stock of bags in such numbers as may be necessary and the consignment shall be sent value-payable for the price of the departmental bags used *plus* postage and value-payable fee.

NOTE.—The above mentioned conditions regarding the supply of bags shall not apply to military or other Government consignments, bags for which are supplied by the indenting authority.

(vii) When the Commissioner has passed an order refusing to accept in whole or in part a deposit of salt revenue, any bags which may have been received from the depositor in connexion with the indent and cannot be utilised therefor shall be returned to him freight-to-pay, provided that if he has any other indents for which bags are required they may be retained for utilisation for such indents.

(viii) The clearance of indents shall be subject to such orders as the Commissioner may pass from time to time in regard to priority of issue; and priority shall invariably be accorded to military indents.

2. With effect from the 24th July 1920, and until further orders salt revenue may be received, for salt to be removed by the purchaser, on indents from the public in respect of the source of Didwana at the treasuries and sub-treasuries authorised in this behalf as set out in the accompanying schedule, on condition that not more than Rs. 1,000 shall be accepted from a single indenter in a single day at any one treasury or sub-treasury, and that all indents shall be subject to acceptance by the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, who may at any time within one month from the date of a deposit of salt revenue refuse to accept it and order its refund.

3. No salt revenue (other than an additional payment) under sub-rule (3) of rule 13 or sub-rule (4) of rule 2 respectively of the rules published with the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, Nos 1892 and 547-Exc., dated the 27th June 1884, and the 25th January 1905, respectively, *i.e.*, an additional payment that may have become due owing to alteration, prior to the dispatch of the salt, in the rate of duty or price or both, shall be received at any treasury, sub-treasury, post-office or railway station in respect of the Salt Range sources of Khewra, Warcha and Kalabagh except when tendered by or on behalf of the Government or by a person specially authorised in this behalf by the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

4. Subject to such orders as may be passed by the Commissioner from time to time, salt revenue shall continue to be accepted as heretofore and under existing conditions in respect of the sources of—

(*a*) the Kohat Mines Division ;
(*b*) Nurpur in the Salt Range ; and
(*c*) the Sultanpur Salt Works.

5. Subject to such orders as may be passed by the Commissioner from time to time, salt revenue shall continue to be accepted as heretofore and under existing conditions for the supply of *farodi* and Banjara salt, provided the person tendering the revenue produces a permit from the officer in charge of the salt depôt concerned authorising him to make the payment.

6. Nothing in these orders shall affect the acceptance under existing conditions of revenue for salt due under treaty to the Marwar, Bikaner and Rampur Darbars.

List of treasuries, sub-treasuries, post-offices and railway stations into which revenue may be paid under the orders of the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, dated the 24th July 1920, for salt from Rajputana sources, with the source in respect of which revenue may be accepted at each.

TREASURIES AND SUB-TREASURIES.

Province.	Treasury.	Sub-treasury.	Source in respect of which salt revenue may be received.
Punjab ...	Gurgaon	...	Sambhar and Didwana.
		Ferozepur Jhirka ...	Ditto.
		Nuh	Ditto.
		Palwal	Ditto.
		Rewari	Ditto.
		Ballabgarh	Ditto.
	Rohtak	...	Ditto.
		Jhajjar	Ditto.
		Tohana ...	Ditto.
		Dabwali	Ditto.
		Sonepat	Ditto.
		Gohana ...	Ditto.
	Hissar	...	Ditto.
		Hansi	Ditto.
		Bhiwani	Ditto.
		Fatehabad	Ditto.
		Sirsa	Ditto.
Delhi ..	Delhi		Sambhar and Pachbadra.
United Provinces ...	All district treasuries and sub-treasuries.	...	Ditto.
Rajputana ...	Ajmer	...	Ditto.
		Beawar	Ditto.
		Nasirabad	Ditto.
		Todgarh	
	Sambhar	...	Sambhar, Pachbadra and Didwana.
		Pachbadra	Sambhar and Pachbadra.
Central India ...	Indore	...	Ditto.
	Neemuch (Military chest) ...	...	Ditto.
		Nowgong (Bundelkhand) ...	Ditto.
	Sehore	...	Ditto.
Central Provinces ...	Jubbulpore	...	Ditto.
	Damoh	...	Ditto.
	Hoshangabad	...	Ditto.
	Saugor	...	Ditto.
Bihar ...	Darbhanga	...	Ditto.
	Muzaffarpur	...	Ditto.
	Patna	...	Ditto.
	Saran	...	Ditto.
		Siwan	Ditto.
	Ranchi	...	Ditto.
	Hazaribagh	...	Ditto.
	Arrah	...	

POST OFFICES.

State	Name of post office.	Class of post office.	Source in respect of which salt revenue may be received.
RAJPUTANA.			
Alwar ...	Alwar	Sub-post office	Sambhar and Pachbadra.
	Alwar City	Ditto	Ditto.
	Rajgarh	Ditto	Ditto.
Bharatpur ...	Bayana	Ditto	Ditto.
	Bharatpur City	Ditto	Ditto.
Bikaner ...	Bikaner	Head post office	Ditto.
Dholpur ...	Dholpur	Sub-post office	Ditto.
Jaipur ...	Dausa	Ditto	Ditto.
	Hindaun	Ditto	Ditto.
	Jaipur	Head post office	Ditto.
	Jaipur City	Sub-pest office	Ditto.
	Kherli	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Mahua Road	Ditto	Ditto.
Jhalawar ...	Jhalrapatan	Ditto	Ditto.
	Jhalrapatan City	Ditto	Ditto.
Karauli ...	Karauli	Ditto	Ditto.
Kotah ...	Kotah	Head post office	Ditto.
Mewar ...	Bhilwara	Sub-post office	Ditto.
	Chitorgarh	Ditto	Ditto.
	Shahpura Mewar	Ditto	Ditto.
	Udaipur	Head post office	Ditto.
Tonk ...	Nimbahera	Sub-post office	Ditto.
	Sironj	Ditto	Ditto.
	Tonk Raj	Ditto	Ditto.
Sirohi ...	Abu Road	Ditto	Ditto.
	Erinpura	Ditto	Ditto.
	Pindwara	Branch post office ...	Ditto.
CENTRAL INDIA.			
Dewas ...	Alote	Sub-post office	Sambhar and Pachbadra.
Gwalior ...	Guna Cantonment ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Mandsaur R. S. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Neemuch	Head post office	Ditto.
Jaora ...	Jaora	Sub-post office	Ditto.
Maihar ...	Maihar	Ditto	Ditto.
Nagode ...	Unchehra	Branch post office ...	Ditto.
Rajgarh ...	Biaora	Sub-post office	Ditto.
Rewah ...	Dabhaura	Branch post office ...	Ditto.
	Sutna	Sub-post office	Ditto.
Rutlam ...	Namli	Ditto	Ditto.
	Rutlam	Ditto	Ditto.
UNITED PROVINCES.			
Benares ...	Gopiganj	Sub-post office	Sambhar and Pachbadra.
Rampur ...	Rampur (State) United Provinces.	Ditto	Ditto.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Section.	Station.	Source in respect of which salt revenue may be received.
	GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.	
Agra-Jhansi ...	Dholpur	Sambhar and Pachbadra.
	Morena	Ditto.
	Morar Road	Ditto.
	Gwalior	Ditto.
	Datia	Ditto.

RAILWAY STATIONS—concluded.

Section.	Station.	Source in respect of which salt revenue may be received.
	GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY—concluded.	
Jhansi—Bhopal ...	Babina	Sambhar and Pachbadra.
	Basai	Ditto.
	Talbahat	Ditto.
	Bina	Ditto.
	Bamora	Ditto.
	Basoda	Ditto.
	Bhilsa	Ditto.
	Salamatpur	Ditto.
Bhopal—Itarsi ...	Dip	Ditto.
	Obaidalla Ganj	Ditto.
Cawnpore—Jhansi ...	Malasa	Ditto.
	Pokhrayan	Ditto.
	Ait	Ditto.
	Punch	Ditto.
	Chirgaon	Ditto.
Katni—Bina	Salaia	Ditto.
	Jaruwa Khera	Ditto.
Kotah—Bina	Antah	Ditto.
	Baran	Ditto.
	Atru	Ditto.
	Salpura	Ditto.
	Chhabra Gugor	Ditto.
	Rothiai	Ditto.
	Guna	Ditto.
	Tukneri	Ditto.
	Mungaoli	Ditto
Jhansi—Manikpur ...	Atara	Ditto.
	Pola Tal	Ditto.
	Harpalpur	Ditto.
Ujjain—Bhopal ...	Maksi	Ditto.
	Shujalpur	Ditto.
	Bhopal	Ditto.
	GOWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAY.	
	Sipri	Sambhar and Pachbadra.
	Sakhya Vilas	Ditto.
	Bhind	Ditto.
	Gohad Road	Ditto.
	Sheopur—Kalan	Ditto.
	Sabalgarh	Ditto.
	Jora Alapur	Ditto.

J. C. FERGUSON,

Offg. Commissioner,

Northern India Salt Revenue.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 12th August 1920.

No. 5136-*Home.*—Mr. R. H. Crump, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is granted privilege leave for 20 days under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, combined with furlough on medical certificate on average salary for 2 months and 10 days under Article 308 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 1514-C. S. R., dated 20th December 1919, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th June 1920.

Delhi, the 17th August 1920.

No. 5219 *Home.*—Privilege leave for 30 days under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. R. C. Bolster, M.A., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd August, 1920, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

H. P. TOLLINTON,

Officiating Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1920.

PART II.
Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SEPTEMBER 11, 1920.

No. M.-36.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

MINING AND GEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 11th September 1920.

THE provision of facilities in India for high grade instruction in mining and geology has for some years past engaged the attention of the Government of India and of the Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. In 1913 the Government of Bengal appointed a Committee under the presidency of Sir Duncan McPherson to consider the question of mining education in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. In 1914-15 another small Committee consisting of mining experts, after examining the system of mining education in England, submitted a report which was in general agreement with the proposals of the McPherson Committee. The

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Indian Industrial Commission devoted considerable attention to the subject of mining and metallurgical education and dealt with it in detail in Chapter X of their Report. The subject was further examined by the Calcutta University Commission who have embodied their recommendations with regard to mining education in Chapter XLVI, Volume V, of their Report. The Government of India have also had the question under consideration in connexion with recruitment for the Indian Mines Department.

2. The existing provision in India for high grade instruction in geology is even less satisfactory than in the case of mining. The Public Services Commission recommended the early establishment in India of a School of Geology which would rank with similar institutions in Great Britain and give equal opportunities for the scientific study of the subject. The Government of India are aware that the demand for highly trained geologists in India though small is steadily increasing with the growing sense on the part of the educated classes of the opportunities available to them of taking a share in the utilisation of the raw materials of the country. The Secretary of State has recently approved of the view enunciated by the Government of India that the true solution (of the problem of the recruitment of Indians to the Geological Survey of India) is in the early creation of means of instruction such as will enable Indians to attain the necessary qualifications in India. He has further expressed the hope that necessary arrangements will be made without avoidable delay.

3. Under the Reforms Scheme only central agencies and institutions for research and for professional or technical training, or for the promotion of special studies will be under the administration of the Government of India and it is only for such agencies and institutions that funds can be allotted from imperial revenues. The provision of high class instruction in geology will obviously fall within this definition. With regard to mining education, it is true that the scheme formulated by the McPherson Committee had for its main object the supply of trained men for the industry in coal mining which is at present largely confined in India to the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. It must, however, be recognised that coal mines, as well as metalliferous mines are now being developed in other provinces in India. The Government of India consider that the proposed School of Mines although spoken of as a "school" on the analogy of the terminology long ago adopted and perpetuated in the Royal School of Mines, London, should really be an institution of collegiate rank in which the highest form of teaching in the art of mining and its accessory sciences should be undertaken. It may, therefore, be assumed that there will be no other school like it in India in the near, or probably even distant, future. Moreover on account of its unique nature as a high class specialised institution it should be available for students from all parts of the country. The improvement of the mineral supplies of the country is an imperial requirement affecting the general advancement of the country as a whole. In view of these considerations the Government of India have decided that the proposed School of Mines should be an imperial institution.

4. The location of the School of Mines was discussed by the Indian Industrial Commission in paragraphs 169 to 171 of their report. The Commission came to the conclusion that, in view of the great desirability of keeping the mining industry in the closest possible relation with mining education, the School, as recommended by the McPherson Committee, should be established at Dhanbad in the province of Bihar and Orissa. The Calcutta University Commission have enumerated in paragraph 28 of Chapter XLVI of their report the many advantages that Calcutta possesses as the site for an advanced school of mining. The Government of India are inclined to think that the Calcutta University Commission did not fully realise the difficulties that are likely to be experienced by the staff of an institution in Calcutta in keeping touch with the industry of the coal-fields or with the scattered metalliferous mines of India and Burma.

5. There are obvious advantages in the establishment of a combined school of mines and geology. In a school of mines, geology must necessarily be one of the prominent subjects and can be developed on a full scale for geologists, whilst the junior courses will be used by those who will specialised in mining. All students will naturally take the junior courses in the foundation sciences, including geology, but they will be allowed to specialise finally in either mining or in geology. It is believed that at the outset the number of students in either course will be limited, and a combined school will be much less expensive than separate schools of mining and geology. The status and efficiency of the entire institution will be enhanced by the combination.

6. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to locate the proposed School of Mining and Geology at Dhanbad. As already stated the school will be imperial and consequently the Government of India will be responsible for its maintenance and administration. The school will be open to students from all parts of British India and facilities will be provided for the training of youths from Indian States. It is hoped that provincial Governments as well as associations representing industries that will benefit from the teaching of the

school will give liberal support in the way of scholarships, travelling fellowships and lectureships. The Government of India desire to make full provision for the adequate representation of provincial Governments and associations interested in the mining industry on the governing body of the school.

7. The following paragraphs represent the tentative views of the Government of India with regard to various details connected with the scope of the proposed school. They will be glad to receive the views thereon of Local Governments and of the Governing Body when it is consituted :—

(a) As already stated, one of the main objects of the school on the mining side will be to supply trained officials for the coal-mining industry, but instruction in metalliferous mining should also receive due attention.

(b) In paragraphs 22 et seq. of their report, the McPherson Committee made recommendations for lower-grade instruction in coal-mining. The Government of India feel that institutions for lower-grade teaching, either in coal or in metalliferous mining, will receive due care from provincial Governments. Close contact is, however, desirable between the teachers of the evening classes in the coalfields and the staff of the Imperial School in order that the former may be able to keep themselves *au courant* with the latest developments of their profession and to receive advice and information on technical matters.

(c) In their report the McPherson Committee dealt with the instruction of mine surveyors. In Europe mine surveyors constitute an important branch of the mining profession and considerable training as well as technical skill is demanded of them. The Government of India feel doubtful whether a one-session course as recommended in the McPherson Committee's report will be sufficient for the adequate training of mine surveyors. At the same time it is open to question whether the requisite training can be usefully imparted at an institution devoted mainly to high grade instruction in mining and geology. This is a point on which the Government of India will await the considered opinion of the governing body of the Dhanbad School as soon as it is constituted.

(d) The Government of India are separately considering the recommendation made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of a metallurgical research institute at Sakchi or Jamshedpur. No definite decision has yet been reached, but they are of the opinion that, should an institution be eventually established there, it will have an entirely separate object and constitution from those of the Dhanbad School. Arrangements may then be made, if necessary, for the interchange of facilities between the two institutions for specialished research and advanced training.

8. The Indian Industrial Commission examined in paragraph 160 of their report the relations that should subsist between an institution like the proposed school at Dhanbad and the Universities. This point was also considered by the Calcutta University Commission in their report. In view of the fact that expert opinion is much divided on the question of the affiliation of specialized institutions of this type to Universities, specially to Universities whose centres are situated at a distance from the institutions, the Government of India do not think that it is necessary at least in the initial stages, to affiliate the school at Dhanbad to any University. The Dhanbad institution must, however, maintain contact with the highest form of educational thought, methods and standards. The Government of India, therefore, think it desirable that the Universities of Calcutta and Patna should be represented on the governing body of the Dhanbad School. They are also of the opinion that, in order that a diploma of the School may carry sufficient value and that its standard may be maintained at a high level, it is essential that, for the purposes of both theoretical and practical examinations in the School, external as well as internal examiners should be employed. There should be specific provision for this purpose in the regulations framed for the school.

9. After careful consideration the Government of India are of the opinion that the governing body of the school should be constituted as below :—

(1) Director, Geological Survey of India. (President.)

(2) Chief Inspector of Mines.

(3) Principal of the College (*ex-officio* Secretary).

(4) One official appointed by the Government of Bengal.

(5) One official appointed by the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

(6) One representative of the Calcutta University.

(7) One representative of the Patna University.

(8) One representative of the Indian Mining Association.

(9) One representative of the Indian Mining Federation.

(10) One representative of the Mining and Geological Institute of India.

(11) One representative of Burma Mining industry to be nominated for the present by the Government of Burma.

Alternately for three years.
(12) One representative of Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association.
One representative of the South India mining industry to be nominated by the Government of Madras.

(13) and (14) Two non-officials to be nominated by the Government of India.

10. The Government of India are anxious that no time should now be lost in establishing the school on a working basis and they will be glad if provincial Governments and the different bodies referred to in the previous paragraph will kindly indicate their nominations to the governing body at an early date. The Government of India have already applied to the Secretary of State for an early recruitment of a Principal. The Government of India desire that the governing body, as soon as it is constituted, should formulate proposals for—

(a) buildings and equipment including class-rooms, laboratories, library, museum, hostels, residences for staff, out-houses, play grounds, etc.

It may be stated that steps are already being taken for the acquisition of a suitable area of land in Dhanbad.

(b) Staff and the procedure for its recruitment.

(c) Courses of study, examinations, diplomas.

(d) Rules of admission, number in each class, fees, scholarships, etc.

(e) The constitution of a Council of the staff and regulations providing for the respective powers of the Principal, the staff, the council and the governing body, including any sub-committees which they consider to be necessary for administrative purposes.

The Government of India also desire that the governing body should prepare as early as possible an estimate of the cost of the school both initial and recurring.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to all the Local Governments and Administrations, to the Education Department and the Financial Adviser (Industries), to the Director, Geological Survey of India, to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, to the Vice-Chancellors of the Calcutta and the Patna Universities, to the Indian Mining Association, to the Indian Mining Federation, to the Mining and Geological Institute of India, and to the Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

F. R. R. RUDMAN, *Secretary,*

Board of Industries and Munitions.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2366.

Simla, the 15th September, 1920.

RESOLUTION.

READ :—

The Report of the Government of India Secretariat Procedure Committee.

THE Government of India have considered the report of Secretariat Procedure Committee, containing the results of the Committee's enquiry into the organisation and procedure of the Civil Secretariats and Attached Offices of the Government of India. The recommendations of the Committee, and the action taken or decisions arrived at by the Government of India, are set out below.

I.—ALLOCATION OF BUSINESS AMONG THE DEPARTMENTS.

(1) That the work of all the civil agencies dealing with Public Health should be amalgamated under the Education Department, which should be given the title of the Department of Education and Public Health; that there should be a single administrative Secretary for the whole Department, the two great technical branches of the organisation being under two high expert officers with suitable titles, each reporting direct to the Secretary, and having the right of reference to the Member in charge in the event of disagreement with the Secretary;

(Para. 11.)

(2) that in addition to the proposed Imperial Health Advisory Board there should be a corresponding Advisory Board for the Education side of the Secretariat; that both these Boards should have the right of submitting their recommendations to the Viceroy through their Chairmen; that the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and the Educational Commissioner, in their capacity as Chairmen of their respective Advisory Boards, should have periodical interviews with the Viceroy; and that when technical questions relating to health or education come up for discussion at the Executive Council, the Viceroy should at his discretion summon either of these officers to attend, and the Member in charge of the Department should also be entitled to take them as advisers to such meetings;

(Para. 13.)

(3) that Copyright should be transferred from the Education Department to the Department of Commerce and Industry;

(Para. 14.)

(4) that during the transitional period in which the Board of Industries and Munitions is to take responsibility for matters relating to "Industries," the precise allocation of business between the Department of Commerce and Industry and the Board of Industries and Munitions should be determined by mutual agreement between the heads of those Departments but that it is desirable that the Board should not be over-weighted with routine administration or with such subjects as Patent Law, Companies Law and the like;

(Para. 17.)

(5) that an early opportunity should be taken to reunite the closely allied subjects of Commerce and Industry under the same Department, and at the same time to create a separate Department of Ways and Communications;

(Paras. 19 and 20.)

(6) that the new Department of Ways and Communications should combine the various duties of Departments relating to Internal Transport and Communications, embracing Railways, Tramways, Internal Navigation, Ports and Docks, Posts and Telegraphs, Aviation and Road Traffic including Motor legislation;

(Paras. 19 and 20.)

(7) that Excise (other than Cotton Excise) should be transferred from the Commerce and Industry Department to the Home Department or to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture;

(Para. 22.)

(8) that the subject of Emigration should be divided as follows:—

(1) the supply of labour to and conditions of labour in districts of British India; the supply of Indian labour to and conditions of Indian labour in other parts of the British Empire (including Protectorates), and the general questions of treatment of Indian residents in such areas;

(2) treatment of Indian emigrants to and residents in other areas (including Mandatory States);

that head (1) should be dealt with by the Commerce and Industry Department, and that head (2) should be dealt with by the Foreign and Political Department;

(Para. 24.)

(9) that a convenient opportunity should be taken of amalgamating the Department of Revenue and Agriculture with that of Public Works, after transferring the powers of the latter Department with regard to Communications to the Department of Ways and Communications and those relating to Electricity and Water-power to the Department dealing with Industries; that the title of the combined Department should be "Agriculture, Lands and Public Works;" that there should be one administrative Secretary in the Department to whom the expert heads of the various technical services—Agriculture, Irrigation, Forestry, etc.—should report direct;

(Para. 26.)

(10) that during the transitional period at all events industrial training should be transferred to the Board of Industries and Munitions which should act in close co-operation with the Education Department; that the question of the eventual allocation of the subject should be reconsidered when general education has made further progress.

(Para. 27.)

The Committee recognised that effect could not conveniently be given to the principal recommendations in Articles (1) to (10), including the formation of a Department of Ways and Communications and the re-union of Commerce and Industry, until some future date, probably when the term of office of the present Member for Commerce comes to an end. Effect has been given to the minor recommendations contained in Articles (3), (4) and (10); effect has also been given to the minor recommendation contained in Article (8) for the present, and arrangements are being made to give effect to that in Article (7). Apart from these, the Government of India have, with the approval of the Secretary of State, created a separate portfolio of Industries and Munitions, thus increasing the number of Members, apart from His Excellency the Viceroy, to eight. They have, however, decided to make no other change in the existing allocation of business and distribution of portfolios during the remainder of the term of office of the present Member for Commerce, which will expire in April 1921; and to consider, during that period, the allocation of business and distribution of portfolios which should take effect from next April.

(11) That there should be constituted a separate Drafting Branch attached to the Legislative Department for administrative purposes only; that the head of this Branch should be a skilled legal draftsman with a sufficient staff of assistants possessing legal knowledge;

(Para. 30.)

(12) that the draftsman should act as the assistant of the Executive Department concerned, which should retain full control of its legislative proposals at least up to the time when they are introduced and ordered to be published by the Legislative Council; that subsequent supervision so far as compliance with the rules and orders of the Legislative Council is concerned should be exercised through the Secretariat of the Legislative Department, and in all other respects by the Executive Department which will consult the Legislative Department on legal points;

(Para. 31.)

(13) that the services of the Drafting Branch should be placed at the disposal of the Executive Department at an early stage; and that at the stage when a draft is to be prepared the Executive Department should in all cases place a responsible officer in direct personal charge of all matters relating to the Bill, who should deal direct with the draftsman and from whom the latter should take his instructions; that the draftsman should be responsible for keeping in touch with the Secretariat of the Legislative Department on the general legal principles involved; and that all Draft Bills should be circulated to the Executive Council for final approval;

(Rules 23 and 24 of the Rules of Business to be modified accordingly;)

(Para. 32.)

(14) that the same body of skilled draftsmen who will prepare Bills for the Imperial Legislature should also perform any duties which may be entrusted to a central body in regard to the examination of Provincial draft Bills from a drafting point of view; that their function in this respect should be purely advisory to the local Government;

(Para. 33.)

(15) that with regard to such Provincial Bills as require examination and sanction by the Government of India on points of substance as distinct from form, all correspondence on such points should be conducted with the Executive Department;

(Para. 33.)

(16) that the responsibility for such scrutiny of Provincial Bills as may be necessary in order to determine whether they are *intra vires* should rest with the Secretariat of the Legislative Department and not with the Drafting Branch.

(Para. 33.)

The Government of India have decided not to accept these recommendations as formulated by the Committee but have accepted the necessity for some enlargement of the Legislative Department to meet future drafting requirements and propose to consult local Governments as to the extent to which those Governments will be willing to avail themselves of the assistance of a drafting branch of the Legislative Department in connection with the drafting of their Bills. It is not proposed to make any change (other than changes necessitated by the introduction of the Reforms Scheme) in the functions of the administrative and Legislative Departments respectively in regard to such Bills.

II.—RECRUITMENT OF THE STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

(17) That the clerks recruited for the Upper Division of the Government of India Secretariat should constitute a service called the "Imperial Secretariat Service";

(Para. 36.)

(18) that there should be a Central Staff Selection Board to supervise recruitment for the Government of India Secretariat, consisting of—

(1) an independent Chairman, who should be the Chairman of the Civil Service Commissioners or nominated by him for five years, or, pending the appointment of Civil Service Commissioners, an interim Chairman nominated by the Viceroy;

(2) two members of sufficient status nominated by the Home and Education Departments respectively;

that one member of the Board should be an Indian;

that the members of the Board other than the Chairman should be appointed for one year but should be eligible for re-appointment;

that when the Board deals with matters specially interesting one Department, an additional member nominated by that Department should be added;

that when the Board deals with the employment of women, a woman member should be co-opted *ad hoc*;

that the Board should have a Secretary, who need not necessarily be a whole-time officer, and should regulate its own procedure, and that it should deal with the Government of India through the Home Department;

(Para. 38.)

(19) that, subject to the recommendations in Nos. (26) and (27) below, recruitment for the Upper Division of the Secretariat should be wholly by direct appointment, the Staff Selection Board fixing and revising from time to time the educational and other qualifications required, and the evidence to be produced with regard to such qualifications, for all candidates;

(Para. 39.)

(20) that the Staff Selection Board should prepare a preliminary list of candidates who appear *primâ facie* to possess these qualifications, taking care that the main sections of the community are adequately represented on the list, and should interview each of these candidates; that on the basis of this interview and of the result of a qualifying examination (which, at their discretion, may be held either before or after the personal interview) they should prepare a list of approved candidates to be admitted on probation to the Secretariat as soon as vacancies occur;

(Para. 39.)

(21) that this list should be prepared annually and should contain, so far as possible, sufficient names to fill the vacancies anticipated to occur within the ensuing period, with a reasonable balance for contingencies and after taking into account any candidates appearing on the previous list who may not have been already absorbed; that any temporary vacancies shall first be offered to men on the list prepared by the Staff Selection Board and that any exceptional demand which may arise during the period and which cannot be met in the ordinary way should be dealt with at the discretion of the Board;

((Para. 41.)

(22) that candidates may designate the Departments in which they desire to serve in order of preference and that on the other hand, Heads of Departments may ask for particular men who appear specially suitable for their work; that the Staff Selection Board should endeavour to meet these expressed preferences so far as possible while nevertheless retaining the right of allocating the candidates as they think fit;

(Para. 42)

(23) that candidates should remain on probation for one year, a definite certificate signed by the Secretary in the Department being required on their confirmation, and that it should be at the discretion of the Board to replace on their list a probationer who has not been approved in a particular Department;

(Para. 42.)

(24) that should it be desired to bring in from outside men of special experience in Secretariat work, or with special qualifications, at any other stage except the lowest, this should only be done with the approval of the Staff Selection Board; that in the case of candidates from Attached Offices and Provincial Secretariats, the Board should be authorised to dispense with all or part of the special qualifying examination and to modify the educational qualifications prescribed for new entrants, provided that the condition of a personal interview is insisted on;

(Para. 43.)

(25) that recruitment for the Lower Division of the Secretariat should be temporarily suspended, until the number of routine clerks has been reduced so far as may be necessary, that in addition to dispensing with the temporary staff, in order to expedite the change some of the Lower Division clerks whom the Departments in which they are serving do not desire to retain might be retired with suitable compensation; and that when the time arrives for resuming appointments to the Lower Division, the Staff Selection Board should determine the necessary qualifications and conditions of appointment;

(Para. 45.)

(26) that after the absorption of any of the present men in the Lower Division who may be considered by the Staff Selection Board to be suitable for promotion to the Upper Division, promotion of Lower Division men should be allowed only on the same conditions as for new entrants to the Upper Division but with a concession as to the age-limit based on the length of their service under Government;

(Para. 44.)

(27) that stenographers, typists and cashiers should constitute separate and distinct classes apart from the Upper and Lower Division clerks; that their recruitment should be controlled by the Staff Selection Board, and that their promotion to the Upper Division should be subject to the same conditions as are laid down in No. (26);

(Para. 46.)

(28) that all proposed promotions from the office staff to the post of Assistant Secretary, or higher posts, should be submitted for confirmation to the Staff Selection Board, who may require any evidence they think necessary of capacity to fill the posts;

(Para. 47.)

(29) that the Board should maintain a list of candidates, both from the existing office staff and from outside it, *primâ facie* suitable for appointment as Assistant Secretaries, and that no appointment as Assistant Secretary should be made until the candidate's name has first been placed on this list with the approval of the Board;

(Para. 48.)

(30) that the Staff Selection Board should extend its supervision to the recruitment of the clerical staff of the Offices attached to the Government of India, unless the head of any Attached Office is able to satisfy Government that such supervision is for special reasons unnecessary or unsuitable for his office;

(Para. 49.)

(31) that in the event of the annual number of vacancies for clerkships to be dealt with under the scheme increasing materially through the adhesion of the Army Department or Provincial Governments to the Scheme, the question of providing classes for training candidates in office procedure at suitable centres should be considered by the Staff Selection Board.

(Para. 50.)

The Government of India accept the recommendations contained in Articles (17) to (31), and effect will now be given to them. The following minor reservations, however, are recorded :—

(1) In the case of Shorthand Reporters for the Legislative Council and other technical posts, these appointments will as now be made by the Head of the Department, who must have a free hand to recruit where and how he can.

(2) Owing to the necessity for the employment of a large proportion of Europeans in the Foreign and Political Department, that Department will recruit independently when the Staff Selection Board cannot provide a suitable candidate.

(3) In the case of the Railway Department it will be necessary, to begin with at any rate, to recruit from Railways a percentage of the staff, especially to fill the senior vacancies where men with training and experience are required. The recommendation in Article (28) does not affect the Railway Department, since in that Department the question of filling the post of Assistant Secretary by promotion from the office staff would not arise.

(4) As regards the recommendations in Articles (22) and (23), a Department will be entitled to dispense before the expiration of his one year's probation, with the services of any candidate selected for it, if a lesser period suffices to show that the candidate is not suited to the Department's requirements.

The anticipated reduction of the number of clerks employed on routine work, and the consequent proposal temporarily to suspend recruitment for the Lower Division, are dependent on the introduction of the revised system of office procedure, which will be a gradual process. The Staff Selection Board which will ultimately be controlled by the Public Service Commission, to be established under section 96-C. of the Government of India Act, has been brought into being.

(32) That in every Department the strength of the establishment should be so fixed as to allow a reasonable margin, to meet the case of absence through sickness or leave, over and above the strength actually required on an average to cope with the current work, and that, in order to allow of furlough being taken more frequently, a system might be introduced of compounding long periods of furlough for shorter periods on full pay.

(Para. 51.)

The Government of India accept the first of the two recommendations contained in Article (32). The proposal to allow members of the clerical establishments of the Government of India Secretariat to take commuted furlough on full pay is a part of a larger proposal to allow this concession generally under the Indian service leave rules. The Government of India have at present this question under their consideration, and have consulted Local Governments regarding it.

III.—CONDUCT OF BUSINESS BY THE DEPARTMENTS.

The organisation and procedure of the higher Secretariat.

(33) That Under Secretaries, except in the Finance Department, should be dispensed with ;

(Paras. 71 and 77.)

(34) that every Department with a normal organisation should have at least two Deputy Secretaries, and that Departments with special types of organisation should be adequately provided with higher officers of analogous status ;

(Para. 71.)

(35) that reporting to each Deputy Secretary there should be Assistant Secretaries whose numbers should be regulated by the numbers and relative importance of the branches or sections contained in the Department, and that each Assistant Secretary should be in direct contact with a definite number of Secretariat Assistants.

(Para. 71.)

The Government of India realize that all Departments cannot be treated alike in regard to these matters. The establishment required in each Department will depend on the future distribution of portfolios and allocation of business among Departments, which, as noted above, have been reserved for consideration later. Meanwhile a detailed scale of establishment likely to be required by each Department will be prepared by the Department and laid before the Governor-General. The proposed scales will be taken into consideration at the time when the future allocation of business and distribution of portfolios are considered.

(36) That officers of all ranks should be encouraged to take responsibility in settling minor cases without submitting them to higher authority, and that no cases should reach a Secretary or Member except those of real importance.

(Para. 71.)

The Government of India accept this recommendation, which indeed corresponds with the existing practice in the Government of India Secretariat.

(37) That the tenure of office of Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries should be extended to four years.

(Para. 72.)

The Government of India concur in the Committee's remark that the posts of Secretary and Deputy Secretary must be temporary, since it is necessary that the Secretariat should be in living contact with the administrative work of the Provinces. For the same reason they hesitate to adopt the Committee's recommendation, for each year spent by an officer in the Secretariat materially weakens that contact. Moreover it is desirable to enlarge the category of officers who have experience of Secretariat work. The field to draw upon is already inconveniently small, and the Government of India fear that any lengthening of the tenure of office might result in the further contraction of this field. On those grounds the Government of India have decided to maintain the existing arrangement whereby, except in the Foreign and Political and Legislative Departments, the tenure of office is limited to three years, though in the case of any officer it may be extended beyond that period by order of the Governor-General.

(38) That a register should be kept (by the Home Department or by the India Office) of the names and addresses of officers of the Imperial Services of certain status and qualifications who have retired within (say) the previous five years and who on retirement have intimated their willingness to be considered for occasional employment in India on special work such as on special Committees or Commissions; and that the utilisation of the services of retired business men for special work in India should similarly be considered.

(Para. 74.)

The Government of India accept the recommendations in Article (38), and propose to give effect to them. They have made a reference to the Secretary of State in regard to the procedure to be adopted.

(39) That the Secretariat Instructions should enjoin that Members and Secretaries in all Departments should set aside certain hours on certain days in each week for personal interviews with their Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries, respectively, with a view to the discussion and speedy disposal of business.

(Para. 75.)

The practice in the Government of India Secretariat is that the Member, Secretary and Deputy Secretaries in any Department are in constant communication with each other, and personal interviews for the discussion and speedy disposal of business occur whenever occasion arises. The Government of India are satisfied that a formal rule fixing times for such interviews would not be an improvement, and that the matter may safely be left as at present to the discretion of the Member and Secretary.

(40) That every Member of Council who so desires should be provided with an official Private Secretary, drawn from the Indian Civil Service.

(Para. 76.)

The Government of India accept this recommendation, except as regards the Private Secretary being always drawn from the Indian Civil Service. The Member for Education, for example, might prefer to draw his Private Secretary from the Indian Educational Service, and there would be no objection to such an arrangement. The Government of India have decided that a Member's Private Secretary must be an officer of one of the Imperial Services and of comparatively junior rank in the service. The rate of pay to be allotted to the post of Private Secretary will now be considered by the Home and Finance Departments.

(41) That heads of Attached Offices should note direct to the Secretary, and that they should have authority to correspond direct on technical matters not involving any large commitments for new work or expenditure, with Departments other than that to which they are directly subordinate.

(Paras. 78 and 79.)

The Government of India accept the recommendation that the head of an Attached Office should have authority to correspond directly, on technical matters not involving any large commitments for new work or expenditure, with Departments other than that to which he is directly subordinate. The other recommendation, that the head of an Attached Office should note directly to the Secretary in the Department to which he is subordinate, is accepted subject to the provisos (1) that the note should be addressed to a Deputy Secretary in cases which that officer is empowered to dispose of or which have been referred by him to the head of the Attached Office, and (2) that where an Attached Officer notes directly to the Secretary, the Secretary will be at liberty to obtain the advice of any branch of his office or any officer in it on the matter under reference; such advice will be recorded as routine matter and will not be returned to the Attached Office.

(42) That the cases coming before Council should be carefully scrutinised, and if it be found that these include cases which ought to be settled by the Departments concerned, the appropriate steps should be taken to secure the necessary alteration in practice, and that Rule 19 of the Rules of Business should be modified so as to ensure that cases are not brought before Council unnecessarily.

(Para. 83.)

This recommendation is accepted. Rule 19 of the Rules of Business has been amended, as proposed.

(43) That each Department should supply periodically for the information of Members of Council a brief summary of its more important current proceedings—especially those which have been settled by orders of the Governor-General.

(Para. 84.)

The Government of India, after carefully considering this recommendation, are of opinion that the proposed procedure would add materially to the work of Departments, without a proportionate advantage. Under the present arrangements Members of Council are kept sufficiently informed of important proceedings of all Departments. The Government of India have therefore decided not to adopt the proposal in Article (43).

(44) That ordinarily the circulation of cases to Members of Council should be simultaneous instead of successive and that Rules 22 and 23 of the Secretariat Instructions should be altered accordingly.

(Para. 87.)

The Government of India think that the best advantage will be obtained by combining the present method of circulating Council cases with the method recommended by the Committee. The present method has the advantage of enabling Members to see the opinions of their colleagues before expressing their own. The inconvenience which it entails, of giving members little time for consideration can be avoided by combining simultaneous circulation of papers with successive recording of opinions. In order to give Members an opportunity of considering the matters at issue before the case reaches them, the Government of India have decided to modify the present method of circulating cases in the following manner. Except where the member or Secretary in the initiating Department otherwise directs, printed copies of the papers and notes connected therewith will, at the time when the case is sent to the Members first in order, be distributed simultaneously to the Governor-General and all the other Members. The opinion of each Member will be recorded on the original case when it reaches him. Rule 22 of the Secretariat Instructions have been amended accordingly.

(45) That the permanent Secretariat Buildings at New Delhi should provide accomodation for meetings of the Executive Council, and that the possibility of similar arrangements at Simla should be considered.

(Para. 88.)

Effect will be given to this recommendation as regards the permanent Secretariat Buildings at New Delhi. There are practical difficulties in the way of making similar arrangements at Simla, and it has been decided to make no change in the existing procedure at present.

(46) That the question of providing for the holding of Council meetings at regular and suitable intervals during the Viceroy's absence on tour should be carefully considered by the Governor-General in Council, such meetings to be subject to the provision that the Vice-President should act under the Governor-General's directions either general or special with regard to the subjects or classes of subjects to be dealt with at Council meetings during his absence.

(Para. 89.)

This recommendation has received careful consideration. It has been decided to continue the existing practice, whereby a Member in charge of a Department may call together an informal meeting of his colleagues to discuss an important or emergent case, the result being reported to His Excellency the Governor-General. It is not proposed to introduce any constitutional innovation, involving any formal delegation of the Governor-General's powers, at present.

External References.

(47) That the number of references to the Secretary of State on minor financial matters should be greatly reduced, by a thorough revision of the present finacial rules, and in particular by the amendment of the Rule in Clause IX of the Main Audit Resolution which empowers the Auditor-General to dispense with a reference to the Secretary of State in certain circumstances, so as to enable him to exercise this power in any case in which he considers that the proposed expenditure does not violate the spirit of the Regulations.

(Paras. 91 to 94.)

The Government of India concur in this recommendation. The revision of the financial rules and Main Audit Resolution has already been undertaken.

(48) That Secretaries to the Government of India should be allowed to communicate more freely on matters of detail with the India Office, and that these communications should be treated as official communications from the Government of India, Rule 34 of the Secretariat Instructions being revised accordingly.

(Para. 95.)

This recommendation is accepted. Rule 34 of the Secretariat Instructions has been amended, as proposed.

(49) That Rule 24 of the Secretariat Instructions should be revised so as to provide for the distribution to Members of Council, for their information, of copies of (1) all telegrams from the Government of India to the Secretary of State which if they had been sent by post would have been treated as despatches, (2) all telegraphic replies from the Secretary of State to despatches signed by the Members of Council, and (3) all other official telegrams from the Secretary of State dealing with matters of grave public importance.

(Para. 96.)

This recommendation is accepted. Rule 24 of the Secretariat Instructions has been amended, as proposed.

(50) That references to the Secretary of State involving sanctions to expenditure, in which the financial aspect of the reference is relatively unimportant, should be issued by the Administrative Department concerned, subject to the conditions that the draft shall have been referred to the Finance Department, that after the return of the draft the Administrative Department shall not be authorised to make any material alteration in the wording of the financial proposals which have been approved, and that a copy of the despatch or telegram after issue shall be sent to the Finance Department for record.

(Para. 97.)

The Government of India concur in this recommendation. A reference on the subject has been made to the Secretary of State, whose approval is necessary.

(51) That in consulting Local Governments, the Government of India should ordinarily confine their references on general questions to the major Local Governments and Administrations, and references on special questions to those Governments which are principally affected by them; that a definite time limit for replies should be fixed and that there should be a Rule of Business prescribing the above points and the procedure to be followed on the expiry of the time limit.

(Paras. 99 and 100.)

This recommendation is accepted, and effect will be given to it. The proposed rule has been inserted in the Secretariat Instructions.

(52) That the effect of the Home Department's circular letter of the 9th June 1919 suggesting to Local Governments the desirability of their confining their references to a limited number of selected individuals and bodies should be carefully watched.

(Para. 100.)

This recommendation is accepted and will be acted upon.

(53) That all Departments should consider whether any references to other Departments at present required by long-standing rules or practice could under modern conditions be dispensed with.

(Para. 102.)

This recommendation is accepted and will be acted upon.

(54) That, wherever possible, consultation of other Departments should be effected by personal interview between responsible officers of the Departments concerned; that the result should be recorded on the file by a note agreed between those officers; and that Rule 11 (1) of the Rules of Business should be amended to make it clear that such consultation satisfies its requirements.

(Para. 107.)

(55) That no departmental file should be referred to another Department except by direction of an officer of the rank at least of Deputy Secretary.

(Para. 107.)

(56) That any file referred to another Department should have attached to it a special Form, signed by the officer by whose direction it is referred, specifying precisely the points on which the opinion of the other Department is sought, or which it is desired to bring to the attention of that Department.

(Para. 107.)

(57) That before a file is sent to another Department the proposals should, wherever possible, be embodied in the form of a draft.

(Para. 107.)

(58) That before a file is sent to another Department all routine notes should be removed.

(Para. 107.)

(59) That where it is necessary to consult more than one Department on a case, such consultation should take place simultaneously, except when the multiplication of documents to be sent would involve an excessive expenditure of time and labour, or when the occasion for consulting the second Department does not arise until the result of consulting some other Department is known.

(Para. 107.)

(60) That where simultaneous references are made to more than one Department, the file may, if desired, be sent to one of such Departments, communication with the other Departments being by written memorandum except in cases which can be disposed of by verbal consultation.

(Para. 107.)

(61) That when a case has been referred to and returned from another Department and a difference of opinion between the Departments is disclosed, personal discussion should invariably be substituted for further noting; and that in any case where the two Members in charge of the Departments agree after personal discussion, the Secretaries should meet and put up a joint note giving the decision, after which there should be no further noting.

(Para. 107.)

(Rule 14 of the Secretariat Instructions to be modified accordingly.)

The recommendations in Articles (54) to (61) are accepted, with some slight modifications of detail. Subject to those modifications, the Committee's draft rules 14, 18, 18-A and 18-B have been incorporated in the Secretariat Instructions. Rule 11 (1) of the Rules of Business also has been amended, as proposed.

Organisation and procedure of the office.

(62) That in those Departments where a separate Receipt and Issue Branch does not already exist, a special Branch should be constituted to deal with this section of procedure including all receipts and issues, typing, the arrangement of all matter for Press, proof correction and comparison of final printed copies with originals; and that this Branch should be under a Registrar or Senior Superintendent directly responsible to an Assistant Secretary.

(Para. 110.)

(63) That there should be a continuous self-explanatory File Number for each file in place of fortuitous numbers for every document, and that Miscellaneous correspondence of an unimportant character should not be filed separately but in a miscellaneous correspondence file.

(Para. 111.)

(64) That receipts which deal with more than one subject should be broken up and handled independently, the necessary copies or extracts being made and separate files started.

(Para. 112.)

(65) That there should be introduced into each Branch, a File Bureau, distinct from the rest of the Branch, which will be responsible for all diarising, indexing, marking of progress and safe custody of files.

(Para. 113.)

(66) That the diary should be in the simplified form annexed to Appendix B.

(Para. 113.)

(67) That there should be an automatic and up-to-date Index preferably a Card Index in which the entries should be made by the File Keeper at the time of receipt of correspondence, and that files received from other Departments should be included in the Index.

(Para. 114.)

(68) That all letters issuing from any Department of the Secretariat should bear at their head a short title stating their subject, and that the India Office, the Provincial Governments, all other official correspondents and Chambers of Commerce should be asked to adopt the same practice in their communications to the Government of India.

(Para. 114.)

(69) That all receipts, except such as the Superintendent in the Branch is empowered to deal with himself, should be submitted by the File Keeper to the Assistant Secretary without papers at fixed hours on the day of receipt (or alternatively, with current papers on the day of receipt) after the preliminary diarising and, so far as time permits, entering of file numbers and indexing.

(Paras. 116 and 117.)

(70) That the Assistant Secretary should at the stage of first submission give on each receipt explicit directions to the Assistant as to the manner in which the receipt should be handled and as to any referencing, noting or drafting that may be required, and that except under such directions no office note should be prepared.

(Paras. 116 and 119.)

(71) That references should not be put up unless the Assistant Secretary or higher officer concerned has indicated that this is necessary or the orders of the Superintendent in the Branch have been taken; that when references are put up they should be restricted to those actually required in dealing with the case, and that where references to previous letters occur in the document under consideration, the files containing these letters should only be put up if required to elucidate the subject.

(Para. 118.)

(72) That in place of the present Reminder Lists, Arrears Lists and Suspense and Await Lists, the system described in Appendix B should be adopted, which makes the Assistant dealing with the file responsible for fixing a suitable date for the reminder to be issued.

(Para. 120.)

(73) That the use of Service Stamps both for postal matter and telegrams should be reconsidered by the Government of India; that in future franking of postal matter should be done by means of a metal or rubber stamp which should reproduce the name of the Department and also some distinctive design associated with the Department; and that the use of the present O. H. M. S. telegraph forms should be extended to all Departments.

(Para. 121.)

(74) That should the use of Service Stamps be retained, the manner both in which they are issued and in which they are kept in Departments should receive serious attention.

(Para. 121.)

(75) That the question of compiling a new code for foreign cables arranged on modern lines should be at once taken up with experts in London; that it should be made the rule and not the exception to send all inland telegrams in code, and that a suitable simple code for inland telegrams be compiled at an early date.

(Para. 122.)

(76) That no file should be printed at any stage unless under the orders of an officer.

(Para. 124).

(77) That in passing orders for printing of files, an officer of the standing of an Assistant Secretary should edit them and cut out any notes and other matter which are not of permanent value.

(Para. 124.)

(78) That printed copies of files on return from Press should invariably be compared with the original; that one printed copy should then be sent to the File Bureau of the Branch to which it belongs, and the original with the remaining printed copies to the Record Room, not to the working office.

(Para. 126.)

(79) That the printed Indexes should be prepared triennially from a duplicate of the Card Index, and that the Monthly and Annual Indexes and the Tables of Contents both to printed and unprinted files should be discontinued, unless required for submission to the Secretary of State.

(Paras. 115, 127 and 128.)

(80) That the recognised office hours should be standardised and should be adhered to so far as the state of the work permits; that these hours might be from 10 A.M., to 4-30 P.M., that the clerk dealing with receipts should arrive and leave half an hour earlier and the clerk dealing with issues half an hour later; that there should be a departmental Attendance Register on the lines suggested in Appendix B, and that the introduction of an Attendance Register for officers, at all events below the grade of Secretary, should be considered.

(Para. 129.)

(81) That telephones should be installed in every Branch and should be connected with an Exchange for the whole building, this Exchange having one or more trunk connections with the General Telephone Exchange; and that officers, in addition to their connection with the General Exchange, should also be in direct telephonic connection with the Departmental Exchange.

(Para. 130.)

(82) That the duties of the Superintendent should be (a) to allocate and supervise generally the work of the Assistants who will under the proposed procedure submit their notes direct to the first officer; (b) to train, help and advise the Assistants, especially the junior men, and so far as possible to see that such action as referencing, noting, etc., is in harmony with the principles laid down for office guidance; (c) to deal with the most difficult cases himself and submit them to the officer; (d) to supervise the work of the File Keeper and to assist him where necessary; (e) to dispose of the simpler classes of cases himself without submitting them to an officer, for which object wider authority should be delegated to him.

(Para. 133.)

(83) That the Receipt and Issue Branch should for the present be under the control of the Registrar, who will also supervise the Cash and Stationery Branch and the Record Room Staff; that all matters affecting the discipline of the office should be under the control of an Assistant Secretary, who should also deal with office establishment cases; that on the retirement of the existing Registrars the post of Registrar *eo nomine* should be abolished; that the Receipt and Issue Branch should then be entrusted to a Senior Superintendent on an appropriate salary, and the supervision of the Cash and Stationery Branch and of the Record Room Staff should be transferred to the Assistant Secretary dealing with Establishment matters.

(Para. 133.)

The Government of India have decided that the proposed system of revised office procedure shall be given a trial. It will be introduced, as an experiment, in the Commerce Department, with the assistance of the Inspector of Office Procedure, such modifications as are found necessary being made in the light of actual experience. The other Departments will then benefit by the experience thus gained by the Commerce Department. The revised Secretariat Instructions (Nos. 42, 55, and 65), which the Committee have proposed, are dependent on their proposals regarding office procedure, and it may be that other amendments of the Secretariat Instructions will be necessary when the procedure has been introduced. These will be considered later, when the revised procedure has been tested. In connection with the undermentioned matters, which are not essential features of the revised office procedure, action will be taken as follows:—

(1) The recommendations that franking of postal matter should replace the use of service stamps, and that the use of O. H. M. S. telegraph forms should be extended, will be dealt with by the

Commerce Department, who are already in communication with the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on the subject.

(2) Similarly, the Commerce Department will deal with the recommendation, in Article (81), relating to telephones.

(3) The recommendation, in Article (75), that the question of compiling a new code for foreign cables arranged on modern lines should be taken up with experts in London, is accepted and will be acted upon forthwith.

(4) The recommendation, in Article (75), that inland telegrams should ordinarily be sent in code, and that a simple code for inland telegrams should be compiled, will receive attention. The arrangement might entail extra clerical establishments, for coding and decoding telegrams, but the relief to the Telegraph Department, which is a matter of importance, might be considerable. It might be found desirable to use the code for long telegrams only, where considerable saving would be secured by its use. These matters will be considered by the Commerce Department, and the question will then be decided.

(84) That after the recommendations made in this Report on office procedure have been introduced in the Civil Secretariats of the Government of India, the Inspector of Office Procedure whose appointment is recommended should consider their extension, with any necessary adaptations, to any Attached Offices in which the reformed procedure may not have been already adopted.

(Para. 134.)

This recommendation is accepted. The matter will receive attention in due course.

IV.—GENERAL.

(85) That in dealing with the recommendations of important special Committees or Commissions of Inquiry, the normal procedure, which should be embodied in the Rules of Business, should be to place a qualified officer of suitable standing on special duty for the purpose of obtaining the necessary decisions of Government thereon, of carrying through the requisite consultations with Departments of the Government of India and Provincial Governments, and of seeing that such recommendations as are approved are brought into operation; and that this officer should have as independent a position as possible.

(Para. 54.)

The Government of India accept this recommendation. A rule prescribing the proposed procedure has been inserted in the Secretariat Instructions.

(86) That an officer should at once be placed on special duty to take the necessary steps to ensure the introduction of the changes proposed in this Report after obtaining the necessary sanction of the Government of India and so far as requisite of the Secretary of State.

(Para. 137.)

The procedure recommended in Article (86) has been followed on this occasion.

(87) That an officer of suitable experience and standing should be appointed as Inspector of Office Procedure, and that the post should be either a permanent one or should be continued for at least ten years.

(Para. 139.)

The Government of India accept this recommendation. They propose, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, to appoint an Inspector of Office Procedure at an early date, the pay of the appointment being fixed at Rs. 2,000—50—2,500 a month.

(88) That the important matter of internal arrangements of the offices in the Secretariat Buildings now being erected at New Delhi should be brought prominently to the notice of any Committee or other authority charged with giving detailed instructions to the Architect; that as a means to this end if an officer be placed on special duty to see that effect is given to the recommendations of this Report, he and the Inspector of Office Procedure whose appointment is recommended should be brought into close touch with and consulted by the authority from whom the Architect takes his instructions; that in the meantime all possible measures should be taken in consultation with the Inspector of Office Procedure to improve the accommodation and internal arrangements of the Secretariat Buildings at Simla.

(Para. 66.)

The Government of India accept the principle of this recommendation. As regards the Secretariat Buildings now being erected at New Delhi, the Inspector of Office Procedure, when he is appointed, will be instructed to make an examination, together with the Chief Engineer, of the floor plans of the Secretariat Blocks, so as to see what re-allocation of rooms, if any, can be made in order to obtain the best arrangements possible. There can be no question now of making alterations in the Architects' designs. The Inspector of Office Procedure will also be instructed to consider and make recommendations regarding possible improvements of the accommodation and internal arrangements of the Secretariat Buildings at Simla.

(89) That an experiment should be made when the next move to Simla takes place as to the practicability and comparative advantages of carrying office records between Delhi and Simla by motor lorries in place of railway transport, and that in any event the suggestions made in Appendix B for improvement of the detailed arrangements for the move be carried into effect.

(Paras. 67 and 68.)

This recommendation is agreed to, subject to the proposed experiment being found practicable. Regarding this, information is being collected and the matter will be further considered when enquiries are complete.

(90) That the Secretary of State and the Provincial Governments should consider the desirability of instituting inquiries into the procedure of their respective Departments with a view to ascertaining whether their procedure gives rise to any avoidable delays in the conduct of business.

(Para. 185.)

The Committee's report has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State and the Provincial Governments.

2. From the above it will be seen that, with few exceptions, action in accordance with the Committee's recommendations has either been taken by the Government of India or is contemplated. The thanks of the Government of India are hereby conveyed to the Committee and to its President, Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B., for their painstaking and comprehensive enquiry and the valuable recommendations set out in their report. The Government of India are confident that the reforms will lead to increased efficiency and elasticity in the machinery of the Central Government, which will benefit all branches of public administration.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Departments of the Government of India, to the Reforms Office and the Board of Industries and Munitions, to all Heads of Attached Offices, and to the President and Members of the Secretariat Procedure Committee.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED SIMLA, 25TH SEPTEMBER 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 25th September, 1920.

No. 6429.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the weekly newspaper entitled the "Moslim Outlook" published by the Islamic Information Bureau, London.

No. 6335.

POST OFFICE.

The 20th September, 1920.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following amendments of the rules for the guidance of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks, published with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1446 1449-29, dated the 5th March 1914, as subsequently amended :—

The following shall be substituted for rules 31, 37, 38, 40, 44, 46, 47 and 48 :—

31. A depositor may have his account transferred, free of charge, to any post office that is a Savings Bank, provided that the account shall have been in existence at least three months from the date on which it was originally opened. If he should wish to transfer his account, he must present his pass book personally, or send it to the post office and must in either case make a written application for transfer in which he should mention whether or not he holds Government securities in the custody of the Accountant-General. The pass book will be returned to the depositor (but see note 3 below), who should present it as soon as possible at the post office to which his account has been transferred with a specimen of his signature.

NOTE 1.—Accounts cannot be transferred from one head post office to another between the 16th and 31st March both days inclusive.

NOTE 2.—Accounts ordered to be closed cannot be transferred ; nor can an account be transferred after the death of the depositor.

NOTE 3.—The pass book of depositor in a sub or branch post office who wishes to transfer his account will first be sent to the head post office to which the sub or branch office is subordinate to have the orders authorising the transfer entered in the book.

NOTE 4.—When an application for the transfer of an account of a female depositor is made by her authorized agent, the agent must certify as follows above his signature on the application for transfer : "Certified that the depositor is on this day alive and sane."

37. (1) If a depositor should die, leaving in a Post Office Savings Bank a balance in cash not exceeding three thousand rupees, and if probate of his will, or letters of administration of his estate, or a certificate granted under Act VII of 1889, be not produced to the Post-master-General within three months of the death of the said depositor, the Postmaster-General may pay the said sum of money to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it or to administer the estate of the deceased.

(2) The Postmaster-General may also determine under section 19 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920, who is the person entitled to Government securities standing in the name of a deceased depositor and kept in the safe custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, if the nominal or face value of such securities does not in the aggregate exceed Rs. 5,000 and probate of the deceased depositor's will or letters of administration of his estate or a certificate granted under Act VII of 1889 be not produced to the Postmaster-General within six months of his death.

NOTE.—If the deceased depositor was a minor in whose name more accounts than one stand open the balance at credit of all these accounts will be added together for the purpose of applying this rule.

38. Cash balances in excess of Rs. 3,000, or Government securities in excess of Rs. 5,000 in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, may only be paid on production of probate, letters of administration, or a certificate under Act VII of 1889. In the former case, the Director-General has, however, discretionary power to dispense with such evidence if he is of opinion that to require it would cause hardship, and that to dispense with it would involve no appreciable risk.

NOTE.—The provision of the note below rule 37 applies also to this rule.

40. The deposits of officers and soldiers of the British Army who die intestate, desert, or become insane or otherwise incapable of managing their affairs, will be made over on application to the President of the Committee of Adjustment; or to the legal representative of the deceased as defined in section 29, Regimental Debts Act, 1893 (56 and 57 Vict., ch. 5).

Regimental, Police and other conjoint accounts.

44. The following special conditions govern the opening of the conjoint accounts specified below and their transactions :—

(*a*) The Commanding Officer of a unit may open a single account with the Post Office Savings Bank on account of the men or followers of his unit making his own arrangements about the separate accounts of the individuals and about the distribution to them of the interest credited upon the conjoint account. In other respects the account shall, except when the contrary is stated, be subject to the general rules for other accounts. The Commanding Officer must, when opening the account, sign a certificate, that to the best of his belief, the money is the property of the men or followers of his unit.

(*b*) District Superintendents of Police, and officers-in-command or charge of any Police Force, may open similar accounts on account of the men of the Police Force under their command or charge.

(*c*) Chairmen of District Boards and Municipalities are also allowed to have similar accounts on account of servants of such Boards and Municipalities in accordance with rules which may be sanctioned from time to time by Local Governments.

(*d*) Managers of Provident Funds authorised by Government in connection with Courts of Wards and other institutions administered or controlled by Government are also allowed to open similar accounts on behalf of non-pensionable employees paid from the funds of the Courts of Wards or other institutions in accordance with rules which may from time to time be sanctioned by Local Governments or Administrations.

(*e*) Secretaries of Cantonment Committees are also allowed to open similar accounts on behalf of non-pensionable employees paid from cantonment funds, in accordance with rules which may from time to time be sanctioned by the Government of India.

(*f*) Headmasters of Educational Institutions are also allowed to open similar accounts on behalf of students for the deposit of small sums saved by them for the purchase of Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates.

NOTE.—Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent any member of any of the above mentioned classes of persons, for whom a conjoint account has been opened, from opening an account of his own in his individual capacity.

(*g*) Officers in charge of Lunatic Asylums may open similar accounts on behalf of patients in their charge.

(*h*) The annual limit of Rs. 750 and the maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 for deposits (see rules 10 and 11), as well as the maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 for calculation of interests (see rules 29), do not apply to accounts opened under this rule.

(*i*) Except with the special sanction of the Director-General, the amount of withdrawals within a calendar month from an account opened under this rule is limited to Rs. 1,000, unless the person who holds the account gives notice to the post office at which the account stands of his intention to make additional withdrawals. The notice must specify the amount to be withdrawn and be given one month in advance, by means of an ordinary letter addressed to the postmaster which should specify the date on which it is intended to make the withdrawal and if it is intended to withdraw the amount in two or more instalments, specific information must be given in the notice as to the number of instalments and the amount and date of withdrawal of each instalment.

NOTE.—The provisions of the latter portion of the Note below clause (*k*) of rule 42 apply also to this rule.

(*j*) In the form of declaration (see rule 17), which every intending depositor is required to sign, the words "I further declare that I have no account opened by me on my own behalf at any Post Office Savings Bank" should be scored through in the case of accounts opened under this rule.

(*k*) The prohibition against the deposit and withdrawal of sums containing a fraction of an anna (see Rules 9 and 15) does not apply to conjoint accounts opened for Provident Fund deposits of persons employed by Municipalities, District Boards, etc.

Purchase of Government Securities.

46. (1) Any person, whether previously a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank or not, may invest through the Post Office in any Government loan bearing interest at 3½ per cent. or upwards.

(2) The total amount, after deducting any sum sold through the Post Office, which may be invested through the Post Office by an individual investor in any one official year from the 1st April to the 31st March inclusive is Rs. 5,000. The total amount, after deducting any sum sold through the Post Office, which may be left in the safe custody of the Accountant-General under rule 48 (1) is Rs. 22,500. This limit applies only to securities the interest on which is liable to income-tax unless they are retained in the custody of the Post Office, and not to securities which originally are declared income-tax free.

NOTE 1.—The above limits will be applied with reference to the nominal value of the securities purchased. They do not apply to investments in connection with public accounts or with regimental, police and other conjoint accounts.

NOTE 2.—Subscriptions to new loans through the Post Office will be allowed in each case up to the limit specified in the notification announcing the loan. Such limits will be an addition to the yearly amounts of investment permissable under these rules. But securities whether obtained by investing in existing loans or by subscription to a new loan may not be left in the custody of the Accountant-General under rule 48 (1) in excess of the limit of Rs. 22,500 mentioned above unless they include an issue declared free of income-tax as one of the original conditions of subscription thereto.

(3) An investor may apply for the purchase of Government Promissory Notes or stock* certificates under clause (5). A form of application is prescribed for this purpose and may be obtained at any post office.

(4) If the investor is already a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank, he should present his pass-book with his application; if he is not already a depositor, a pass-book will be prepared and delivered to him. Investments in Government securities can be made either from money already deposited in the investor's Saving Bank account or from money specially deposited for the purpose, or partly from the one and partly from the other.

(5) (*a*) Applications for the purchase of Government Promissory Notes or stock certificates will be for whole pieces of Government paper of Rs. 100 or any multiple of Rs. 100 subject to the annual limit prescribed by clause (2).

(*b*) The investor should specify the particular loan or loans in which he desires to make the investment. He has also the option of taking delivery of the Government Promissory Notes or stock certificates or of leaving them in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. In the latter case, a receipt from the Accountant-General for the paper will be delivered to the investor. When a Government Promissory Note is to be delivered to the investor it will be endorsed in his favour, enfaced for payment of interest at the district treasury and forwarded to the post office for delivery to the investor. A stock certificate to be delivered to the investor will be issued in his name and interest on it will be made payable at the Treasury named by the holder.

(*c*) The purchase will be made by the Accountant-General and the investor will be charged for the Government Promissory Note or stock certificate at the current market rate for the day on which the application for purchase is received by the Accountant-General, as certified by the Public Debt Office. This rate cannot be stated beforehand, as it is subject to the fluctuations of the market. Investments at any particular rate are not undertaken. The entries in connection with the investment will be noted in the pass-book by the head office.

(6) Investments in any Government Loan bearing interest at 3½ per cent, and upwards by means of an Investment Certificate are no longer permissible, but an investor may exchange one or more existing Investment Certificates having an aggregate nominal value of not less than Rs. 100 for a whole piece of Government paper of Rs. 100 or any multiple of Rs. 100 by making an application in the prescribed form. The application must be accompanied by the

*Stock certificates are a form of Government Security and their chief advantage lies in the fact that they are not negotiable by endorsement and are consequently of no value in the hands of a wrongful holder.

Investment Certificates to be exchanged. If the total nominal value of the Investment Certificates tendered for exchange is not an exact multiple of Rs. 100 the investor may at his option obtain either (*i*) the next higher multiple of Rs. 100 if the balance in his Savings Bank account is sufficient for the purpose or (*ii*) the next lower multiple of Rs. 100. In the latter case the balance will be sold and the proceeds be credited to his Savings Bank account. The investor has also the option of having the Government paper obtained in this way made over to him or held by the Accountant-General, as provided for in rule (5) (*b*).

Safe of Government Securities.

47. (1) Any investor may apply for sale through the Post Office of the whole, or of any portion of any Government Promissory Notes or stock certificates which may have been purchased for him through the Post Office, whether held by himself or held for him by the Accountant-General, provided that the investor is also a Savings Bank Depositor at the time of application, that in the case of Government Promissory Notes they bear no endorsements other than those made by and in favour of the Accountant-General and in the case of stock certificates that they are the identical scrip issued to the original holders, and also that if only a portion is specified for sale the balance of securities left after the sale is of the nominal value of Rs. 100 or a multiple of Rs. 100. Investment Certificates tendered for sale by an investor will be sold outright unconditionally.

(2) A separate form of application is prescribed for the sale of (*i*) Government securities and (*ii*) Investment Certificates. An application must be accompanied by :—

(*a*) such of the Government Promissory Notes or stock certificates to be sold as are in the possession of the depositor. Government Promissery Notes should be endorsed by the holder, in favour of the Accountant-General and in the case of stock certificates the form of transfer on the reverse should be filled in by the holder at the time when these securities are tendered for sale ;

(*b*) the receipts referred to in rule 46 (5) (*b*), for such of the securities to be sold as are in the custody of the Accountant-General ; or

(*c*) investment certificates,

as the case may, and a receipt for them will be granted by the postmaster. The securities in whatever form will be sold by the Accountant-General at the current market rate for the day on which the application for sale is received by the Accountant-General, as certified by the Public Debt Office. Sales at any particular rate are not undertaken.

(3) The result of sale will be intimated to the investor by the Accountant-General through the postmaster concerned, with the least possible delay after the receipt of the application. The proceeds of sale, together with any interest that may be due, will be credited to the investor's Savings Bank account in the first instance and if the annual or total cash limit of his account is thereby exceeded, the excess will not bear interest and must be withdrawn by the depositor.

NOTE.—Securities purchased in the name and on behalf of a minor cannot be sold during the minority, except by the minor's legally constituted guardian, and the definition of guardian in rule 1 of these rules does not apply to the sale of such securities.

Safe Custody of Government Securities.

48. (1) An investor may tender at a Post Office Savings Bank, for safe custody by the Accountant-General, Government Promissory Notes and stock certificates which have been purchased for him through the Post Office, provided that the investor is a Savings Bank depositor at the time the securities are tendered, and that in the case of Government Promissory Notes, they bear no endorsements other than those made by and in favour of the Accountant-General and in the case of stock certificates that they are the identical scrip issued to the original holders. Except in the case of investments in connection with public accounts or with regimental, police, or other conjoint accounts, the total amount which may be kept in the custody of the Accountant-General by an individual investor is limited to Rs. 22,500 in securities the interest on which is liable to income-tax unless they are retained in the custody of the Post Office This limit is exclusive of securities issued free of income-tax as one of the conditions of subscription thereto. The tender must be made on the form prescribed for the purpose. Government Promissory Notes tendered for safe custody should be endorsed by the holder in favour of the Accountant-General. In the case of stock certificates the form of transfer on the reverse should be filled in by the holder. A receipt from the Accountant-General for the securities will be delivered to the investor.

(2) An investor may also, at any time, apply through the local Post Office for the delivery to him of any Government Promissory Notes and stock certificates which have been

purchased for him through the Post Office. The application must be made in the form prescribed for the purpose and must be accompanied by the receipt referred to in (*i*) section 1 of this rule or (*ii*) in rule 46 (5) (*b*). The securities will then be forwarded to the postmaster concerned for delivery to the investor. In the absence of any special request as to the form of the security it will be delivered in the form of a Promissory Note.

NOTE.—Securities purchased through the Post Office on behalf of a Fund other than one belonging to a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, and kept in the safe custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, will be sold by him on application by the person or persons who have furnished a declaration under rule 17 or rule 42 (*g*). If delivery of the securities is applied for, the notes will be delivered endorsed in the name of such party or parties.

ORDER. Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for genera information and that it be communicated to the Finance Department, the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th September, 1920.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 13 of the Indian Arms Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the officers mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table as the officers who are to exercise, as regards persons subject to the said Act serving under their orders, the power under the said Act and Rules made thereunder, specified in the second column :—

THE TABLE.

Officers.	*Powers.*
The Officer Commanding the Peshawar District. The Officer Commanding the Lahore District.	The powers of an Officer Commanding a Division.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM "THE GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 27th September, 1920.

No. 1650. – In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, clause (*b*), of the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), and in supersession of the Home Department notification No. 62, dated the 4th April 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to specify the offences under the enactments and rules mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, being offences punishable under the said enactments and rules with imprisonment, as offences for

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the abetment or commission of, or attempt to commit which, juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

SCHEDULE.

GENERAL ACTS.

1. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), section 34.

2. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867), sections 4, 13 and 15.

3. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), section 24.

4. The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 (VIII of 1873), section 70, clauses (1) and (2).

5. The Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), section 9.

6. The Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), sections 25, 32 and 62 and rules made under section 41, for the infringement of which inprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.

7. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), sections 19, 20, 22 and 23.

8. The Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), sections 9 and 10.

9. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), sections 24 and 25.

10. The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), sections 126, 127, 128 and 129.

11. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), sections 3, 4 and 5.

12. The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), section 42.

13. The Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), sections 45, 46, 48, 49 and 51.

14. The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (IV of 1897), sections 4 and 5.

15. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), sections 27 and 28.

16. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), sections 61, 62 and 68.

17. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), section 16.

18. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), section 40.

19. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), section 22 (i).

20. The Cantonment Code, 1912, section 67 (i).

LOCAL ACTS.

Madras.

1. The Madras District Police Act, 1859 (XXIV of 1859), section 47.

2. The Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), sections 21, 28 and 50 and rules made under sections 26 and 35, for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.

3. The Madras Abkari Act, 1886 (Madras Act I of 1886), sections 55 and 58.

4. The Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Madras Act III of 1888), sections 46, 53, 64, 65, 67, 68, 71, 72 and 75.

5. The Towns Nuisances Act, 1889 (Madras Act III of 1889), sections 3, 5 and 7.

6. The Madras Salt Act, 1889 (Madras Act IV of 1889), section 74.

Bombay.

1. The Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bombay Act V of 1878), sections 43 and 48.

2. The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (Bombay Act IV of 1887), sections 5 and 12.

3. The Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bombay Act IV of 1890), sections 62, 70 and 71.

4. The City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay Act IV of 1902), section 122.

Bengal.

1. The Howrah Offences Act, 1857 (XXI of 1857), section 20.

2. The Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act II of 1866), section 41.

3. The Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act IV of 1866), section 68.

4. The Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867 (Bengal Act II of 1867), sections 4, 11, and 13.

5. The Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876 (Bengal Act III of 1876), section 93.

6. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (Bengal Act II of 1882), section 77.

7. The Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), sections 46 and 52.

United Provinces.

1. The United Provinces Excise Act, 1910 (United Provinces Act IV of 1910), sections 60, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and 63.

Punjab.

1. The Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900 (Punjab Act II of 1900), section 19.

2. The Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (Punjab Act I of 1914), section 61, sub-section (1), clauses *(a)* and *(c)*, and sub-section (2) clauses *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)*.

Burma.

1. The Burma Gambling Act, 1899 (Burma Act I of 1899), sections 10, 11, 12 and 13.

2. The Rangoon Police Act, 1899 (Burma Act IV of 1899), sections 30, 31 and 42.

3. The Burma Forest Act, 1902 (Burma Act IV of 1902), section 55, clause (*b*).

4. The Burma Salt Act, 1917 (Burma Act II of 1917), sections 9, 10, 13 and 15.

5. The Burma Excise Act, 1917 (Burma Act V of 1917), sections 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

Bihar and Orissa.

1. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1855 (XXXII of 1855), sections 10 and 17.

2. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (Bengal Act II of 1882), section 77.

3. The Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915 (Bihar and Orissa Act II of 1915), sections 47 and 55.

Central Provinces.

1. The Central Provinces Excise Act, 1915 (Central Provinces Act II of 1915), sections 34, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*) and 36.

Delhi.

1. Section 61, sub-section (1), clauses (*a*) and (*c*) and sub-section (2), clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (Punjab Act I of 1914), as applied to the Delhi Province by Government of India notifications No. 3246-39, dated the 2nd May 1914, and No. 16272, dated the 30th October 1915.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th September, 1920.

No. 648-G—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Non-official (Definition) Rules, the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to appoint the 1st October 1920 as the date on which the said rules will come into force.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 2603-F.

RESOLUTION.

The 1st October, 1920.

The rate at which the sovereign and the half-sovereign are legal tender in India has been altered from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10 per sovereign by the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act No. XXXVI of 1920. Also, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act No. XLV of 1920 authorises the issue of currency notes against sovereigns and half-sovereigns at the new rate of Rs. 10 per sovereign and against gold bullion at the corresponding rate of Rupee one for 11·30016 grains troy of fine gold. The Government of India have accordingly decided that, with effect from the 1st October 1920, sovereigns and half-sovereigns shall be valued at the rate of Rs. 10 per sovereign and gold bullion at Rupee one for 11·30016 grains troy of fine gold in all Government accounts inclusive of the accounts of the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves.

2. Gold mohurs will however continue to be valued at Rs 15 each in all Government accounts except those of the Paper Currency Reserve. Mohurs can now be held in that Reserve at their bullion value only, and when it becomes necessary to place mohurs in the Reserve hereafter, the difference between their equivalent at the 15 rupees rate and the value at which they can be held in the Reserve will be treated as an item of expenditure of Government.

3. All gold and securities held in the Paper Currency Reserve on the 1st October 1920 will be re-valued in accordance with the provisions of the Paper Currency (Amendment) Act No. XLV of 1920, and the deficiency in the Reserve resulting from the re-valuation will be made up by twelve months' Treasury Bills of the Government of India issued by the Controller of the Currency to the Reserve.

ORDERED—That a copy be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India; all local Governments and Administrations; the Financial Adviser, Military Finance; the Comptroller and Auditor General; the Controller of Currency; the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay; all Accountants General and Comptroller, Assam; the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services; the Examiner of Press Accounts; the Examiner, Customs Accounts; all Chief Auditors and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; and the Audit Officer, Delhi Province.

ORDERED—Also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1920.

No. 6527.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the newspaper entitled "The Sinn Feiner" published by the Sinn Fein Publishing Company, New York.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1920.

No. 6634.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 13th day of August 1920.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Section thirty-five of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is enacted that His Majesty by Order in Council may make provision for the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom and for the pay, pension, powers, duties, and conditions of employment of the High Commissioner and of his Assistants and provide for delegating to the High Commissioner any of the powers previously exercised by the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in Council in relation to making contracts and prescribe the conditions under which he shall act on behalf of the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government;

AND WHEREAS it has seemed to His Majesty by and with the advice of His Privy Council to be expedient to make provision forthwith for the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom and to make such provision as hereinafter appears for the other matters mentioned or referred to in the above recited enactment;

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the power in this behalf by the above recited enactment in Him vested is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council appoint some person to be High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, and may with the like sanction and in like manner remove or suspend any such person and appoint another in his stead.

2. The person appointed to be High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom (herein after referred to as the High Commissioner) shall hold office for a period not exceeding five years from the date of his appointment, and shall be eligible for the reappointment. The Governor-General in Council may at any time grant leave of absence to the High Commissioner, and appoint some person to discharge his duties in his absence.

3. The salary of the High Commissioner shall be three thousand pounds a year payable out of the revenues of India. No pension shall be payable in respect of services rendered as High Commissioner :

Provided that if a person in the Civil Service of the Crown in India is appointed High Commissioner, he may reckon his period of service as High Commissioner for the purpose of earning any pension for which he may be eligible as a member of the Civil Service of the Crown in India.

4. In the exercise of his powers and performance of his duties the High Commissioner shall be subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council.

5. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act the High Commissioner shall—

(*a*) act as agent of the Governor-General in Council in the United Kingdom;

(*b*) act on behalf of local Governments in India for such purposes and in such cases as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe ;

(*c*) conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted in the office of the Secretary of State by or under the direction of the Secretary of State in Council or the Council of India which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State in Council, provided that no assignment of business under this Order shall be such as to restrict the powers of superintendence, direction and control vested in the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in Council under the Government of India Act or otherwise.

6. So far as may be necessary for exercising the powers or performing the duties of his office, the High Commissioner shall have power to make and sign, and where necessary seal, contracts in the name and on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, and to vary and discharge contracts made on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, whether before or after the date of this Order.

The benefit and liability of every contract made in pursuance of this provision shall pass to the Secretary of State in Council for the time being.

7. The High Commissioner may from time to time appoint such officers, clerks and servants as are required to assist him in the performance of his duties. Such appointments shall be made in accordance with general or special orders to be issued in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, and the orders shall prescribe the terms as to pay, pension and leave of absence and conditions of service generally, on which such appointments may be made.

8. If any person on the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council is appointed to be an officer, clerk or servant on the establishment of the High Commissioner, such person shall have a right of appeal to the Secretary of State in Council against any order of the High Commissioner, removing or suspending him from employment or affecting his pay, promotion or conditions of employment, and shall for the purposes of superannuation or retiring allowance or additional allowance or gratuity, and his legal personal representatives shall for the purpose of gratuity be in the same position as if he had remained on the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council.

9. The High Commissioner shall lay before the Auditor of the accounts of the Secretary of State in Council, accounts of the receipt, expenditure and disposal in the United Kingdom of all money, stores and property by the High Commissioner, accompanied by proper vouchers for their support, and submit to the inspection of the Auditor all books, papers and writings having relation thereto, and supply any information which may be required by the Auditor in connection therewith, and shall, as soon as may be, transmit to the Governor-General in Council a copy of any report made by the Auditor on such accounts.

10. The High Commissioner shall not without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council during his tenure of office be or act as Director or Agent of or hold any office in any company or other association or firm whether incorporated or unincorporated or hold any other employment or engage in any business whether within or without the United Kingdom.

Almeric Fitzroy.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st October, 1920.

ORGANISATION.

RULES UNDER THE AUXILIARY FORCE ACT, 1920.

No. 1979.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Auxiliary Force Act 1920 (XLIX of 1920) the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Auxiliary Force Rules, 1920.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "the Act" means the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920;

(b) "day" means a day as defined in section 15;

(c) "section" means a section of the Act;

(d) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules.

Military Areas.

Military Areas.

3. The areas specified in Schedule I shall be military areas for the purposes of the Act.

Local Governments and District Magistrates.

4. (1) For the purposes of the Act, the Local Government shall, in the case of military areas beyond the limits of British India, be deemed to be,—

(a) in States in India within the political charge of a Local Government, that Local Government;

(b) States in Central India and Rajputana, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India or the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, as the case may be:

(c) in any other States in India, the Resident or Political Officer in political relations with the State; and

(d) in any military area which is a railway area, the Railway Board;

and the Railway Board shall perform the functions of the Local Government under the Act in the case of any railway area or part thereof which is situate within British India.

(2) For the like purposes, the functions of the District Magistrate may be performed,—

(a) in a State in India or any part thereof which is not an administered area, by any officer who has been appointed under the Indian Foreign Jurisdiction Order in Council, 1902, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State; and

(b) in any administered area, by the officer appointed as the District Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to that area.

Enrolling officers.

5. For the purposes of the Act,—

(a) every officer commanding a corps or unit of the Auxiliary Force, India;

(b) every officer commanding a detachment of a corps or unit of the Auxiliary Force, India; and

(c) every Adjutant of a corps or unit of the Auxiliary Force, India,

shall be an enrolling officer.

Conditions of enrolment of European British subjects and other persons.

6. (1) Every person offering himself for enrolment shall be required to satisfy the enrolling officer—

(a) that he is eligible for enrolment under section 4;

(b) that he has attained the age of sixteen years and is not a member of His Majesty's regular naval, military or air forces, or of His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine;

(c) that he is of good moral character ; and

(d) that he is physically fit to undergo military training and to perform military service.

(2) A person who is not a British subject shall not be eligible for enrolment unless his application for enrolment has been approved by the competent military authority on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

(3) If a person applies for enrolment in a particular corps or unit, he shall not be enrolled without the concurrence of the officer commanding that corps or unit.

(4) An enrolling officer may, in his discretion, reject any application for enrolment: provided that the competent military authority shall have power to review any case of rejection and may thereupon order the enrolment of the applicant.

Method of enrolment.

7. (1) Every person accepted for enrolment shall be required to fill up a copy of the form set out in Schedule II and to sign the declaration annexed thereto.

(2) If the enrolling officer is satisfied that the applicant for enrolment understands the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service, he shall sign a certificate to that effect on the said form and such person shall thereupon be deemed to be enrolled.

Attestation.

8. (1) Every enrolled person shall be attested in the presence of an attesting officer who shall be either—

(a) a District Magistrate, or a Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon, or a Political Agent ; or

(b) an officer commanding a military station ; or

(c) an officer commanding a unit of the regular forces ; or

(d) an officer commanding a unit of the Auxiliary Force, India.

(2) When any person is to be attested, an oath or solemn affirmation shall be administered to him in one of the forms specified in Schedule II or in such other form to the same purport as the attesting officer ascertains to be in accordance with the religion of the person to be attested or otherwise binding on his conscience.

(3) An entry of the fact that an enrolled person has taken the oath or affirmation directed by this rule shall be endorsed on the enrolment form signed by him and shall be authenticated by the signature of the attesting officer.

Discharge.

Discharge.

9. (1) Every application for discharge from the Auxiliary Force, India, shall be made in writing to the officer commanding the corps or unit to which the applicant has for the time being been appointed.

(2) If the applicant for discharge has not attained the age of forty-five years or has not completed four years' service from the date of enrolment he shall state, for the information of the Advisory Committee, the grounds on which he seeks discharge. In such cases the commanding officer shall forward the application with his remarks to the competent military authority who shall submit the application to the Advisory Committee with his recommendation thereon.

(3) If the applicant for discharge has attained the age of forty-five years or has completed four years' service from the date of enrolment or is recommended for discharge by the Advisory Committee, the commanding officer shall grant the discharge as soon as he has satisfied himself that the applicant has returned any public property in his possession as a member of the Auxiliary Force, India, and has discharged all dues that may be outstanding against him.

Advisory Committees.

Appointment of president and procedure.

10. (1) Each Advisory Committee shall elect one of its members to be president.

(2) The president so elected shall hold office for one year: provided that if any vacancy occurs before the expiration of that term the Advisory Committee shall elect another member to be president for the remainder of the year.

(3) If in any case the Advisory Committee fails to elect a president under sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2), or if two members secure an equality of votes, the Local Government shall appoint a president from among the members of the Committee.

(4) In any question on which there is an equality of votes the president shall have a second or casting vote.

(5) A record shall be kept of all proceedings of the Advisory Committee, and one copy of each such record shall be forwarded to the competent military authority.

Powers and duties.

11. (1) An Advisory Committee may, in relation to that portion of the Auxiliary Force, India, which is located within the military area, or the part of a military area, for which it is constituted, make recommendations to the competent military authority,—

(a) either on application made to it in this behalf or of its own motion, regarding variations of training under section 13;

(b) on applications forwarded to it by the competent military authority, regarding the discharge of enrolled persons;

(c) on application made to it in this behalf, for the exemption for any period not exceeding two years at one time of any named person, or for the exemption for any period of the holder of any office, from liability to be called out or embodied under section 18;

(d) as to the period or periods in which the specified training is to be carried out in the training year by each unit;

(e) that the annual training or any part of the annual training of any unit shall be undergone in camp: provided that no such recommendation shall be made for a period of training in camp exceeding, in the case of the Active Class, ten days or, in the case of the First (A) Class of the Reserve, six days;

(f) as to the medical officers to be approved for the purposes of section 14; and

(g) regarding any matter relating to the Auxiliary Force, India, on which the competent military authority may desire the advice of the Advisory Committee.

(2) Any recommendation made under any of the clauses (a) to (f) of sub-rule (1) shall be carried into effect by the competent military authority: provided that if he disagrees with any such recommendation he may refer the matter to the local Government whose orders thereon shall be final.

Pay, bonus and allowances.

Rates of pay and bonus.

12. (1) Officers and men of the Auxiliary Force, India, are entitled to pay at the rates laid down in Schedule III for every day of military training completed.

(2) Any non-commissioned officer or private who completes in a training year the training specified in Schedule I to the Act for the Active Class shall receive a bonus equivalent to pay for sixteen days in the case of the infantry branch and twenty days in the case of other branches.

(3) Any non-commissioned officer or private of the First (A) or the Second (B) Class of the Reserve who completes in a training year the training specified in Schedule I to the Act for the First (A) Class of the Reserve shall receive a bonus equivalent to pay for six days in the case of the infantry branch and ten days in the case of other branches.

Qualifying performance of duty to be certified.

13. No pay or bonus shall be admissible to any enrolled person save on the certificate of the officer commanding the corps or unit to which the person in question belongs that the training on account of which such pay or bonus is claimed has been actually undergone

Pay and allowances of officers and other ranks when subject to military law.

14. All ranks when called out or embodied under section 18 will draw pay and allowances at the rates in force for the time being for corresponding ranks in British units of the regular forces for every day of twenty-four hours or portion of such a day during which they are called out or embodied, and when attached, under the orders of the competent military authority, to any regular forces.

Summary and minor punishments.

Summary disposal of offences.

15. An officer commanding a corps or unit of the Auxiliary Force India, or a detachment of a corps or unit shall, after investigation held of a charge made against an enrolled person under his command of any offence specified in section 24 or of the breach of any regulation, if he does not dismiss the charge or take steps for bringing the offender to trial, deal with the case summarily: provided that no officer commanding a detachment shall so deal with any charge against any non-commissioned officer of higher rank than that of corporal, unless empowered in this behalf by general or special order of the officer commanding the corps or unit.

Summary and minor punishments.

16. An officer commanding a corps or unit when dealing summarily with an offence under rule 15 may, as a summary punishment,—

(a) order the offender to pay a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 ; or

(b) order stoppages of pay and allowances until any proved damage or loss occasioned by the offence of which he is charged is made good ; or

(c) order, in the case of a non-commissioned officer, forfeiture of seniority of rank ; or

(d) order, in the case of a non-commissioned officer, reduction to a lower grade or to the ranks, or

(e) order dismissal from the Auxiliary Force, India, with or without forfeiture of all or any arrears of pay and allowances and other public money due to the offender at the time of such dismissal ; or

(f) reprimand or severely reprimand the offender ; or

(g) admonish the offender.

Powers of officer commanding a detachment. Minor punishments.

17. (1) An officer commanding a detachment when dealing summarily with an offence under rule 15 may inflict any one of the punishments specified in clauses (f) and (g) of rule 16, or may inflict a summary punishment of fine not exceeding Rs 20 or order stoppages of pay and allowances to an amount not exceeding Rs 20 if he has been specially empowered by the officer commanding the corps or unit to inflict such punishment: provided that no officer commanding a detachment shall inflict upon a non-commissioned officer any punishment other than reprimand (not being severe reprimand) or admonition.

(2) If an officer commanding a detachment when dealing summarily with an offence under rule 16 is of opinion that the offender is guilty and that he ought to receive a punishment different in kind from or more severe than such officer is empowered to inflict, he shall refer the case to the officer commanding the corps or unit who shall either dismiss it or take steps for bringing the offender to trial or himself deal with the case summarily.

Recovery of fines.

18. A fine imposed under these rules may be recovered in the following manner, that is to say :—

(i) the officer imposing the fine may send a certified copy of the sentence to the District Magistrate having jurisdiction in the area in which the fine has been inflicted, and

(ii) on receipt of the copy, the District Magistrate shall recover the fine in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as if it had been imposed by him, and remit the amount recovered to the officer concerned.

Training of cadets.

19. Subject to any reduction which may be ordered by the competent military authority persons liable to military training under section 6 but not to military service under section 7 shall be required to undergo training for sixteen days in each training year, in addition to the annual musketry course as laid down in the regulations for this class of enrolled persons.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See Rule 3*).

MILITARY AREAS.

(a) *General Areas.*

(N.B.—*These areas shall not be deemed to include any territories comprised in any railway area.*)

1. The Madras Presidency Area, namely, all districts of that Presidency other than those comprised in the Nilgiris and West Coast Areas, and the States of Sandur, Banganapalle and Pudukottai.

2. The Nilgiris and West Coast Area, namely, the districts of the Nilgiris, South Kanara, Malabar and Coimbatore, and the States of Travancore and Cochin and the enclaves of Anjengo and Tangasseri.

3. The Hyderabad Area, namely, the territories of the Hyderabad State including the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 522-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1913.

4. The Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Area, namely, the area within a radius of five miles from the Bangalore Station Church.

5. The Kolar Gold Fields Area, namely, the area within a radius of five miles from the Taylor Shaft of the Nundydroog Mine.

6. The Coorg and Mysore Area, namely, Coorg and the Mysore State, excluding the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station and the Kolar Gold Fields Areas.

7. The Bombay Presidency Area, namely, the Town and Island of Bombay and the Island of Salsette.

8. The Ahmedabad Area namely, the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, the Indian States within the political charge of the Commissioner of that Division, the States of Baroda and Cutch and the Kathiawar Agency.

9. The Poona Area, namely, the Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency, the Indian States within the political charge of the Commissioners of those Divisions and Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta States.

10 The Karachi Area, namely, Sind and the Khairpur State.

11. The Calcutta Area, namely, Calcutta and the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions excluding the Asansol Sub-division of the Burdwan district.

12. The Dacca Area, namely, the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions and the State of Hill Tipperah.

13. The Jalpaiguri Area, namely, the Rajshahi Division and the State of Cooch Behar.

14. The Gauhati Area, namely, the Assam Valley Districts Division, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District (including the Khasi Hill States), and the Sadiya and the Balipara Frontier Tracts.

15. The Silchar Area, namely, the Surma Valley and the Hill Districts Division, excluding the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District and the Khasi Hill States, but including the British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 533-I.B., dated the 12th March 1909.

16. The Bankipur Area, namely, the Patna, Muzaffarpore and Bhagalpur Divisions.

17. The Ranchi Area, namely, Chota Nagpur, the Asansol Sub-division of the Burdwan district and Orissa, including the Feudatory States.

18. The Lucknow Area, namely, Oudh and the Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, and the Benares State.

19. The Jhansi Area, namely, the Jhansi Division.

20. The Meerut Area, namely, the Rohilkhand, Kumaun, Meerut and Agra Divisions, and the States of Rampur and Tehri.

21. The Nowgong Area, namely, the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and Gwalior Agencies, and portions of the Administered Areas in Central India, namely the Cantonments of Nowgong, Agar and Guna, the Gwalior Residency Area, the Civil Lines of Nowgong and the Satna Agency.

22. The Mhow Area, namely, the rest of the Central India Agency, namely, the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch and Sehore and the Indore Residency Bazars.

23. The Ajmer Area, namely, Ajmer-Merwara, the Rajputana Agency, and the District of Abu as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2321-I. B., dated the 1st October 1917.

24. The Delhi Area, namely, the Delhi Province.

25. The Ambala Area, namely, the Ambala and Jullundur Divisions and the States of Patiala, Faridkot, Jind, Maler Kotla, Nabha, Kapurthala, Sirmoor, Suket, Mandi, Dujana, Kalsia, Loharu, Pataudi and the Simla Hill States.

26. The Lahore Area, namely, the Lahore and Multan Divisions and the Bahawalpur and Chamba States.

27. The Rawalpindi Area, namely, the Rawalpindi Division and the States of Kashmir and Jammu.

28. The Peshawar Area, namely, the North-West Frontier Province and Political Agency Areas.

29. The Quetta Area, namely, British Baluchistan and the Baluchistan Agency Territories.

30. The Nagpur Area, namely, the Central Provinces and Berar, and the Feudatory States in the Central Provinces.

31. The Rangoon Area, namely, the Divisions of Rangoon and Akyab and the Andaman Islands.

32. The Mandalay Area, namely, the Divisions of Mandalay and Sagaing.

(b) Railway Areas.

33. The East Indian Railway Area, namely, the East Indian Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

34. The Eastern Bengal Railway Area, namely, the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, the Bengal Dooars Railway, and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

35. The Assam-Bengal Railway Area, namely, the Assam-Bengal Railway, the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, the Jorhat State Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto

36. The Bengal and North-Western Railway Area, namely, the Bengal and North-Western Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

37. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Area, namely, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

38. The North-Western Railway Area, namely, the North-Western Railway, the Kalka-Simla Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

39. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Area, namely, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto

40. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Area, namely, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

41. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Area, namely, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

42. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Area, namely, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

43. The South Indian Railway Area, namely, the South Indian Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

44. The Burma Railway Area, namely, the Burma Railways and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

SCHEDULE II.

ENROLMENT FORM.

NOTES.—Names should be hand-printed.

No....................

Subject.	Particulars to be filled in by the person enrolling.
Name in full ... { Surname ... ... Christian Name.	
Present address, also permanent address if away from home.	
Date of birth	
Father's name and nationality	
If a naturalised British subject, date of naturalization	
Trade or profession to which apprenticed or trained ...	
Firm or company (if any) with which at present employed and designation of appointment therein ; or Government Department in which serving with designation of appointment therein.	
Present trade or profession (if with a firm or company, state department in which employed).	
Location of present employment	
Particulars of any military training or war service previous to enrolment.	
Particular branch, corps or unit (if any) for service in which enrolment is desired.	

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT BEFORE ENROLMENT.

1. Are you willing to be enrolled under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920?

2. Are you willing to undergo military training and to perform military service as specified in the Act?

3. Are you willing to serve until discharged as provided in the Act?

I solemnly declare that the entries made by me in this form and the answers I have made to the questions in this form are true and that no part of them is false, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Signature......................................

Certified that the applicant understands and agrees to the conditions of enrolment.

Signature of Enrolling Officer.......................

FORM OF OATH.

I......................................do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor, his heirs and successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in the Auxiliary Force, India, and that I will observe and obey all commands of any officers set over me even to the peril of my life, so help me God.

FORM OF AFFIRMATION.

I.................................. solemnly affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor, his heirs and successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in the Auxiliary Force, India, and that I will observe and obey all commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life.

Duly sworn/affirmed before me.

Signature of Attesting Officer..............

Designation..............

Date..................................

SCHEDULE III.

(*See rule 12.*)

Rank.	Pay.	Staff Pay. Rs. A. P.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	As for corresponding ranks in British units of the Regular Army*	13 5 4 per day.
Major		6 10 8 per day.
Captain		6 10 8 per day.
Lieutenant		3 5 4 per day.
Second-Lieutenant ...		3 5 4 per day.
Sergeant	... ...	4 0 0 per day.
Corporal or Bombardier ...	... ...	3 0 0 per day.
Private or Gunner ...	... ...	2 0 0 per day.

* In calculating pay on a monthly rate, pay for one day shall be deemed to be one-thirtieth of that rate.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Persian and Arabic Instructors.

Two fully qualified instructors are maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian and Arabic. The services of these Instructors may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

The Arabic Instructor is capable of giving instruction in *Turkish* as well.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.

Gulam Qadir ...	... Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
Jawala Parshad ...	... Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
Rahmat Khan ...	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

Mihruddin ...	... C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.

DALHOUSIE.

Sita Ram, Mehta ...	.. Mankote Barracke, Dalhousie.

FEROZEPORE.

Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	.. Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.

JHELUM.

Syed Aftab Ali ...	... Hindustani Instructor, Jhelum Cantonment, Punjab.

JULLUNDUR.

Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
Dharm Lal ...	... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ...	.. Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE.

*Abdul Huq	... English Teacher, Islamia High School, Bhati Gate, Lahore.
Abdur Rahman Ahmadi	... Head Clerk, No. 1, Base Depôt, Medical Stores, Lahore Cantonment.
Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P.	... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
Brahmanand, Aggarwal	... Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
Muhammad Din, 2999	... Pir Gilaman Street, Lahore.
Mohd. Ishaq ...	... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri	... Chunian District, Lahore.
Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
Waris Ali Khan "Waris"	... Central Training College, Lahore.

LUDHIANA.

Kishori Lall Jethi ...	... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
Amar Nath Yogi ...	... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.
Abdul Muid ...	... S/o S. M. Ahmad, Retired Ludhiana Municipality Head Clerk, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

Sultan Mohammad ...	... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	... House No. 634, Sudder Bazar, Multan.
Din Mohd. Khan "Talib" ...	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butchers' Street, Rawalpindi.

ROHTAK.

Mohammad Akeeluddin ...	... Fort, Rohtak.
Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SHAHPUR.

Bhag Singh, Vidwan ...	... Head Master, Khalsa Middle School, Chak 29 S. B., District Shahpur.

SIALKOT.

Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street.
Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

Abdul Latif ...	... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA: E. S. HARCOURT, MAJOR,

The 16th September 1920. *Offg. Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", EXTRAORDINARY, DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.**

NOTIFICATION.

POST OFFICE.

No. 6727.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1920.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall, with effect from the 4th October 1920, be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 122 of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders* the following shall be *substituted*, namely :—

"(2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely :—

For every sum of five shillings or fraction thereof ... Annas 6."

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1218 PGG—770—15-10-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1920.

No. 6551.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the weekly newspaper entitled "Soviet Russia" published in New York and of the newspaper entitled the "Daily Herald" published in London.

No. 6573.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the payment of import duty leviable under Parts III and IV of Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894

(VIII of 1894), the following agricultural implements when so constructed as to be worked by power, other than manual or animal, namely :—

Winnowers.	Ploughs.
Threshers	Cultivators.
Mowing and reaping machines.	Scarifiers.
Elevators.	Harrows.
Seed-crushers.	Clod-crushers.
Chaff-cutters.	Seed-drills.
Root-cutters.	Hay-tedders and rakes.

CUSTOM—WAR.

The 2nd October, 1920.

No. 6558.—The following Board of Trade List, dated the 1st September 1920, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,

BOARD OF TRADE,

GT. GEORGE STREET,

S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

1st September, 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued monthly. Exporters who desire to have a copy of each list posted to them can do so on payment at the rate of 2*d.* a copy per month, prepaid to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Stamps or Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Gt. George Street, S. W. 1.

LIST A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 1880.)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 1880.)

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Bacon and ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

(A) Bread.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 1879.)

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, page 1879.)

(A)*Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives. (*See*, however, page 1878.)

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, pages 1879.)

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A) Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. (*See*, however, page 1878.)

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.

(A) Explosives, except the following:—Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses, Dynamite, and Rex Powder.

(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 1879.)

(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.

(A) Salmon, tinned.

(A) Flax, raw.

Flour, *see* Wheat.

Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings. (*See also* page 1880.)

Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Fruit, preserved, the following:—

(*i*) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following:—
Pineapples.

(*ii*) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup except Cherries.

(*iii*) Fruit Pulp.

(*iv*) Jam and Marmalade.

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* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes. Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes. Maypole dyes.
Fairy dyes. Dainty dyes. Dol's household dyes.

(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine guns.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Linseed.
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit, preserved.
Meals, *see* Wheat.
(A) Meat, home produced, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horse-flesh, suet, and marrow fat.
(A) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
* Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry, dead, except imported from poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Seeds, *see* Linseed; Wheat.
(A) Semolina.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal, except wheat offals.
(A) Whisky.
(A) Yeast.

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited in all destinations except to destinations in France.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Apomorp Hydrochloride.
Bird seed.
Cake mixture.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened, in tins.
Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
Cotarnine Phthalate.
Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
Gloy.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
"Phosto" animal food.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bonâ fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bonâ fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

Open General Licence for Coal Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough, inclusive.	Captain H. E. Gilroy, Old Infermary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn, inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mercy ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. J. Melandri, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport, inclusive.	Mr. H. Bamber, Cory's Buildings, Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section.

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note overleaf).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note overleaf).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are :—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas' Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

Open General Licence for the export of aircraft, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:— "Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

Open General Licence for the export of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

Notes regarding export to certain countries.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to **Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia** (except **Dalmatia**), **Lettland (Latvia), Lithuania, Poland**.

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople" (or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post-Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Derestim, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W. 1.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DATED SIMLA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th September, 1920.

No. 121.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council may appoint ;

And whereas the said Act confers powers for the making of rules thereunder for regulating the course of business in the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly ; and for matters incidental and consequential thereto ;

And whereas it is necessary, for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act in respect of such Council and Assembly on such date as may hereafter be appointed, to make such rules prior to the date on which these provisions will be brought into operation ;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them with certain modifications and additions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the rule-making powers under the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Indian Legislative Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council. Short title and commencement.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Assembly" means the Legislative Assembly;

"Chamber" means a Chamber of the Indian Legislature;

"Council" means the Council of State;

"Finance Member" means the member of the Assembly appointed by the Governor General to perform the functions assigned to the Finance Member under these rules;

"Gazette" means the Gazette of India;

"member" means a member of either Chamber;

"member of the Government" means a member of the Governor General's Executive Council, and includes any member to whom such member may delegate any function assigned to him under these rules;

"resolution" means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest;

"standing order" means a standing order of either Chamber;

"Secretary" means the Secretary to either Chamber, and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.

Temporary Chairman of Legislative Assembly.

3. At the commencement of every Session, the President shall nominate from amongst the members of the Assembly a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Assembly in the absence of the President and Deputy President, when so requested by the President or, in his absence, by the Deputy President.

Power of persons presiding.

4. The Deputy President and any Chairman of the Assembly and any person appointed by the Governor General to preside over the Council in the absence of the President shall, when presiding over the Assembly or the Council, as the case may be, have the same powers as the President when so presiding, and all references to the President in these rules shall, in these circumstances, be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding.

Appointment of the Secretary.

5. The Secretary and such assistants of the Secretary as the Governor General considers to be necessary shall be appointed by order in writing by the Governor General and shall hold office during his pleasure.

Allotment of time for non-official business and precedence of business.

6. The Governor General, after considering the state of business of the Chamber, shall, at the commencement of each Session of that Chamber, allot as many days as are in his opinion compatible with the public interests for the business of non-official members in that Chamber, and may, from time to time during the Session, alter such allotment, and on these days such business shall have precedence. At all other times Government business shall have precedence.

Power to disallow questions.

7. The President may within the period of notice disallow any question or any part of a question on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governor General in Council, and, if he does so, the question or part of the question shall not be placed on the list of questions.

Subject-matter of questions.

8. (1) A question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognisance of the member to whom it is addressed.

Provided that no question shall be asked in regard to any of the following subjects, namely :—

(*i*) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Governor General in Council, with any foreign State ;

(*ii*) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief, or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief ; and

(*iii*) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) If any doubt arises whether any question is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) the Governor General shall decide the point and his decision shall be final.

9. In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State or a Local Government, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts. Questions regarding controversy between authorities.

10. Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given : Supplementary questions.

Provided that the President shall disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules as to the subject-matter of questions.

11. A motion for an adjournment of the business of either Chamber for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the President. Motions for adjournments.

12. The right to move the adjournment of either Chamber for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely :— Restrictions on power to make motion.

(*i*) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting ;

(*ii*) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence ;

(*iii*) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same Session ;

(*iv*) the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given ; and

(*v*) the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

13. In the case of the Council the presence of at least fifteen members, and in the case of the Assembly the presence of at least twenty-five members, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Council or of the Assembly for the exercise of its powers. Quorum.

14. The business of the Indian Legislature shall be transacted in English, provided that the President may permit any member unacquainted with English to address the Council in a vernacular. Language of the Indian Legislature.

15. (1) The President shall decide all points of order which may arise and his decision shall be final. Decision on points of order.

(2) Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the President, but in doing so shall confine himself to stating the point.

Irrelevance or repetition.

16. The President, after having called the attention of the Chamber to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Power to order withdrawal of member.

17. (1) The President shall preserve order and have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions on all points of order.

(2) He may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Chamber, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same Session, the President may direct the member to absent himself from the meetings of the Chamber for any period not longer than the remainder of the Session, and the member so directed shall absent himself accordingly.

(3) The President may, in the case of grave disorder arising in the Chamber, suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

Publication of Bills.

18. The Governor General may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bills.

19. (1) Any member, other than a member of the Government, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give notice of his intention, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons.

(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Government of India Act requires sanction, the member shall annex to the notice a copy of such sanction, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill is or is not a Bill which requires sanction under the Government of India Act, the question shall be referred to the Governor General, and his decision on the question shall be final.

(4) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be one month or, if the Governor General so directs, a further period not exceeding in all two months.

Publication.

20. As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette.

Effect of certification by Governor General.

21. If the Governor General certifies that a Bill or any clause of a Bill or any amendment to a Bill affects the safety or tranquillity of British India or any part thereof, and directs that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, all notices of motions in connection with the subject-matter of the certificate shall lapse, and if any such motion has not already been set down on the list of business it shall not be so set down. If any such motion has been set down on the list of business, the President shall, when the motion is reached, inform the Chamber of the Governor General's action, and the Chamber shall forthwith without debate proceed to the next item of business.

Power to disallow resolution.

22. (1) The Governor General may within the period of notice disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution, on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest, or on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governor General in Council, and, if he does so, the resolution or part of the resolution shall not be placed on the list of business.

(2) The Governor General may disallow on grounds as aforesaid any motion for adjournment under rule 11, notwithstanding the consent of the President,

and if he does so the adjournment shall not be permitted by the President and no further discussion of the motion shall take place.

23. (1) Every resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Governor General in Council, and no resolution shall be moved in regard to any of the following subjects, namely :— *Restrictions on subjects for discussion.*

(*i*) Any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Governor-General or the Governor-General in Council, with any foreign State ;

(*ii*) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief ; and

(*iii*) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) The decision of the Governor General on the point whether any resolution is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) shall be final.

24. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by either Chamber shall be forwarded to the Governor General in Council, but any such resolution shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Governor General in Council. *Copy to Government.*

25. Every Bill which has been passed by the originating Chamber shall be sent to the other Chamber, and copies of the Bill shall be laid on the table at the next following meeting of that Chamber. *Bills which have passed originating Chamber.*

26. At any time after copies have been laid on the table, any member acting on behalf of Government in the case of a Government Bill or, in any other case, any member may give notice of his intention to move that the Bill be taken into consideration. *Notice.*

27. On the day on which the motion is set down in the list of business which shall, unless the President otherwise directs, be not less than three days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that the Bill be taken into consideration. *Motion for consideration.*

28. On the day on which such motion is made or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle. *Discussion.*

29. Any member may (if the Bill has not already been referred to a Select Committee of the originating Chamber or to a Joint Committee of both Chambers, but not otherwise) move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and, if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee, and the standing orders regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Chamber shall then apply. *Reference to Select Committee.*

30. If the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is carried, the Bill shall be taken into consideration, and the provisions of the standing orders of the Chamber regarding consideration of amendments to Bills and the subsequent procedure in regard to the passing of Bills shall apply. *Consideration and passing.*

31. If the Bill is passed without amendment, and the originating Chamber is the Legislative Assembly, a massage shall be sent to the Legislative assembly intimating that the Council of State have agreed to the Bill without any amendments. If the originating Chamber is the Council of State, the Bill with a message to the effect that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the Bill without any amendments shall be sent to the Council of State. *Bills passed in either Chamber without amendment.*

32. If the Bill is passed with amendments, the Bill shall be returned with a message asking the concurrence of the originating Chamber to the amendments. *Bills passed in either Chamber with amendment.*

Return of amended Bills to originating Chamber.

33. When a Bill which has been amended in the other Chamber is returned to the originating Chamber, copies of the Bill shall be laid on the table at the next following meeting of that Chamber.

Appointment of time for consideration of amendments.

34. After an amended Bill has been laid on the table, any member acting on behalf of Government in the case of a Government Bill or, in any other case, any member after giving three days' notice, or with the consent of the President without notice, may move that the amendments be taken into consideration.

Procedure on consideration of amendment.

35. (1) If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the President shall put the amendments to the Chamber in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.

(2) Further amendments relevant to the subject-matter of the amendments made by the other Chamber may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill, unless it is consequential upon, or an alternative to, an amendment made by the other Chamber.

Procedure consequent on consideration of amendments.

36. (1) If the Chamber agrees to the amendments made by the other Chamber, a message intimating its agreement shall be sent to that Chamber.

(2) If the Chamber disagrees with the amendments made by the other Chamber or any of them, the Bill with a message intimating its disagreement shall be sent to that Chamber.

(3) If the Chamber agrees to the amendments or any of them with further amendments or proposes further amendments in place of amendments made by the other Chamber, the Bill as further amended with a message to that effect shall be sent to the other Chamber.

(4) The other Chamber may either agree to the Bill as originally passed in the originating Chamber or as further amended by that Chamber, as the case may be, or may return the Bill with a message that it insists on an amendment or amendments to which the originating Chamber has disagreed.

(5) If a Bill is returned with a message intimating that the other Chamber insists on amendments to which the originating Chamber is unable to agree, that Chamber may either—

(i) report the fact of the disagreement to the Governor General, or

(ii) allow the Bill to lapse.

Convening of joint sitting.

37. A joint sitting of both Chambers shall be convened by the Governor General by notification in the Gazette.

President and procedure.

38. The President of the Council shall preside at a joint sitting and the procedure of the Council shall, so far as practicable, apply.

Effect of joint sitting.

39. The members present at a joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the Bill as last proposed by the originating Chamber and upon amendments, if any, which have been made therein by one Chamber and not agreed to by the other, and any such amendments which are affirmed by a majority of the total members of the Council and the Assembly present at such sitting shall be taken to have been carried; and if the Bill with the amendments, if any, is affirmed by a majority of the members of the Council and the Assembly present at such sitting, it shall be deemed to have been duly passed by both Chambers.

Conferences.

40. (1) If both Chambers agree to a meeting of members for the purpose of discussing a difference of opinion which has arisen between the two Chambers a conference shall be held.

(2) At a Conference each Chamber shall be represented by an equal number of members.

(3) The Conference shall determine its own procedure.

(4) The time and place of the Conference shall be fixed by the President of the Council.

41. Messages between one Chamber and the other Chamber shall be conveyed by the Secretary of the one Chamber to the Secretary of the other, or in such other manner as the Chambers may agree. **Messages.**

42. (1) If a resolution is passed in the originating Chamber recommending that a Bill should be committed to a joint committee of both Chambers a message shall be sent to the other Chamber to inform it of the resolution and to desire its concurrence in the resolution. **Joint committees.**

(2) If the other Chamber agrees, a motion shall be made in each Chamber nominating the members of that Chamber who are to serve on the Committee. On a joint committee equal numbers of members of each Chamber must be nominated.

(3) The Chairman of the committee shall be elected by the committee. He shall have only a single vote, and, if the votes are equal, the question shall be decided in the negative.

(4) The time and place of the meeting of the Committee shall be fixed by the President of the Council.

43. A statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor-General in Council (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget") shall be presented to each Chamber on such day or days as the Governor-General may appoint. **The Budget.**

44. (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department of the Government, provided that the Finance Member may in his discretion include in one demand grants proposed for two or more Departments, or make a demand in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under particular Departments. **Demands for grants.**

(2) Each demand shall contain, first, a statement of the total grant proposed, and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.

(3) Subject to these rules the Budget shall be presented in such a form as the Finance Member may consider best fitted for its consideration by the Assembly.

45. The Budget shall be dealt with by the Assembly in two stages, namely— **Stages of the Budget debate.**

(*i*) a general discussion; and

(*ii*) the voting of demands for grants.

46. (1) On a day to be appointed by the Governor-General, subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Governor-General may allot for this purpose, the Assembly shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Assembly. **General discussion.**

(2) The Finance Member shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.

(3) The President may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches.

47. (1) Not more than fifteen days shall be allotted by the Governor-General for the discussion of the demands of the Governor-General in Council for grants. **Voting of grants.**

(2) Of the days so allotted, not more than two days shall be allotted by the Governor-General to the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time for discussion is reached the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion.

(3) On the last day of the allotted days, at five o'clock, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.

Motions at this stage.

48. (1) No motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor-General communicated to the Assembly.

(2) Motions may be moved at this stage to omit or reduce any grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.

(3) When several motions relating to the same demand are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.

Excess grants.

49. When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of the Assembly is necessary during any financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Assembly by the Finance Member and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Assembly as if it were a demand for a grant.

Supplementary or additional grants.

50. (1) An estimate shall be presented to the Assembly for a supplementary or additional grant when—

(*i*) the amount voted in the Budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or

(*ii*) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Assembly is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the Budget for that year.

(2) Supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way by the Assembly as if they were demands for grants.

Constitution of Committee on Public Accounts.

51. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation accounts of the Governor-General in Council and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to the Committee.

(2) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of not more than twelve members, including the Chairman, of whom not less than two-thirds shall be elected by the non-official members of the Assembly according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote. The remaining members shall be nominated by the Governor-General.

(3) The Finance Member shall be Chairman of the Committee, and, in the case of an equality of votes on any matter, shall have a second or casting vote.

Control of Committee on Public Accounts.

52. (1) In scrutinising the audit and appropriation accounts of the Governor-General in Council, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself that the money voted by the Assembly has been spent within the scope of the demand granted by the Assembly.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the Assembly—

(*i*) every re-appropriation from one grant to another grant;

(*ii*) every re-appropriation within a grant which is not made in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Finance Department; and

(*iii*) all expenditure which the Finance Department has requested should be brought to the notice of the Assembly.

No 126.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council may appoint;

And whereas the said Act confers powers for the making of rules thereunder for regulating the course of business in the Legislative Council of the Governor of the Punjab; and for matters incidental and consequential thereto;

And whereas it is necessary for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act in respect of such Council on such date as may hereafter be appointed to make such rules prior to the date on which these provisions will be brought into operation;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them with certain modifications and additions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the rule-making powers under the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Punjab Legislative Council Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council.

Definition.

2. In these rules—

"Council" means the Legislative Council of the Governor of the Punjab;

"Finance Member" means the member of the Council appointed by the Governor to perform the functions of the Finance Member under these rules;

"Gazette" means the *Punjab Government Gazette*;

"Member" means a member of the Council;

"Member of the Government" means a member of the Executive Council or a minister, and includes any member to whom such member may delegate any function assigned to him under these rules;

"Resolution" means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest;

"Standing Order" means a Standing Order of the Council; and

"Secretary" means a Secretary to the Council, and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.

Temporary Chairman.

3. At the commencement of every Session, the President shall nominate from amongst the members of the Council a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Council in the absence of the President and Deputy President, when so requested by the President or, in his absence, by the Deputy President.

Powers of persons presiding.

4. The Deputy President and any Chairman of the Council shall, when presiding over the Council, have the same powers as the President when so presiding, and all references to the President in the rules and standing orders shall, in these circumstances, be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding.

Appointment of the Secretary.

5. The Secretary and such assistants of the Secretary as the Governor considers to be necessary shall be appointed by order in writing by the Governor and shall hold office during his pleasure.

Allotment of time for non-official business and precedence of business.

6. The Governor, after considering the state of business of the Council, shall, at the commencement of each Session, allot as many days as are in his opinion compatible with the public interests for the business of non-official members in the Council, and may from time to time during the Session alter such allotment, and on these days such business shall have precedence. At all other times Government business shall have precedence.

Power to disallow questions.

7. The President may within the period of notice disallow any question or any part of a question on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government, and, if he does so, the question or part of the question shall not be placed on the list of questions.

Subject-matter of questions.

8. (1) A question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognisance of the member to whom it is addressed:

Provided that no question shall be asked in regard to any of the following subjects, namely :—

(*i*) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Government of India, or of the Governor or the Governor in Council, with any foreign State ;

(*ii*) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief ; and

(*iii*) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) If any doubt arises whether any question is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1), the Governor shall decide the point and his decision shall be final.

Questions regarding controversy with higher authorities.

9. In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State and the Local Government, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts.

Supplementary questions.

10. Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given :

Provided that the President shall disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules as to the subject-matter of questions.

Motions for adjournments.

11. A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the President.

Restrictions on power to make motion.

12. The right to move the adjournment of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely :—

(*i*) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting ;

(*ii*) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence ;

(*iii*) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same Session ;

(*iv*) the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given ; and

(*v*) the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

Quorum.

13. The presence of at least fifteen members shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Council for the exercise of its powers.

Language of the Council.

14. The business of the Council shall be transacted in English, but any member who is not fluent in English may address the Council in any recognised

vernacular of the Province, provided that the President may call on any member to speak in any language in which he is known to be proficient.

15. (1) The President shall decide all points of order which may arise, and his decision shall be final. Decision on points of order.

(2) Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the President, but in doing so shall confine himself to stating the point.

16. The President, after having called the attention of the Council to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech. Irrelevance or repetition.

17. (1) The President shall preserve order and have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions on all points of order. Power to order withdrawal of member.

(2) He may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same Session, the President may direct the member to absent himself from the meetings of the Council for any period not longer than the remainder of the Session, and the member so directed shall absent himself accordingly.

(3) The President may in the case of grave disorder arising in the Council suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

18. The Governor may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again. Publication of Bills.

19. (1) Any member, other than a member of the Government, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give notice of his intention, and shall together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons. Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bills.

(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Government of India Act requires sanction the member shall annex to the notice a copy of such sanction, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill is or is not a Bill which requires sanction under the Government of India Act, the question shall be referred to the authority which would have power to grant the sanction if it were necessary, and the decision of that authority on the question shall be final.

(4) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be as follows, namely :—

(a) if the Bill relates to a transferred subject—fifteen days;

(b) if the Bill relates to a reserved subject—one month or, if the Governor so directs a further period not exceeding in all two months.

20. As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette. Publication.

21. If the Governor certifies that a Bill or any clause of a Bill or any amendment to a Bill affects the safety or tranquillity of a Province or any part thereof, and directs that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, all notices of motions in connection with the subject-matter of the certificate shall lapse, and if any such motion has not already been set down in the list of business, it shall not be so set down. If any such motion has been set down on the list of business, the President shall, when the motion is reached, inform the Council of the Governor's action, and the Council shall forthwith without debate proceed to the next item of business. Effect of certification by Governor.

22. (1) The Governor may within the period of notice disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution, on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public Power to disallow resolutions.

interest, or on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government, and if he does so the resolution or part of the resolution shall not be placed on the list of business.

(2) The Governor may disallow on grounds as aforesaid any motion for adjournment under rule 11, notwithstanding the consent of President, and if he does so the adjournment shall not be permitted by the President and no further discussion of the motion shall take place.

Restrictions on subjects for discussion.

23. (1) Every resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government, and no resolution shall be moved in regard to any of the following subjects, namely :—

(*i*) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Government of India, or of the Governor or the Governor in Council, with any foreign State;

(*ii*) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief; and

(*iii*) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) The decision of the Governor on the point whether any resolution is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) shall be final.

Copy to Government.

24. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the Council shall be forwarded to the Government, but any such resolution shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Government.

The Budget.

25. A statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Province (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget") shall be presented to the Council on such day as the Governor may appoint.

Demands for grants.

26. (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department of the Government, provided that the Finance Member may in his discretion include in one demand grants proposed for two or more Departments, or make a demand in respect of expenditure, such as Finance Relief and Insurance and Interest, which cannot readily be classified under particular Departments. Demands affecting reserved and transferred subjects shall, so far as may be possible, be kept distinct.

(2) Each demand shall contain, first, a statement of the total grant proposed, and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.

(3) Subject to these rules, the Budget shall be presented in such a form as the Finance Member may consider best fitted for its consideration by the Council.

Stages of the Budget debate.

27. The Budget shall be dealt with by the Council in two stages, namely :—

(*i*) a general discussion ; and

(*ii*) the voting of demands for grants.

General discussions.

28. (1) On a day to be appointed by the Governor subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Governor may allot for this purpose, the Council shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Council.

(2) The Finance Member shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.

(3) The President may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.

Voting of grants.

29. (1) Not more than twelve days shall be allotted by the Governor for the discussion of the demands of the Local Government for grants.

(2) Of the days so allotted, not more than two days shall be allotted by the Governor to the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time for discussion

is reached, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion.

(3) On the last day of the alloted days at 5 o'clock, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.

Motions at this stage.

30. (1) No motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor communicated to the Council.

(2) Motions may be moved at this stage to omit or reduce any grant or any item in a grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.

(3) When several motions relating to the same demand are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.

(4) No motion shall be made for the reduction of a grant as a whole until all motions for the omission or reduction of definite items within that grant have been discussed.

Excess grants.

31. When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of Council is necessary during any financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Council by the Finance Member and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if it were a demand for a grant.

Supplementary or additional grants.

32. (1) An estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or additional grant when—

(i) the amount voted in the Budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or—

(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the Budget for that year.

(2) Supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if they were demands for grants.

Constitution of Committee on Public Accounts.

33. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation accounts of the Province and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to the Committee.

(2) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of such number or members as the Governor may direct, of whom not less than two-thirds shall be elected by the non-official members of the Council according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote. The remaining members shall be nominated by the Governor.

(3) The Finance Member shall be Chairman of the Committee, and, in the case of an equality of votes on any matter, shall have a second or casting vote.

Control of Committee on Public Accounts.

34. (1) In scrutinising the audit and appropriation accounts of the Province, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself that the money voted by the Council has been spent within the scope of the demand granted by the Council.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the Council—

(i) every re-opprapriation from one grant to another grant ;

(ii) every re-appropriation within a grant which is not made in accordance with the rules regulating the functions of the Finance Department, or which has the effect of increasing the expenditure on an item the provision for which has been specifically reduced by a vote of the Council ;

(iii) all expenditure which the Finance Department has requested should be brought to the notice of the Council.

No. 127.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council may appoint;

And whereas the said Act confers power for the making of rules thereunder for regulating the course of business in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa; and for matters incidental and consequential thereto;

And whereas it is necessary for the purpose of bringing into operations the provision of the said Act is respect of such Council on such date as may hereafter be appointed to make such rules prior to the date on which these provisions will be brought into operation;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them with certain modifications and additions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the rule-making powers under the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council.

Definitions.

2. In these rules—

"Council" means the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa;

"Finance Member" means the member of the Council appointed by the Governor to perform the functions of the Finance Member under these rules;

"Gazette" means the Bihar and Orissa Gazette.

"member" means a member of the Council;

"member of the Government" means a member of the Executive Council or a minister, and includes any member to whom such member may delegate any function assigned to him under these rules;

"resolution" means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest;

"standing order" means a standing order of the Council; and

"Secretary" means a Secretary to the Council, and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.

Chairmen.

3. At the commencement of every Session, the President shall nominate from amongst the members of the Council a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Council in the absence of the President and Deputy President, when so requested by the President or, in his absence, by the Deputy President.

Power of persons presiding.

4. The Deputy President and any Chairman of the Council shall, when presiding over the Council, have the same powers as the President when so presiding, and all references to the President in the rules and standing orders shall, in these circumstances, be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding.

Appointment of the Secretary.

5. The Secretary and such assistants of the Secretary as the Governor considers to be necessary shall be appointed by order in writing by the Governor and shall hold office during his pleasure.

6. The Governor, after considering the state of business of the Council, shall, at the commencement of each Session, allot as many days as are in his opinion compatible with the public interests for the business of non-official members in the Council, and may from time to time during the Session alter such allotment, and on these days such business shall have precedence. At all other times Government business shall have precedence. Allotment of time for non-official business and precedence of business.

7. The President may within the period of notice disallow any question or any part of a question on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government, and, if he does so, the question or part of the question shall not be placed on the list of questions. Power to disallow questions.

8. (1) A question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognisance of the member to whom it is addressed: Subject matter of questions.

Provided that no question shall be asked in regard to any of the following subjects, namely :—

(i) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Government of India, or of the Governor or the Governor in Council, with any foreign State;

(ii) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief; and

(iii) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) If any doubt arises whether any question is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1), the Governor shall decide the point and his decision shall be final.

9. In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State and the Local Government, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts. Questions regarding controversy with higher authorities.

10. Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given: Supplementary questions.

Provided that the President shall disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules as to the subject-matter of questions.

11. A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the President. Motions for adjournments.

12. The right to move the adjournment of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely :— Restrictions on power to make motion.

(i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;

(ii) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;

(iii) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same Session;

(iv) the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given; and

(v) the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

13. The presence of at least twenty-five members shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Council for the exercise of its powers. Quorum.

Language of the Council.

14. The business of the Council shall be transacted in English, but any member who is not fluent in English may address the Council in any recognised vernacular of the Province, provided that the President may call on any member to speak in any language in which he is known to be proficient.

Decision on points of order.

15. (1) The President shall decide all points of order which may arise, and his decision shall be final.

(2) Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the President, but in doing so shall confine himself to stating the point.

Irrelevance or repetition.

16. The President, after having called the attention of the Council to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Power to order withdrawal of member.

17. (1) The President shall preserve order and have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions on all points of order.

(2) He may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same Session, the President may direct the member to absent himself from the meetings of the Council for any period not longer than the remainder of the Session, and the member so directed shall absent himself accordingly.

(3) The President may in the case of grave disorder arising in the Council suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

Publication of Bills.

18. The Governor may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

Notice of motion for leave to introduce Bills.

19. (1) Any member, other than a member of the Government, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give notice of his intention, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons.

(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Government of India Act requires sanction, the member shall annex to the notice a copy of such sanction, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill is or is not a Bill which requires sanction under the Government of India Act, the question shall be referred to the authority which would have power to grant the sanction if it were necessary, and the decision of that authority on the question shall be final.

(4) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be as follows, namely :—

(a) if the Bill relates to a transferred subject—fifteen days ;

(b) if the Bill relates to a reserved subject—one month or, if the Governor so directs, a further period not exceeding in all two months.

Publication.

20. As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette.

Effect of certification by Governor.

21. If the Governor certifies that a Bill or any clause of a Bill or any amendment to a Bill affects the safety or tranquillity of a Province or any part thereof, and directs that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, all notices of motions in connection with the subject-matter of the certificate shall lapse, and if any such motion has not already been set down on the list of business it shall not be so set down. If any such motion has been set down on the list of business, the President shall, when the motion is reached, inform the Council of the Governor's action, and the Council shall forthwith without debate proceed to the next item of business.

22. (1) The Governor may within the period of notice disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution, on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest, or on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government, and if he does so the resolution or part of the resolution shall not be placed on the list of business. Power to disallow resolutions.

(2) The Governor may disallow on grounds as aforesaid any motion for adjournment under rule 11, notwithstanding the consent of the President, and if he does so the adjournment shall not be permitted by the President and no further discussion of the motion shall take place.

23. (1) Every resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government, and no resolution shall be moved in regard to any of the following subjects, namely :— Restrictions on subjects for discussion.

(*i*) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Government of India, or of the Governor or the Governor in Council, with any foreign State ;

(*ii*) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief ; and

(*iii*) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) The decision of the Governor on the point whether any resolution is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) shall be final.

24. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the Council shall be forwarded to the Government, but any such resolution shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Government. Copy to Government.

25. A statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Province (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget") shall be presented to the Council on such day as the Governor may appoint. The Budget.

26. (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department of the Government, provided that the Finance Member may in his discretion include in one demand grants proposed for two or more Departments, or make a demand in respect of expenditure, such as Famine Relief and Insurance and Interest, which cannot readily be classified under particular Departments. Demands affecting reserved and transferred subjects shall, so far as may be possible, be kept distinct. Demands for grants.

(2) Each demand shall contain, first, a statement of the total grant proposed, and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.

(3) Subject to these rules, the Budget shall be presented in such a form as the Finance Member may consider best fitted for its consideration by the Council.

27. The Budget shall be dealt with by the Council in two statges, namely :— Stages of the Budget debate.

(*i*) a general discussion ; and

(*ii*) the voting of demands for grants.

28. (1) On a day to be appointed by the Governor subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Governor may allot for this purpose, the Council shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Council. General discussions.

(2) The Finance Member shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.

(3) The President may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.

29. (1) Not more than twelve days shall be allotted by the Governor for the discussion of the demands of the Local Government for grants. Voting of grants.

(2) Of the days so allotted, not more than two days shall be allotted by the Governor to the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time for discussion is reached, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion.

(3) On the last day of the allotted days at 5 o'clock, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.

Motions at this stage. 30 (1) No motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor communicated to the Council.

(2) Motions may be moved at this stage to omit or reduce any grant or any item in grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.

(3) When several motions relating to the same demand are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.

(4) No motion shall be made for the reduction of a grant as a whole until all motions for the omission or reduction of definite items within that grant have been discussed.

Excess grants. 31. When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of Council is necessary during any financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Council by the Finance Member and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if it were a demand for a grant.

Supplementary or additional grants. 32. (1) An estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or additional grant when—

(i) the amount voted in the Budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or

(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the Budget for that year.

(2) Supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if they were demands for grants.

Constitution of Committee on Public Accounts. 33. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation accounts of the Province and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to the Committee.

(2) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of such number of members as the Governor may direct, of whom not less than two-thirds shall be elected by the non-official members of the Council according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote. The remaining members shall be nominated by the Governor.

(3) The Finance Member shall be Chairman of the Committee, and, in the case of an equality of votes on any matter, shall have a second or casting vote.

Control of Committee on Public Accounts. 34. (1) In scrutinising the audit and appropriation accounts of the Province, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself that the money voted by the Council has been spent within the scope of the demand granted by the Council.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the Council—

(i) every re-appropriation from one grant to another grant ;

(ii) every re-appropriation within a grant which is not made in accordance with the rules regulating the functions of the Finance Department, or which has the effect of increasing the expenditure on an item the provision for which has been specifically reduced by a vote of the Council ; and

(iii) all expenditure which the Finance Department has requested should be brought to the notice of the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, September 24, 1920.

No. 879-F.— *CORRIGENDUM* :—The following corrections in the Government of India, Reforms Office Notification No. 767-F., dated July 27, 1920, are published for general information :—

1. *Council of State Electoral Rules :—*

(*i*) in rule 6 (1), *for* "situated", wherever it occurs *read* "situate ;"

(*ii*) in the last paragraph of rule 13 :—

(*a*) omit "notwithstanding anything in these rules," "means of" and "to that end ;"

(*b*) *for* "Council" *read* "Council of State ;"

(*c*) *for* "for any plural member constituencies introduce" *read* "introduce for any plural member constituencies" ; and

(*d*) *for* "that purpose" *read* "the purpose; "

(*iii*) in rule 16 (1), *for* "by a writing" *read* "in a writing ;"

(*iv*) in rule 18 (1) (*b*), *for* "description" *read* "descriptions ;"

(*v*) in paragraph 5 (*b*) of Part III of Schedule II, *for* "during" *read* "in" ; and

(*vi*) in the Explanation to paragraph 5 of Part V of Schedule II, *for* "a person" *read* "any person."

2. *Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules :—*

(*i*) in rule 6 (1), *for* "Delhi" *read* "the Delhi constituency ;"

(*ii*) in the last paragraph of rule 13 :—

(*a*) omit "notwithstanding anything in these rules", "means of" and "to that end ;"

(*b*) *for* "Assembly" *read* "Legislative Assembly ;"

(*c*) *for* "for any plural member constituencies introduce" *read* "introduce for any plural member constituencies ;" and

(*d*) *for* "that purpose" *read* "the purpose; "

(*iii*) in rule 16 (1), *for* "by a writing" *read* "in a writing ;"

(*iv*) in rule 18 (1) (*b*) *for* "description" *read* "descriptions;"

(*v*) in Part V of Schedule II :—

(*a*) in the Explanation to paragraph 5 *for* "a person" *read* "any person ;" and

(*b*) in the marginal title of paragraph 6 *for* "Constituencies" *read* "Constituency ;"

(*vi*) *before* paragraph 5 of Part VI of Schedule II, *insert* the heading "Special constituency" ;

(*vii*) in Part X of Schedule II:—

(*a*) in paragraph 2, *for* the words "family dwelling house", in both places where they occur, *read* "residential house;"

(*b*) *for* the marginal title to paragraph 5, *substitute* 'The constituency"; and

(*c*) in clause (*d*) of paragraph 5, *after* "Crown land" *insert* "in the constituency."

3. *Madras Electoral Rules* :—

(*i*) in rule 7 (1)—

(*a*) *for* "any constituency" *read* "a constituency"; and

(*b*) in the second proviso, *omit* "in respect of;"

(*ii*) in rule 11 (2), *for* "on or after" *read* "on or before;"

(*iii*) in rule 12 (5), *for* "provided that" *read* "but;"

(*iv*) in rule 14 (2), *for* "such choice" *read* "the choice;"

(*v*) in rule 16 (1), *for* "by a writing" *read* "in a writing;"

(*vi*) in rule 18 (1) (*b*), *for* "description" *read* "descriptions;"

(*vii*) in rule 20 (3), *for* "of Commissioners" *read* "of the Commissioners;"

(*viii*) in rules 24 (1) and 25 (2), *for* "the notification" *read* "such notification;"

(*ix*) in rule 45 (*a*), *for* "connivance" *read* "the connivance;"

(*x*) in Schedule II :—

(*a*) in paragraph 3, *for* "a person" *read* "every person"; and

(*b*) in paragraph 5 (*b*), *for* "any" *read* "one"; and

(*xi*) in paragraph 2 (1) of Part I of Schedule IV, *for* "connivance of a candidate" *read* "connivance of the candidate."

4. *Bombay Electoral Rules* :—

(*i*) in rule 16 (1), *for* "by a writing" *read* "in a writing;"

(*ii*) in rule 18 (1) (*b*), *for* "description" *read* "descriptions"; and

(*iii*) in paragraph 2 (1) of Part I of Schedule IV, *for* "connivance of a candidate" *read* "connivance of the candidate."

5. *Bengal Electoral Rules* :—

(*i*) in rule 16 (1), *for* "by a writing" *read* "in a writing;"

(*ii*) in rule 18 (1) (*b*), *for* "description" *read* "descriptions;"

(*iii*) in Schedule I—

(*a*) in the first column, for the entry "24-Parganas Municipal North (Muhammadan)" *read* "Barrackpore Municipal (Muhammadan)", and for the entry "24-Parganas Municipal (South) Muhammadan" *read* "24-Parganas Municipal Muhammadan", and

(*b*) in the third column, at the end of the entry relating to the Dacca East Rural (Muhammadan) constituency, *insert* "excluding the Dacca Municipality"; and

(*iv*) in paragraph 2 (1) of Part I of Schedule IV, *for* "connivance of a candidate" *read* "connivance of the candidate."

6. *United Provinces Electoral Rules* :—

(*i*) in rule 12 (5), *for* "provided that" *read* "but;"

(*ii*) in rule 16 (1), *for* "by a writing" *read* "in a writing;"

(*iii*) in rule 18 (1) (*b*), *for* "description" *read* "descriptions;"

(*iv*) in Schedule II—

(*a*) in paragraph 1 *for* " For the purposes of this Schedule " *read* " In this Schedule " ; and

(*b*) in paragraph 12 (*a*) (*ii*), *for* " on behalf " *read* " on behalf of "; and

(*v*) in paragraph 2 (1) of Part I of Schedule IV, *for* " connivance of a candidate " *read* " connivance of the candidate."

7. *Punjab Electoral Rules*—

(*i*) in rule 16 (1), *for* " by a writing " *read* " in a writing ; "

(*ii*) in rule 18 (1) (*b*), *for* " description " *read* " descriptions ; "

(*iii*) in rule 20 (3), *for* " of Commissioners " *read* " of the Commissioners ; "

(*iv*) in Schedule I—

(*a*) in the first column to the entries " Central Towns (non-Muhammadan)" and " Central Towns (Muhammadan) " *prefix* " East and West " ; and

(*b*) in the third column, in the entry relating to the Sikh Urban Constituency, after " Hissar " *insert* " Sirsa , "

( ) in the explanation to paragraph 5 of Part V of Schedule II, for " a person " *read* " any person " ; and

(*vi*) in paragraph 2 (1) of Part I of Schedule IV, *for* " connivance of a candidate " *read* " connivance of the candidate."

8. *Bihar and Orissa Electoral Rules* :—

(*i*) in rule 16 (1), *for* " by a writing " *read* " in a writing ; "

(*ii*) in rule 18 (1) (*b*), *for* " description " *read* " descriptions " ; and

(*iii*) in paragraph 2 (1), of Part I of Schedule IV *for* " connivance of a candidate " *read* " connivance of the candidate."

9. *Central Provinces Electoral Rules*—

(*i*) in rule 3 (*c*) (*ii*), *omit* " such " and " as are ";

(*ii*) in rule 12 (5) *for* " provided that " *read* " but ";

(*iii*) in rule 16 (1), *for* " by a writing " *read* " in a writing " ;

(*iv*) in rule 18 (1) (*b*), *for* " description " *read* " descriptions " ;

(*v*) at the end of clause (*a*) of Part III of Schedule I, *insert* " and " ;

(*vi*) in Schedule II in the margin against paragraph 3 *insert* " Joint Families " and

(*vii*) in paragraph 2 (1) of Part I of Schedule IV *for* " connivance of a candidate " *read* " connivance of the candidate."

10. *Assam Electoral Rules* :—

(*i*) in rule 7 (1)—

(*a*) *for* " any constituency " *read* " a constituency ", and

(*b*) in the second proviso, *omit* " in respect of ; "

(*ii*) in rule 12 (5), *for* " provided that " *read* " but ; "

(*iii*) in rule 14 (2) *for* " such choice " *read* " the choice ; "

(*iv*) in rule 16 (1), *for* " by a writing " *read* " in a writing ; "

(*v*) in rule 18 (1) (*b*), *for* " description " *read* " descriptions ; "

(*vi*) in rule 24 (1), *for* " the notification " *read* " such notification ; "

(*vii*) for rule 41 *substitute* " When at an inquiry into an election petition the Commissioners so order, such officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf shall attend and take such part therein as they may direct " ; and

(*viii*) in paragraph 2 (1), Part I of Schedule IV, *for* "connivance of a candidate" *read* "connivance of the candidate".

No. 880 F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 72A and 129A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Electoral Rules for provincial Legislative Councils published with the Government of India, Reforms Office, Notification No. 767-F., dated July 27, 1920, namely :—

1. (*a*) in clause (*iii*) (*d*) of Rule 8 (1) of the Madras Electoral Rules, and
(*b*) in clause (*iii*) (*c*) of Rule 8 (1) of the Bombay Electoral Rules, and
(*c*) in clause (*iii*) (*f*) of Rule 8 (1) of the Bengal Electoral Rules, and
(*d*) in clause (*iii*) (*d*) of Rule 8 (1) of the United Provinces Electoral Rules, and
(*e*) in clause (*iii*) (*d*) of Rule 8 (1) of the Punjab Electoral Rules, and
(*f*) in clause (*iii*) (*c*) of Rule 8 (1) of the Bihar and Orissa Electoral Rules, and
(*g*) in clause (*iii*) (*d*) of Rule 8 (1) of the Central Provinces Electoral Rules, and

(*h*) in clause (*iii*) (*e*) of Rule 8 (1) of the Assam Electoral Rules,
for the words "receipt of a military pension" the words "military service" shall be substituted.

2. For clause (*b*) of Rule 6 (1) of the Bombay Electoral Rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(*b*) "he has, for the period of six months immediately preceding the last date fixed for the nomination of candidates in the constituency, resided in the constituency or in a district any part of which is included in the constituency."

No. 881-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 64 and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Council of State Electoral Rules published with the Government of India, Reforms Office, Notification No. 767-F., dated July 27, 1920, namely :—

In paragraph 2 of Part IX of Schedule II to the said rules, for the words "is a member of that Chamber" the words "has a place of residence in Burma and is a Chamber Member of that Chamber or a person entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of Chamber membership on behalf of and in the name of any firm, company, or other corporation" shall be substituted.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PORT BLAIR.

Simla, the 8th October, 1920.

No. 477.—The services of Major J. H. Murray, C.I.E., I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 27th November 1920, for employment in the Jail Department.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th October, 1920.

No. 3846-Est.-A.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Tate, Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 25th September 1920.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th October, 1920.

No. 2058-G.—The following Order of His Majesty in Council is published for general information :—

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

THE 11TH DAY OF MARCH, 1920.

Present,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.	LORD SOMERLEYTON.
LORD CHAMBERLAIN.	SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

Whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction in China :

And whereas it is desirable to make further provision for the exercise of such jurisdiction within the Consular District of Kashgar :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise, in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

PART I.—*Preliminary and General.*

1. This Order is divided into parts, as follows :—

Parts.	Subject.	Articles.
I	Preliminary and General	1-7
II	Application of Law of British India and of the United Kingdom	8-10
III	Criminal Matters	11-32
IV	Civil Matters	33-41
V	Foreign Subjects and Tribunals	42-47
VI	Registration	48-52
VII	Miscellaneous Provisions	53-71

2. The limits of this Order are the Consular District of Kashgar, *viz.*, the New Dominion and Kobdo.

3. In the construction of this Order the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say :—

"Administration" means letters of administration, including the same with will annexed or granted for special or limited purposes or limited duration.

"British Possession" means any part of His Majesty's dominions exclusive of the United Kingdom.

"British subject" includes a British-protected person, that is to say, a person who either (*a*) is a native of any Protectorate of His Majesty, or (*b*) by virtue of section 15 of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise enjoys His Majesty's protection within the limits of this Order. It also includes the children but not the grand-children of such persons born within the limits of the Order.

"High Court" means the High Court of the Punjab.

"China" means the territories of the Republic of China, including Kashgar.

"China beyond the limits of this Order" means the territories of the Republic of China, so far as not included within the limits of this Order.

"Chinese or foreign Court," or "Chinese or foreign Tribunal," means a Court or Tribunal of the Government of China, or of any foreign State in amity with His Majesty, and exercising lawful jurisdiction in China, and includes every member or officer of such a Court or Tribunal.

"Consul-General" means the person for the time being holding the office of His Majesty's Consul-General at Kashgar, and includes a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Secretary of State, as or for such Consul-General.

"Consular seal" means the official seal of the Consul-General.

"The Court" means the Court held by the Consul-General under the provisions of this Order.

"Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with His Majesty, including China.

"Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

"Kashgar" includes all places within the limits of this Order.

"Month" means calendar month.

"Oath" or "Affidavit" includes affirmation or declaration.

"Offence" means any act or omission punishable by a Criminal Court.

"Person" includes corporation.

"Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"The Treasury" means the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, or any two of them.

"Treaty" includes any Capitulations, Convention, Agreement, or arrangement, made by or on behalf of His Majesty with any State or Government, King, Chief, people, or tribe, or to the benefit of which His Majesty has succeeded, whether the Government of China is a party thereto or not.

"Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.

Expressions used in any enactments applied within the limits of this Order, or in any Rules, Regulations, or Orders made under this Order, shall, unless a contrary intention appears, have the same respective meanings in this Order.

4.—(1) In this Order words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to the feminine, as the case may require.

(2) Where this Order confers any power or imposes any duty, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(3) Where this Order confers a power, or imposes a duty on, or with respect to, a holder of an office, as such, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by, or with respect to, the holder for the time being of the office or the person temporarily acting for the holder.

(4) Where this Order confers a power to make any Rules, Regulations, or Orders, the power shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like consent and conditions, if any, to rescind, revoke, vary, or amend the Rules, Regulations, or Orders.

(5) This Article shall apply to the construction of any Regulations, Rules, or Orders made under this Order, unless a contrary intention appears.

Where this Order refers to any specified Act or Acts of Parliament, such reference shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to include any Act or Acts amending or substituted for the same.

5. The jurisdiction conferred by this Order extends to the persons and matters following, in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty has jurisdiction in relation to such persons, matters, and things, that is to say :—

(1) British subjects, as herein defined, within the limits of this Order.

(2) The property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities within the said limits of British subjects, whether such subjects are within the said limits or not.

(3) Foreigners in the cases and according to the conditions specified in this Order and not otherwise.

(4) Foreigners, with respect to whom any State, King, Chief, or Government, whose subjects, or under whose protection they are, has by any Treaty as herein defined or otherwise agreed with His Majesty for, or consents to, the exercise of power or authority by His Majesty.

6. All His Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable within the limits of this Order for the hearing and determination of criminal or civil matters, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, so far as this Order extends and applies.

7.—(1) The Consul-General shall hold and form a Court, to be called the Court of the Consul-General, and in this Order described as the Court, which shall exercise jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

(2) The Court shall in the exercise of every part of its jurisdiction be a Court of Record.

(3) The Consular seal shall be used as the seal of the Court.

PART II.—*Application of Law of British India and of the United Kingdom.*

8.—(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, and to any Treaties for the time being in force relating to Kashgar, His Majesty's criminal and civil jurisdiction within the limits of this Order shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, the enactments for the time being applicable as hereinafter mentioned of the Governor-General of India in Council, and of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council, and in accordance with the powers vested in, and the course of procedure and practice observed by and before, the Courts in the Punjab according to their respective jurisdiction and authority, and, so far as such enactments, powers, procedure, and practice are applicable, shall be exercised in accordance with justice, equity, and good conscience.

(2) The enactments mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order are hereby made applicable within the limits of this Order as from the commencement of this Order.

(3) Any other existing or future enactments of the Governor-General of India in Council or of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council may be applied within the limits of this Order by King's Regulations under Article 61 of this Order.

(4) Any Act of the Governor-General of India in Council or of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Order, amending or substituted for any Act of either of these Legislatures which applies or may be applied within the limits of this Order, shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, also apply within the limits of this Order.

9. The enactments described in the First Schedule to "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," other than "The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849," "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854,"

Part X, "The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860," and "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867" (section 11), shall apply to Kashgar as if it were a British colony or possession, but subject to the provisions of this Order, and to the exceptions, adaptations, and modifications following, that is to say :—

(i) The Consul-General is hereby substituted for the Governor of a colony or British possession, and the Court is hereby substitued for a Superior Court or Supreme Court, and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of a colony or British possession.

(ii) In section 51 of "The Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874," and any enactment for the time being in force amending the same, the Court is substituted for a Court of Probate in a colony.

(iii) With respect to "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881" :—

(a) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to sending a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted, and in lieu of such information the person acting as the Magistrate shall inform the fugitive that in the British Possession or Protectorate to which he may be conveyed he has the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* or other like process.

(b) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of warrant shall be excepted.

(c) The Consul-General shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British Possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that Possession.

(d) For the purposes of Part II of the said Act, Kashgar, China, beyond the limits of this Order, and British India, shall be deemed to be one group of British Possessions.

10.—(1) Where, by virtue of any Imperial Act, or of this Order, or otherwise, any provisions of any Imperial Acts, or of any law in force in India, or of any Orders in Council other than this Order, are applicable within the limits of this Order, or any forms, Regulations, or procedure prescribed or established by or under any such Act, Law, or Order, are made applicable for any purpose of this Order, or any other Order relative to Kashgar, such Acts, Laws, Orders, forms, Regulations, or procedure may be construed or used with such alterations and adaptations not affecting the substance as may be necessary having regard to local circumstances, and anything required to be done by, to, or before any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by, to, or before a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions, or by, to, or before any officer designated by the Secretary of State or by the Court (as the case may require) for that purpose ; and in case any difficulty occurs in the application the Secretary of State, or with his previous or subsequent assent, the Governor-General of India in Council, may direct by, to, or before whom and in what manner anything is to be done, and such Act, Law, Order, form, Regulation, or procedure shall be construed accordingly.

(2) Where under any such Imperial Act, Law, or Order any publication is required to be made, as respects any judicial proceeding, in any "Gazettee" or otherwise, such publication shall be made by such mode as the Court shall think fit to direct.

PART III.—*Criminal Matters.*

11. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the other enactments relating to the administration of criminal justice in British India for the time being applicable to Kashgar shall have effect as if Kashgar were a district in the Punjab ; the Consul-General shall be deemed to be the Sessions Judge ; the High Court of the Punjab shall be deemed to be the High Court ; and the powers both of the Governor-General in Council and of the Local Government under those enactments shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council.

12.—(1) Where a person subject to this Order is accused of the commission of an offence the cognizance whereof appertains to the Court, and it is expedient that the offence be enquired of, tried, determined, and punished in a British Possession, the accused may (under "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," section 6) be sent for trial to Lahore.

(2) The Court may, where it appears so expedient, by warrant sealed with the Consular seal, cause the accused to be sent for trial to Lahore accordingly.

(3) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at Lahore according to the warrant.

(4) Where any person is to be so sent to Lahore, the Court shall take the preliminary examination, and shall bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British Subjects in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

13.—(1) The Consul-General may by General Order prescribe the manner in which, and the places within the limits of this Order at which, sentences of imprisonment are to be carried into execution.

(2) The Court may, in any case, by warrant sealed with the Consular seal, cause an offender convicted and sentenced to imprisonment before the Court to be removed to, and imprisoned in, any place within the limits of this Order, under the authority provided for in subsection (1) of this Article.

14. Where an offender convicted before any Court established under this Order is sentenced to imprisonment, and the Consul-General proceeding under section 7 of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," authority in that behalf being hereby given to him, considers it expedient that the sentence should be carried into effect within His Majesty's dominions, and the offender is accordingly sent for imprisonment to a place in His Majesty's dominions, the place shall be either a place in the Punjab

or a place in some other part of His Majesty's dominions, the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article.

15. In cases of murder or culpable homicide, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death happened within the limits of this Order, a Court acting under this Order shall have the like jurisdiction over any British subject who is charged either as a principal offender or as an abettor as if both such criminal act and the death had happened within the limits of this Order.

16. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent British consular authority in China beyond the limits of this Order for the apprehension of a person who is accused of crime committed in China beyond the limits of this Order, and who is, or is supposed to be, within the limits of this Order, and such warrant or order is produced to the Court, the Court may back the warrant or order, and the same when so backed shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it was originally directed, and also to any constable or officer of the Court, and to any person named on the back of the warrant or order, to apprehend the accused person at any place within the limits of this Order, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order.

17. Where a British subject is convicted of an offence, the Court may, if it thinks fit, at any time before he is discharged, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, cause him to come or be brought before the Court.

18.—(1) Where it is shown by evidence on oath, to the satisfaction of the Court, that any person subject to this Order has committed, or is about to commit, an offence against this Order, or is otherwise conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order, or is endeavouring to excite enmity between the people of China and His Majesty, or is intriguing within the limits of this Order against His Majesty's power and authority, the Court may, if it thinks fit, by order under the Consular seal, prohibit that person from being within the limits of this Order, during any time therein specified, not exceeding two years.

(2) The Court, by order in writing under the Consular seal, may vary any order of prohibition (not extending the duration thereof), and may revoke any order of prohibition or removal.

(3) The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Governor-General of India in Council every order made under this Article, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

19.—(1) If a British subject fails to give security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace when lawfully required to do so, or fails to comply with an order of prohibition made under this Order, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that he be deported from Kashgar.

(2) Thereupon the person ordered to be deported shall, unless the Consul-General thinks fit otherwise to direct, be as soon as practicable, and in the case of a person convicted either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution, removed in custody under warrant to the place named in the warrant.

(3) The place shall be a place either in the Punjab, or in the part of His Majesty's dominions to which the person belongs, or in a British Possession or Protectorate, the Government whereof consents to the reception therein of persons deported under this Order.

(4) The Court, on making an order of deportation, may, if it thinks fit, order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation, to be fixed by the Court in the order. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, or, with the previous or subsequent assent of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General of India in Council, directs.

(5) The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Governor-General of India in Council every order of deportation made under this Order, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

(6) If a person deported under this Order returns to Kashgar without permission in writing of the Consul-General, or the Governor-General of India in Council, or the Secretary of State (which permission the Consul-General, or the Governor-General of India in Council, or the Secretary of State respectively may give), he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with a fine which may extend to 500 Kashgar taels, or with both.

(7) He shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported under the original or a new order, and a fresh warrant.

20. —(1) Where under this Order a person is to be sent or removed or deported from Kashgar, he shall, by warrant of the Court, sealed with the Consular seal, be detained, if necessary, in custody or in prison, until a fit opportunity for his removal or deportation occurs.

(2) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom it is directed or delivered for execution to receive and detain the person therein named, in the manner therein prescribed, and to send or remove and carry him to the place therein named, according to the warrant.

(3) In case of sending or removal for any purpose other than deportation, the warrant shall be issued in duplicate, and the person issuing it shall, as soon as practicable after his arrival at the place therein named, deliver, according to the warrant, with one of the duplicates of the warrant, to a constable, or proper officer of police, or keeper of a prison, or other proper authority or person there, the person named in the warant, to be produced on the order of the proper Court or authority there, or to be otherwise dealt with according to law.

21. An appeal shall not lie against an order of prohibition, or removal, or deportation made under this Order.

22.—(1) If any British subject, without His Majesty's authority, proof whereof shall lie on the party accused, does any of the following things, that is to say:—

(a) Levies war or takes any part in any operations of war against, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion, against the Government of China; or

(*b*) Takes part in any operation of war in the service of the Government of China against any persons engaged in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion, against that Government;

he shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, and with or without a fine not exceeding 3,750 Kashgar taels, or to a fine not exceeding 3,750 Kashgar taels without imprisonment.

(2) In addition to any such punishment every conviction under the provisions of this Article shall of itself, and without further proceedings, make the person convicted liable to deportation, and the Court may order him to be deported from Kashgar in manner provided by this Order.

23.—(1) Where, by agreement among the Diplomatic or Consular representatives in China of foreign States or some of them, in conjunction with the Chinese authorities, Sanitary, or Police, or Game Regulations are established, and the same, as far as they affect British subjects within the limits of this Order, are approved by the Secretary of State and published by the Consul-General in such manner and at such places as he may think proper, the Court may entertain any complaint made against a British subject for a breach of those Regulations, and such person shall, on conviction, be liable to the punishment, forfeiture, or fine, prescribed by such Regulations, or, if no such punishment or fine is prescribed, to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to a fine not exceeding 150 Kashgar taels.

(2) Matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder, or to excite enmity between His Majesty's disposed of and applied in manner provided by those Regulations, and if the Regulations contain no provisions as to the manner in which it shall be disposed of or applied, it shall be disposed of and applied in such manner as the Consul-General, with the concurrence of the Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

24. —(1) If any person to whom this Order applies prints, publishes, or offers for sale any printed or written newspaper or other publication containing seditious matter, he shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months, and with or without a fine not exceeding 75 Kashgar taels or to a fine not exceeding 75 Kashgar taels without imprisonment, and may, in addition to, or in lieu of, any other punishment, be ordered either to give security for good behaviour or to be deported.

(2) Matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder, or to excite enmity between His Majesty's subjects and the Government of China, or the authorities or nationals in China of any Power in amity with His Majesty, or between the Government of China and its citizens, shall be deemed to be seditious matter within the meaning of this Article.

25.—(1) If any person to whom this Order applies does any of the following things, namely:—

(*i*) Wilfully by act or threat obstructs any Officer of or person executing any process of the Court in the performance of his duty; or

(*ii*) Within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto; or

(*iii*) Wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any person acting as a Clerk or Officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court; or

(*iv*) Does any act in relation to the Court or a Judge thereof, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to a Superior Court in England, or in India, would be punishable as a contempt of such Court, or as a libel on such Court, or the Judges thereof, or the administration of justice therein;

such person shall be liable to be apprehended by order of the Court, with or without warrant, and, on enquiry and consideration and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 50 Kashgar taels or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours.

(2) A Minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence and the extent of the punishment.

(3) Provided that, if the Court thinks fit, instead of proceeding under the preceding provisions, it may direct or cause the offender to be tried in a separate criminal prosecution or proceeding, in which the offender shall be liable to any punishment to which he would be liable if the offence were committed in relation to the Court of a Sessions Judge in India.

(4) Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude persons who interrupt or obstruct the proceedings of the Court.

26. Any act which if done in British India would be an offence against the law for the time being in force in British India relating to trade-marks, merchandise marks, copyright designs, or inventions, shall, if done within the limits of this Order, be an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with a fine which may extend to 500 Kashgar taels or with both.

27.—(1) If a person to whom this Order applies—

(*i*) Smuggles, or attempts to smuggle, out of China any goods which are the property of a person who is not exempt from a duty payable on exportation thereof to the Chinese Government;

(*ii*) Imports or exports, or attempts to import or export, into or out of China any goods being the property of a person not exempt from the payment of duty thereon to the Chinese Government, intending and attempting to evade such payment of duty;

(*iii*) Imports or exports, or attempts to import or export, into or out of China any goods the importation or exportation whereof, into or out of China, is prohibited by Treaty;

(*iv*) Without a proper licence, sells, or attempts to sell, or offers for sale, any goods whereof the Chinese Government has by law a monopoly;

in each of the four cases aforesaid he shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, and with or without a fine not exceeding 750 Kashgar taels, or to a fine not exceeding 750 Kashgar taels, without imprisonment.

(2) Where a person is charged with such an offence as in this Article is mentioned, the Court may seize the goods in relation to which the alleged offence was committed, and may hold the same until after the hearing of the charge.

(3) If a person so charged is convicted, then those goods, whether they have been so seized or not, shall be forfeited to His Majesty the King, and the Court shall dispose of them, subject to any general or special directions of the Secretary of State, as the Court thinks fit.

28.—(1) If a person to whom this Order applies—

(*i*) publicly derides, mocks, or insults any religion established or observed within the limits of this Order; or

(*ii*) Publicly offers insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any place within those limits, or any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed within those limits, or to the ministers or professors thereof; or

(*iii*) Publicly and wilfully commits any act tending to bring any religion established or observed within those limits, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances, into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace;

he shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof, liable to imprisonment which may extend to two years, with or without a fine not exceeding 250 Kashgar taels, or to a fine alone not exceeding 250 Kashgar taels.

(2) The Consul-General shall take such precautionary measures as seem to him proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

29. Any person being within the limits of this Order may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for piracy wherever committed.

30. If any person to whom this Order applies violates or fails to observe any stipulation of any Treaty between His Majesty, His Predecessors, Heirs, or Successors, and the President of the Republic of China for the time being in force, and applicable to such persons, in respect of the violation whereof any penalty is stipulated for in the Treaty, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof under this Order shall be liable to a penalty in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty, or the provisions of this Order.

31. Where a person entitled to appeal to the High Court of the Punjab from any judgment or order passed in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his petition of appeal to the Court; and the petition shall with all practicable speed be transmitted by or through the Consul-General to the High Court of the Punjab, with certified copies of the charge (if any) and proceedings, of all documentary evidence admitted or tendered, of the depositions, of the notes of the oral testimony, and of the judgment or order, and any argument on the petition of appeal that the appellant desires to submit to the High Court of the Punjab.

32. The Court may postpone the execution of the sentence pending the appeal, and shall, if necessary, commit the person convicted to prison for safe custody, or detain him in prison for safe custody, or shall admit him to bail, and may take security, by recognizance, deposit of money, or otherwise, for his payment of any fine.

PART IV.—*Civil Matters.*

33. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Civil Procedure, and the other Indian enactments relating to the administration of civil justice and to insolvency and bankruptcy for the time being applicable to Kashgar, shall have effect as if Kashgar were a district in the Punjab; the Consul-General shall be deemed to be the District Judge, and the Court shall be deemed to be the District Court or Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction in the district; the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be deemed to be the highest Civil Court of Appeal for the district, and the Court authorised to hear appeals from the decisions of the District Court; and the powers, both of the Governor-General in Council and the Local Government, under those enactments, shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council.

34.—(1) The Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the deaths of all British subjects leaving property within the limits of this Order, and all such information as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of their property.

(2) On receiving notice of the death of such a person, the Court shall put up a notice thereof at the Court-house, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or, where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for or cannot be granted, for such time as it thinks fit.

(3) The Court shall, where the circumstances of the case appear so to require, as soon as may be, take possession of the property within the limits of this Order of the deceased, or put it under the Consular seal (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law; perishable articles being disposed of as the Court may consider best in the interests of the estate.

(4) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in so doing shall be the first charge on the property of the deceased, and the Court shall, by sale of part of that property, or otherwise, provide for the discharge of these expenses.

(5) When a British subject dies within the limits of this Order or elsewhere intestate, his property, or so much thereof as is within those limits, shall, until administration is granted, vest in the Consul-General.

35. If a person to whom this Order applies, being named executor in a will, and to the establishment of whose title, as such, it is necessary to obtain probate of that will, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased and does not obtain probate within one month after the death, or after the termination of any proceeding respecting probate or administration, he shall be liable to pay double the amount of any fees chargeable on obtaining probate, and shall also be liable to a fine, which may extend to 500 Kashgar taels.

36. If any person to whom this Order applies, other than the person named executor, or the administrator, or a person entitled to represent the deceased without obtaining probate or letters of administration, or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers, or otherwise deals with, any part of the property of the deceased, he shall, as soon as practicable, notify the fact and the circumstances to the Court, and shall furnish to the Court all such information as the Court requires, and shall conform to any direction of the Court in relation to the custody, disposal, or transmission of the property or the proceeds thereof, and, in case of any contravention of this Article, he shall be punished with a fine, which may extend to 500 Kashgar taels.

37.—(1) When the peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require for reasons recorded in its proceedings, the Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion or otherwise, grant letters of administration to an officer of the Court.

(2) The officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court and shall be indemnified thereby.

(3) He shall publish such notices, if any, as the Court thinks fit, within the limits of this Order, in the Punjab, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

(4) The Court shall require and compel him to file in the proper office of the Court his accounts of his administration at intervals not exceeding three months.

(5) The accounts shall be audited under the direction of the Court.

(6) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in execution of this Article shall be the first charge on the estate of the deceased within the limits of this Order ; and the Court shall, by the sale of that estate or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses.

38.—(1) Where any person entitled to appeal to the Hight Court of the Punjab from any decree or order made in the exercise of civil jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his memorandum of appeal to the Court, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Court shall receive the same for transmission to the High Court in manner hereinafter provided.

(2) The appellant shall, within such time as the Court directs, give security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such amount as the Court thinks reasonable, for prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of any costs which may be ordered by the High Court of the Punjab on the appeal to be paid by the appellant to any person.

(3) The appellant shall pay into the proper office of the Court such sum as the Court thinks reasonable to defray the expense of the making up and transmission to the High Court of the Punjab of the record.

39. The appellant may, with his memorandum of appeal, file any argument which he desires to submit to the High Court of the Punjab in support of the appeal.

40.—(1) The memorandum of appeal and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as respondents as the Court directs.

(2) A respondent may, within fourteen days after service, file in that Court a memorandum (if any) of cross-appeal, and such arguments as he desires to submit to the High Court of the Punjab against the appeal or in support of the cross-appeal.

(3) Copies thereof shall be furnished by the Court in which they are filed to such persons as the Court thinks fit.

41.—(1) On the expiration of the time for the respondent filing his argument, the Court shall, without the application of any party, make up the record of appeal, which shall consist of the memorandum of appeal and the arguments (if any), and certified copies of the following, namely, the plaint, written statements (if any), all proceedings, all written and documentary evidence admitted or tendered, the notes of the oral evidence, the judgment, and the decree or order.

(2) The several pieces shall be fastened together consecutively numbered, and the whole shall be secured by the Consular seal, and be forthwith forwarded to the High Court of the Punjab.

(3) The Court may, if for special reasons it thinks fit, send any portion of the documentary evidence, in orginal, to the High Court.

PART V.—*Foreign Subjects and Tribunals.*

42.—(1) Where a foreigner desires to bring in the Court a suit against a British subject, or a British subject desires to bring in the Court a suit against a foreigner, the Court shall entertain the [illegible], and shall hear and determine it.

(2) Provided that the foreigner, if required by the Court, first obtains and files in the proper office of the Court the consent, in writing, of the competent authority (if any) on behalf of his own nation to his submitting, and that he does submit, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, costs, and damages, and abide by, and perform the decision to be given by the Court or on appeal.

(3) A cross-suit or counter-claim shall not be brought in the Court against a plaintiff, being a foreigner.

(4) Where a foreigner obtains in the Court a decree or order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(5) Where a plaintiff, being a foreigner, obtains a decree or order in the Court against two or more defendants, being British subjects, jointly, and in another suit one of them is a plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subjects, stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit, without prejudice to the right of the British subject to obtain contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(6) Where in a suit a foreigner is co-plaintiff with a British subject who is within the limits of this Order, it shall not be necessary for the foreigner to give security under this Article as regards fees and costs, unless the Court so directs, but the co-plaintiff British subject shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

43. —(1) Where it is proved that the attendance, within the limits of this Order, of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a Chinese or foreign Court, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which the Court would require the attendance of that person before the Court, order that he do attend as required.

(2) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly and does not satisfactorily excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall, independently of any other liability, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 500 Kashgar taels, or with both.

44. When a British subject invokes or submits to the jurisdiction of a Chinese or foreign tribunal and engages in writing to abide by the decision of that tribunal, or to pay any fees or expenses ordered by that tribunal to be paid by him, the Court may, on such evidence as it thinks fit to require, enforce payment of such fees and expenses in the same manner as if they were fees payable in a proceeding in the Court, and shall pay over and account for the same when levied to the proper Chinese or foreign authority as the Court may direct.

45.—(1) If a British subject wilfully gives false evidence in a proceeding before a Chinese or foreign Court, or in an arbitration between a British subject on the one hand and a foreigner on the other hand, he shall, on conviction, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 500 Kashgar taels, or with both.

(2) Nothing in this Article shall exempt a person from liablity under any other British or British Indian law to any other or higher punishment or penalty :

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

46. If any person subject to the jurisdiction of the Court does, within the limits of this Order, any act in relation to proceedings in a Chinese or foreign Court which, if done in the course of, or in relation to, any proceedings in the Court, would have been punishable as an offence, such person shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction, to such punishment as he would have been liable to if the offence had been committed in the course of, or in relation to, proceedings in the Court.

47.—(1) Every Agreement for reference to arbitration between a British subject on the one hand and a foreigner on the other hand may, on the application of any party, be filed for execution in the office of the Court.

(2) The Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the Agreement, and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court may think fit.

(3) Provided that the foreigner, if so required by the Court, first obtains and files in the proper office of the Court the consent, in writing, of the competent authority (if any) on behalf of his own nation to his submitting, and that he does submit by writing, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, costs, damages, and expenses, and abide by and perform the award.

PART VI.—*Registration.*

48.—(1) A register of British subjects shall be kept at the office of the Consul-General.

(2) Every British subject resident within the limits of this Order, being of the age of 21 years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age, shall, if not already registered, register himself within three months of the commencement of this Order, at the office of the Consul-General.

(3) The registration of a man shall comprise the registration of his wife, or wives, if living with him ; and the registration of the head of a family shall comprise the registration of all females and minors, being his relatives, in whatever degree, living under the same roof with him at the time of his registration.

Explanation.—Registration under this provision of families and minor relatives who are not British subjects entitles them to consular protection while they remain under the tutelage of the head of the family, but does not of itself confer upon them the status of British subject.

(4) A person arriving within the said limits, and not already registered, must apply for registration within one month after arrival. A person who fails to obtain registration within the time so limited may be registered at any time if he excuses his failure to the satisfaction of the Consul-General.

(5) A person registered in any register of British subjects established under any Order in Council repealed by this Order shall be registered under the provisions of this Order, unless the Consul-General is satisfied, after enquiry, that the previous registration was erroneous, or that such person is not entitled to registration under the provisions of this Order.

(6) Registration under this Order shall be renewed annually in the month of January.

(7) Every person who has not previously been registered applying to be registered under this Order shall, unless excused by the Consul-General, attend personally for that purpose at the office of the Consul-General, but no person applying for the renewal of his registration need attend personally unless directed by the Consul-General so to do.

(8) Every person shall, on every registration of himself, and on every renewal of such registration, pay a fee of 1.5 Kashgar tael, or such other fee as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, from time to time appoints. The amount of the fee may be uniform for all persons, or may vary according to the position and circumstances of different classes if the Secretary of State from time to time so directs, but may not in any case exceed 1.5 Kashgar tael.

49.—(1) Every person registering himself under this Order may obtain, if he so desire, a certificate of registration in such form as may be prescribed by the Consul-General.

(2) The name of a wife, if her registration is under the provisions of this Order comprised in her husband's, shall be endorsed on the husband's certificate.

(3) The names and descriptions of females and minors, whose registration is under the provisions of this Order comprised in that of the head of a family, shall be endorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

50. If any British subject neglects to register himself under the provisions of this Order, he shall not be entitled to be recognised or protected as a British subject, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 12.5 Kashgar taels for each instance of such failure, but he shall, although not registered, be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

51. A person applying to be registered under this Order must produce such evidence as the Consul-General may think necessary that he is entitled to be registered.

52. Any register kept under any Order repealed by this Order shall continue in force until superseded by a register kept under this Order.

PART VII.—*Miscellaneous Provisions.*

53. Subject to the control of the Secretary of State, the Consul-General may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, make Rules of Procedure and other Rules, consistent with this Order, for the better execution of the provisions herein contained in respect of any matter arising in the course of any civil or criminal case, including insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings.

54.—(1) Subject to the control of the Secretary of State, acting with the concurrence of the Treasury, the Consul-General may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, make rules imposing fees leviable in respect of any proceedings in, or processes issued out of, the Court.

(2) But the Court may, in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense in whole or in part with the payment of any fees chargeable in respect of such matter.

(3) Nothing in this Order shall affect any Order in Council for the time being in force prescribing a table of fees to be taken by Consular officers ; and where a fee is taken under that Order, no fee shall be taken in respect of the same matter under this Order.

55.—(1) All fees, charges, expenses, costs, fines, damages, and other money payable under this Order, or under any law made applicable by this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by attachment and sale of the movable property of the person by whom they are payable, and in case of deficiency by imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, but such imprisonment shall not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the liability.

(2) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with the view of avoiding such attachment of sale, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

(3) Except as in this Order otherwise provided, all fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order shall be paid to the public account, and shall be applied in such manner as the Secretary of State with the consent of the Treasury may direct.

56. Whenever an Acting Consul-General has commenced the hearing of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, he may, unless the Consul-General otherwise directs, continue and complete the hearing and determination thereof, notwithstanding that his authority to act as Consul-General has otherwise ceased by reason of the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to act, or by reason of the happening of any event by which his authority is determined.

57. The Consul-General shall, as far as there is proper opportunity, promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way, and without recourse to litigation, of matters in difference between British subjects, or between British subjects and foreigners, within the limits of this Order.

58.—(1) If an officer of the Court, employed to execute a decree or order, loses, by neglect or omission, the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(2) The order may be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

59.—(1) If a clerk or officer of the Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may, if it thinks fit, enquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in a suit, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks fit.

(2) The Court may also, as it thinks fit, on the same enquiry, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding 25 Kashgar taels, for each offence, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) A clerk or officer punished under this Article shall not, without the leave of the Court, be liable to a civil suit in respect of the same matter; and any such suit, if already or afterwards begun, may be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other British or British Indian law for any act or omission punishable under this Article, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Article:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

60. The Court shall have jurisdiction from time to time to make an order requiring a person to contribute, in such manner as the Court directs, to the support of his wife, or to the support of his or her child, whether legitimate or not, being, in the opinion of the Court, under the age of 16 years. Any such order may be made in a summary way, as if the neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence, and any failure to comply with any such order shall be deemed to be an offence, and shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding 5 Kashgar taels for any one default, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

61. The Consul-General under this Order shall have power to make and alter Regulations (to be called King's Regulations) for the following purposes (that is to say) :—

(a) For the peace, order, and good government of British subjects within any such place in relation to matters not provided for by this Order and to matters intended by this Order to be prescribed by Regulation.

(b) For securing the observance of any Treaty or arrangement, for the time being in force, relating to any place within the limits of this Order, or of any native or local law or custom, whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter.

(c) For applying, amending, modifying, or repealing with respect to Kashgar any Acts or enactments which apply or are made applicable or have been brought into operation in Kashgar by or under any of the provisions of Article 8 of this Order.

(d) For regulating or preventing the importation or exportation by British subjects of arms or munitions of war, or any parts or ingredients thereof, and for giving effect to any Treaty relating to the importation or exportation of the same.

(e) For requiring Returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from or imported into Kashgar by or on account of any British subject who is subject to this Order, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which and the persons by whom such Returns are to be made.

(f) For the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons.

62.—(1) Any Regulations made under the preceding Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which, any breach is committed of such Regulations, or of any Treaty or any native or local law or custom, the observance of which is provided for by such Regulations.

(2) Any person committing a breach of any such Regulations shall, in addition to any forfeiture prescribed thereby, be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine, or to both.

(3) Any fine imposed for a breach of Regulations shall not exceed 750 Kashgar taels: Provided that in the case of any breach of any native or local law relating to esutoms law, or under which the importation or exportation of any goods is prohibited or restricted, the fine may extend to a sum equivalent to treble the value of the goods in relation to which the breach is committed.

(4) King's Regulations shall not take effect until they are allowed by a Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council: Provided that in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations the same shall take effect before such allowance, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disallowed by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council, and until notification of such disallowance is received and published by the Consul-General, and such disallowance shall be without prejudice to anything done or suffered under such Regulations in the meantime.

(5) All King's Regulations shall be published by the Consul-General in such manner and at such places as he may think proper.

(6) In this Article "breach of the Regulations" includes the breach of any native or local law or custom, the observance of which is required by any King's Regulations.

63. Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of the Consul-General, and of the constitution of the Court, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules and Regulations made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

64. Nothing in this Order shall deprive the Consul-General of the right to observe, and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of, any reasonable custom existing within the limits of this Order, unless this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

65. Nothing in this Order shall—

(*i*) Affect any power or jurisdiction conferred by, or referred to in, the Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, entitled "The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879" (Act XXI of 1879), or in "The Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902"; or

(*ii*) Affect any jurisdiction for the time being exercisable by the Consul-General under any Imperial Act other than "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890"; or

(*iii*) Prevent the Consul-General from doing anything which His Majesty's Consuls in the dominions of any State in amity with His Majesty are for the time being, by law, usage, or sufferance, entitled or enabled to do.

66. If a question arises whether any place is or is not within the limits of this Order for the purposes of this Order, it shall be referred to the Consul-General, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and shall be taken judicial notice of by the Chief Court of the Punjab and by the Court.

67. Not later than the 31st day of March in each year, or such other day as the Secretary of State, or with his previous or subsequent assent, the Governor-General of India in Council, directs from time to time, the Consul-General shall send to the Governor-General of India in Council, for transmission to the Secretary of State, a report on the operation of this Order up to the 31st day of December in the previous year, or such other date as the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, the Governor-General of India in Council, directs from time to time, showing for the last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken under this Order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and containing an abstract of the list of registered British subjects and such other information, and being in such form as the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, the Governor-General of India in Council, from time to time directs.

68.—(1) A printed copy of this Order, and of all Rules of Procedure and other Rules for the time being in force under this Order, shall be kept open to inspection, free of charge, in the office of the Consul-General.

(2) Printed copies thereof shall be sold within the limits of this Order at such reasonable price as the Consul-General from time to time directs.

69.—(1) This Order shall be published in the "Gazette of India" within such time after the passing thereof as the Secretary of State may prescribe, and shall come into force on such day (in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order) within six months after that publication, as the Governor-General of India in Council may, by notification in the said "Gazette," appoint in this behalf.

(2) But any appointment under this Order may be made at any time after its passing, and no proof shall, in any proceedings, be required of any of the matters prescribed by this Article.

70.—(1) As from the commencement of this Order the Orders in Council mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be repealed within the limits of this Order; but this repeal shall not—

(*a*) Affect the past operation of those Orders, or any of them, or any appointment made, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued, or the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered under any of those Orders, before the making of this Order;

(*b*) Interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding or action, criminal or civil, in respect of any offence committed against, or forfeiture incurred or liability accrued under, or in consequence of, any provision of any of those Orders, or any Regulation confirmed by any such Order or made thereunder;

(*c*) Take away or abridge any protection or benefit given or to be enjoyed in relation thereto.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Orders aforesaid, all Rules and Regulations approved or confirmed by or under any Order so repealed shall continue and be as if this Order had not been made; but so that the same may be revoked, altered, or otherwise dealt with under this Order, as if they had been made under this Order.

(3) Criminal or civil proceedings begun under any of the Orders repealed by this Order, and pending at the time when this Order comes into operation, shall, from and after that time, be regulated by the provisions of this Order, as far as the nature and circumstances of each case admit.

71. This Order may be cited as "The China (Kashgar) Order in Council, 1920."

And the Earl Curzon of Kedleston and the Right Honourable Edwin Samuel Montagu, two of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

FIRST SCEDULE.

Indian Acts Applied.

The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (4 of 1912).

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

The Whipping Act, 1864 (Act VI of 1864).

The Indian Succession Act (Act X of 1865).

The Indian Divorce Act (Act IV of 1869), except so much as relates to divorce and nullity of marriage.

The Punjab Courts Act, 1918.

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Act I of 1872).

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act IX of 1872).

The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 (Act X of 1873).

The Indian Majority Act (Act IX of 1875).

The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (Act IX of 1887).

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (Act XI of 1890).

The Indian Pilgrim Ships Act (Act XIV of 1895).

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), except Chapter XXXIII.

So much of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (Act VI of 1898), as relates to offences against the Post Office.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908).

The Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (Act IX of 1908), so far as it applies to appeals and applications.

The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (Act III of 1907).

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders in Council Repealed within the Limits of this Order.

The Consular Courts (Admiralty) Order in Council, 1894.

The China Order in Council, 1904.

The China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907.

The China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1909.

The China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1910.

The Foreign Jurisdiction (Admiralty) Order in Council, 1910.

The China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1913.

The China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1914.

The China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1915.

The China (Companies) Order in Council, 1915.

The China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1917.

H. R. C. DOBBS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 1737-C.S.R.

Dated Simla, the 30th September 1920.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 1 of Resolution No. 1035-E. A., dated the 15th November 1919, it was laid down that the revised pension rules published with that Resolution were applicable automatically to officers joining the services or appointments specified in those rules after the 29th August 1919, whereas officers in service on that date could exercise the option of electing for the old or the new pension rules. It has, however, been brought to notice that officers who were appointed by the Secretary of State in England during the year 1919 had been informed that they would be subject to the old pension rules. It follows that those who were appointed during the year 1919 on this understanding even though they joined their appointments after the 29th August 1919 should have the same option between the old and the new rules as officers already in service on the 29th August 1919. The Government of India are therefore pleased to notify, with the approval of the Secretary of State, that the option of choosing between the old and the new pension rules is extended to all such officers. This option must be exercised before the 1st January 1921.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including Financial Advisers, and the Board of Industries and Munitions), all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, all Accountants General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts, the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, the Examiner, Government Press Accounts, the Controller of War Accounts, the Audit Officer, Delhi Province, and the Examiner of Customs Accounts.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 9th October, 1920.

No. 6790.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) of section 46 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For rule 121 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"121. (1) The amount for which a single foreign rupee money order may be issued, or the total amount for which a single remitter may obtain such money orders in one day, shall not exceed Rs. 600. In the event of foreign rupee money orders exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate being accepted by any post office or offices in British India from a single remitter in one day, only such money order or money orders as do not exceed that limit shall be advised to destination and the value of the remaining money order or money orders shall be repaid to the remitter, who shall not, however, be granted a refund of the commission paid by him in respect of such money orders. No foreign rupee money order shall include any fraction of an anna.

(2) The amount for which a single foreign sterling money order may be issued shall be limited to £40 except in cases where a lower limit has been specially notified by the Director General in the Post Office Guide. The total amount for which a single remitter may obtain such money orders in one day shall not exceed £40. In the event of foreign sterling money orders exceeding £40 in the aggregate being accepted by any post office or offices in British India from a single remitter in one day, only such money order or money orders as do not exceed that limit shall be advised to destination and the value of the remaining money order or money orders as actually paid in Indian currency at the time of issue shall be repaid to the remitter who shall not, however, be granted a refund of the Commission paid by him in respect of such money orders. No foreign sterling money order shall include any fraction of a penny.

(3) The amount of a foreign sterling money order shall be paid to the Post Office in rupee currency at such rate of exchange as the Director General shall, from time to time, direct."

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

Simla, the 9th October, 1920.

No. 6783.—The following Notice to Importers in Great Britain and Ireland and to Exporters in British Overseas Dominions on the subject of preferential duties of Customs in Great Britain and Ireland on goods consigned from and grown, produced, or manufactured in the British Empire issued by His Majesty's Board of Customs and Excise is published for general information in continuation of this Department Notification No. 7386, dated the 20th

September 1920 :—

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
and to
EXPORTERS IN BRITISH OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.

Preferential Duties of Customs in Great Britain and Ireland on Goods Consigned from and Grown, Produced, or Manufactured in the British Empire.

1. With a view to conferring a preference in the case of Empire products, the duties of customs on the goods specified in Appendix A are charged at the reduced rates shown in the second column of that Appendix, provided the goods are shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been (1) consigned from, and (2) grown, produced, or manufactured in, the British Empire. The "British Empire" for this purpose means all British Dominions outside Great Britain and Ireland, including British India and Indian Native States, and all British Protectorates. Any territories which may hereafter come under His Majesty's Protection, or in respect of which a Mandate of the League of Nations may be exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions, may be included by Order in Council.

2. Goods are not deemed to have been manufactured in the British Empire unless such proportion of their value as is prescribed by regulations made by the Board of Trade (printed as Appendix B) is the result of labour within the British Empire. This proportion has for the present been fixed at 25 per cent. of the factory or works cost to the manufacturer for all manufactured articles except manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, molasses, and extracts from sugar, for which the proportion is fixed at 5 per cent. (but *see* paragraph 3).

Each article is to be considered separately in applying the percentage test. The factors which may be taken into account in arriving at the total value and the proportion of Empire labour are laid down in Regulations 4 and 5 (Appendix B)

When manufactured goods are not liable to duty in themselves, but only in respect of the dutiable ingredient or ingredients they contain, preference can only be granted in respect of such of the ingredients as themselves satisfy the requisite conditions (*see* paragraphs 8-10 below).

3. Where the Board of Trade is satisfied as respects any class of goods to which the preferential rates apply that those articles are to a considerable extent manufactured in the British Empire from material which is not wholly grown or produced in the Empire, the Board may by order direct that the preferential rate shall be charged only in respect of such proportion of those goods as corresponds to the proportion of dutiable material used in their manufacture which is shown to have been grown or produced in the Empire.

This provision has been applied by Order of the Board of Trade (Appendix C) to manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, molasses and extracts from sugar, *e.g.* syrup. It is in view of this limitation that the percentage under paragraph 2 has been fixed as low as 5 per cent. for these articles, the combined effect of the two rules being to allow preference where any of these articles are the result of an appreciable amount of Empire labour, but to confine it to the extent to which the finished article is the result of Empire material.

4. The dutiable articles which for the purpose of charging the preferential rate are considered as manufactured articles are :—

- Refined sugar.
- Glucose.
- Molasses and extracts from sugar (*e.g.* syrup).
- Saccharin.
- Manufactured tobacco.
- Cinematograph films.
- Motor cars, parts, accessories, etc.
- Musical instruments, parts, accessories, etc.
- Clocks, watches, etc.

All other dutiable goods are regarded as growth or produce. The term refined sugar means sugar which has passed through a refinery.

5. Where goods are manufactured in a bonded factory in Great Britain or Ireland from dutiable material shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been consigned from, and grown or produced in, the British Empire, the duty on the manufactured goods shall, to the extent to which they are shown to have been manufactured out of such material, be charged at the preferential rate.

This provision applies to sugar refiners and tobacco manufacturers who work in bond.

6. The preferential rate of duty must be claimed by the importer at the time of making entry. He is required in every case to substantiate the declarations on the entry that the goods were (1) consigned to the United Kingdom from, and (2) the growth, produce or manufacture of, a part of the British Empire, by means of a certificate of origin in the approved form. He must also, if called upon to do so by the Collector of Customs and Excise, produce any other evidence of origin, such as the supplier's invoice, bill of lading, etc.

7. Certificates of origin are in three prescribed forms, illustrated in Appendices D, E and F to this Notice. Each form comprises two separate certificates, *viz.*:—

(*i*) A certificate that the dutiable articles in respect of which preference is claimed are the growth or produce (Appendix D) or the manufacture or refining (Appendices E and F) of a specified country in the British Empire. This certificate must be given, as regards Appendix D, by the overseas grower, producer or supplier,* and as regards Appendix E by the overseas manufacturer. In the case of refined sugar, molasses and extracts from sugar, or manufactured tobacco, the amplified certificate (Appendix F), giving also the proportion of Empire-produced dutiable material, must be given by the overseas manufacturer or refiner.

Where, owing to local trade conditions, it is impracticable for certificates of origin in Form D to be signed by the up-country grower or producers, there is no objection to the certificates being signed by their accredited agents in the country of origin having the necessary knowledge of the facts, provided that (1) the certificate clearly shows that the agent is authorised to sign on behalf of the grower or producer, and (2) the certificate is a personal one signed by a responsible member of the issuing firm. This concession does not extend to agents for *suppliers*, nor to agents acting merely as carrying agents.

(*ii*) A supplementary certificate to be given by the actual exporter in cases where the grower, producer, manufacturer, refiner or supplier, who furnishes Certificates D, E or F, is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter and is not in a position to give the particulars of shipment, destination and consignee required to render the main certificate complete. This supplementary certificate is not however required to be given on Forms D, E and F, when the latter are given in conjunction only with Form FF (*see* paragraph 8), in which case its place is taken by a similar supplementary certificate on Form FF.

8. An additional form of certificate (Appendix FF) is required in conjunction with Forms D, E or F where the dutiable article in respect of which preference is claimed is an ingredient only of a complete composite article, and the latter therefore is liable to duty only by reason of containing the dutiable ingredient. This additional certificate is to be given by the overseas manufacturer of the composite goods, as evidence that the dutiable articles, in respect of which preference is claimed and certificate D, E or F has been furnished by the grower, etc., have been used in the manufacture of the composite goods. Certificate E is not required from the manufacturer of the composite goods, as they are not dutiable nor entitled to preference in themselves but only by virtue of the dutiable ingredients they contain. The following examples are given by way of illustration. Manufactured cocoa powder is chargeable to duty in respect of the raw cocoa it contains, and Certificate FF should be given by the manufacturer, supported by Certificate D given by the grower, producer or supplier of the raw cocoa. Chocolate confectionery is chargeable in respect of the raw cocoa and the refined sugar it contains, and certificate FF should be given by the chocolate maker, supported by certificate D from the grower, producer or supplier of the raw cocoa, and Certificate F from the sugar refiner (either or both, according as preference is claimed for either the cocoa, the sugar, or both). Jam and condensed milk (sweetened) are chargeable by reference to the sugar they contain, and Certificate FF should be given by the manufacturer, supported by Certificate F from the sugar refiner.

Form FF also contains a supplementary certificate to be given by the actual exporter where the manufacturer of the composite goods who furnishes Certificate FF is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter, and is not in a position to give the particulars of shipment, destination and consignee required to render the Certificate FF complete. Where this supplementary certificate is given on Form FF it is not to be given on the Form D, E or F relating to the dutiable ingredients.

9. It is to be noted that Certificates D, E and F in all cases apply solely to the dutiable articles themselves (whether imported by themselves or as an ingredient), and that the title of any dutiable article to preference depends solely upon its fulfilling the conditions of Empire consignment and growth, production or manufacture in itself, and without reference to any other ingredients with which it may be associated in composite goods.

10. If composite goods contain more than one dutiable ingredient (*e.g.*, cocoa and sugar in chocolates and confectionery) the appropriate Certificates D, E or F must be given separately in respect of each dutiable ingredient for which preference is claimed, but one Certificate FF may be given to cover all dutiable ingredients contained in one description of composite goods, provided the whole quantity of each such ingredient used in the composite goods is covered by a certificate D, E or F. If however any one dutiable ingredient comprises a proportion covered by a certificate D, E or F and entitled to preference and a portion not so covered or entitled, a separate certificate FF must be given for such ingredient, showing the percentage

* By the term "supplier" is meant any person who, though not being the grower or producer, is the actual overseas owner of the goods at the time of export to the United Kingdom, provided he has the requisite knowledge of the facts. Such persons should be careful to describe themselves on the certificate as "suppliers" and not as "exporters" merely.

thereof covered by the certificate D, E or F. The preferential reduction of duty will be regulated accordingly.

For example, if the raw cocoa used in the manufacture of imported Canadian chocolate confectionery is 60 per cent. of Trinidad growth and 40 per cent. of Venezuelan growth, separate certificates on Form FF must be given for the sugar and raw cocoa ingredients, and in the case of the latter the percentage covered by certificate D must be stated. Preference in the proportion of 60 per cent. will then be allowable as regards the portion of the duty charge attributable to cocoa.

11. If the Collector is satisfied by the production of the certificate or certificates he will forthwith admit the goods to entry as entitled to the preferential rate. The Collector may in any case of doubt or of an incomplete or informal certificate, call for the production of invoices, bills of lading, or any such further evidence as he may require, but pending the production of such evidence he may, unless he has reason to suspect an attempt at fraud, allow delivery of the goods on deposit of the full rate of duty, subject to adjustment, provided satisfactory evidence of the title to the preferential rate is produced without undue delay. In the case of goods entered to be warehoused, the Collector may allow the goods to be deposited in warehouse pending settlement of the rate of duty to which they may be decided to be liable.

12. The preferential rates apply in the case of dutiable goods entered for warehousing, or already in bond, before the 1st September, 1919 (in the case of tea before 2nd June, 1919), and the particulars of consignment and origin as recorded in the official accounts are usually accepted. The same rule is applied in respect of Empire and non-Empire goods blended or put together in bond before the 1st September, 1919. In the case of blends, duty will be charged at preferential rates on the proportion of Empire goods shown to be contained therein. It must be understood that where the official records are not sufficient to establish Empire consignment and origin the onus of proof in all cases rests by law on the importer.

13. In the case of Empire goods consigned to the United Kingdom which have been transhipped *en route* or have been shipped from a foreign port after overland transit from the Empire country of origin, the importer at the time of making entry will be required to produce the through bill of lading or railway consignment note from the country of production to the United Kingdom in support of the certificate of origin. Where a through bill of lading or consignment note is not available, the invoice, local bill of lading or consignment note from the original point of origin and certificate of arrival or landing at, and exportation from, the port of transhipment will be required. Such certificates are to be signed by the proper Colonial or Foreign Customs Officer at the port of transhipment, and in the case of the latter the signature must be visaed by the British Consular Authority. It is essential to prove that the goods were consigned from a part of the Empire to the United Kingdom, and not to a foreign country from which they were subsequently re-consigned to the United Kingdom.

14. In the case of post parcels arriving from a part of the Empire, if the contents are not merchandise for sale and do not exceed £10 in value for any one addressee, the following short form of certificate will, in the absence of ground for suspicion, be accepted as satisfactory evidence of origin for charging the preferential rate of duty, except in the case of manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, molasses and extracts from sugar :—

> " The contents of this package are not merchandise for sale, and every dutiable article herein is the growth or produce, or, if a manufactured article, is to the extent of at least one-fourth of its present value *bonâ fide* the manufacture of (Empire country of origin)."

All other post parcels, including all parcels containing manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, molasses and extracts from sugar, etc., will be subject to the ordinary rules of evidence of origin applicable to merchandise generally as set out in the earlier part of this Notice

15. The prescribed forms of Certificate of Origin are printed as Customs Sale Forms (Nos. 119 to 122), and may be obtained from H. M. Stationery Office direct or through the usual agents.

16. Copies of this Notice may be obtained at any Custom House or office of a Collector of Customs and Excise in Great Britain or Ireland.

Custom House, London, E.C. 3.

23rd August, 1920.

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1920.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

SCHEDULE OF PREFERENTIAL RATES.

Goods.	Rate of Duty.
Tea	Five-sixths of the full rate.
Cocoa	Five-sixths of the full rate.
Coffee	Five-sixths of the full rate.
Chicory	Five-sixths of the full rate.
Currants	Five-sixths of the full rate.

Goods.	*Rate of Duty.*
Dried or preserved fruit (figs and fig cake, plums commonly called French plums and prunelloes, prunes, all other dried or preserved plums and raisins) ... ... Sugar ... ... Glucose ... ... Molasses ... ... Saccharin ... ... *Motor spirit ... ... Tobacco other than cigars	Five-sixths of the full rate.
Cigars	Five-sixths of the full rate per lb. and two-thirds of the additional *ad valorem* duty.
Articles chargeable with the new import duties imposed by S 12 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915, *viz.* :—Motor cars, etc., and parts thereof, musical instruments and parts thereof, clocks, watches and parts thereof, and cinematograph films.	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Wine :—	
Not exceeding 30° of proof spirit ...	Sixty per cent. of the full rate.
Exceeding 30° of proof spirit ...	Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of the full rate.
Additional duty on Sparkling wine in bottle...	Seventy per cent. of the full rate per gallon and two-thirds of the additional *ad valorem* duty.
Additional duty on Still wine in bottle ...	Fifty per cent. of the full rate.

* Under the Finance Act, 1920, the Customs duty on imported motor spirit will cease to be chargeable as from 1st January 1921.

—	PREFERENTIAL RATES.						FULL RATES.					
	In cask.			In bottle.			In cask.			In bottle.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Spirits :—												
For every gallon computed at proof of—												
Brandy or rum	3	12	10	3	13	10	3	15	4	3	16	4
Imitation rum or geneva ...	3	12	11	3	13	11	3	15	5	3	16	5
Unsweetened spirits other than those already enumerated	3	12	11	3	12	11	3	15	5	3	15	5
For every gallon of perfumed spirits	5	16	0	5	17	0	6	0	0	6	1	0
For every gallon of liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations in bottle entered in such manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	—			4	19	1	—			5	2	5
For every gallon computed at proof of spirits of any description not heretofore mentioned, including naphtha and methylic alcohol purified so as to be potable, and mixtures and preparations containing spirit ...	3	12	11	3	13	11	3	15	5	3	16	5
For every gallon of sweetened spirits including liqueurs, cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing spirits, if tested ...	3	13	10½	3	14	10½	3	16	6½	3	17	6½

The above rates refer to spirits warehoused for 3 years or more. In the case of spirits warehoused for a shorter period, small additional duties are leviable. These are not affected by Preference and are set out in full in the Imperial Customs Tariff.

APPENDIX B.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1919.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE PROPORTION OF VALUE RESULTING FROM LABOUR WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In pursuance of Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1919, the Board of Trade hereby make the following regulations :—

(1) Save as hereinafter provided, goods shall not be deemed, for the purposes of Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1919, to have been manufactured in the British Empire unless at least 25 per cent. of their total value is the result of labour within the British Empire.

(2) In the case of those classes of goods in respect of which an Order has been made by the Board of Trade under Section 8, Sub-section (2) of the Finance Act, 1919, no part of the goods shall be deemed to have been manufactured in the British Empire unless at least 5 per cent. of the total value of the goods is the result of labour within the British Empire.

(3) Where a number of separate articles are included in one parcel or shipment, each and every article shall be considered separately for the purpose of calculating the proportion of value due to labour within the Empire.

(4) For the purposes of these regulations the total value of an article shall be its cost to the manufacturer at the factory or works and shall include the value of containers and other forms of interior packing ordinarily sold with the article when it is sold retail, but shall not include the manufacturer's or exporter's profit or the cost of exterior packing, carriage to port and other charges incidental to the export of the goods subsequent to their manufacture.

(5) In calculating the proportion of value which is the result of labour within the British Empire there may be included under the head of labour the cost to the manufacturer of any materials of purely Empire origin entering into the composition of the article [including the interior packing specified in Regulation (4)], the cost of manufacture including wages, proportion of fuel, supervision and other factory expenses, and the cost of the labour of packing for retail sale.

The following may not be included in the proportion of value which is the result of Empire labour, namely, any materials or interior packings not entirely of Empire origin, manufacturer's profit or the profit or remuneration of any trader, agent, broker or other person dealing in the article in its finished condition, the expenses of placing the goods in outside packages for export and the cost of such packages, transportation charges, insurance and any other charges for services after the goods leave the place of production or manufacture.

(6) Any question arising on the interpretation of these regulations shall be referred to the Board of Trade whose decision shall be final.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1919.

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade.

S. J. Chapman,

Assistant Secretary

Board of Trade,

London, S.W. 1.

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APPENDIX C.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1919.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

ORDER RELATING TO SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

In pursuance of Section 8 of the Finance Act 1919, the Board of Trade, being satisfied that Refined Sugar, Molasses and Extracts from Sugar, and Manufactured Tobacco, are to a considerable extent manufactured in the British Empire, from material not wholly grown or produced within the Empire, hereby order that the preferential rates of Customs Duty shall, in the case of Refined Sugar, Molasses and Extracts from Sugar, and Manufactured Tobacco, be charged only in respect of such proportion of those goods as corresponds to the proportion of dutiable material used in their manufacture which is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been grown or produced in the Empire.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1919.

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade.

S. J. Chapman,

Assistant Secretary.

Board of Trade,

London, S.W. 1.

APPENDIX D.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN of goods in respect of which a reduction of duty is claimed under the Imperial Customs Tariff as being the growth or produce of the British Empire.

I...hereby certify that I am

((¹)......................................of...)

the (²)..of the articles included in this

certificate ((¹) and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said ....).

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify that the merchandise designated below is of (³)....................................growth or

produce (⁴) (which merchandise is to be shipped to (⁵)........................

via (⁶)..................consigned to...............merchant at (⁷)...............)

(⁴) (Port of Shipment.............................)

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank, as the case may be, unless the person giving the certificate is the sole proprietor of the business, when the words in brackets may be omitted.

(2) Insert the word grower, producer or supplier, as the case may be.

(3) Country of origin.

(4) The words in brackets may be omitted when the grower, producer or supplier is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter, provided that in such a case the exporter gives the supplementary certificate end rsed hereon.

(5) Port of ultimate destination.

(6) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.

(7) Address.

(8) To be filled up when the certificate is not given by the actual grower or producer

Number and Description of Packages.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.	(8) Name of Grower or Producer.

....Signature.

Dated at....................................this............day of......................19...

SUPPLEMENTARY CERTIFICATE to be given by the exporter in cases where the grower, producer or supplier of the goods above specified is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter and is not in a position to furnish the particulars of shipment, etc. (see Note 4 to main certificate).

To be endorsed on the main certificate.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank as the case may be, unless the person giving the certificate is the sole proprietor of the business, when the words in brackets may be omitted.
(2) Country of origin.
(3) Delete inappropriate word.
(4) Port of ultimate destination.
(5) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.
(6) Address.

I..hereby certify that I am ((1)....................................of..............................) the exporter(s) of the merchandise specified in the foregoing certificate, (and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said...... ....).

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify that the merchandise referred to is of (2)..growth or produce (3), and that such merchandise is to be shipped to (4).............. ....*via* (5)......................................consigned to ....at (6)......................................

Port of Shipment..

..................................Signature.

Dated at......................................this...................................

day of..........................19......

APPENDIX E.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN for goods in respect of which a reduction of duty is claimed under the Imperial Customs Tariff as being the manufacture of the British Empire.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank as the case may be, unless the person giving the certificate is the sole proprietor of the business, when the words in brackets may be omitted.
(2) Country of manufacture.
(3) The words in brackets may be omitted where the manufacturer is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter, provided that in such a case the exporter gives the supplementary certificate endorsed hereon.
(4) Port of ultimate destination.
(5) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.
(6) Address.
(7) For Regulations, *see* back hereof.

I...hereby certify that I am ((1)..............................of...)the manufacturer(s) of the articles included in this certificate (and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said manufacturer (s)).

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify that the merchandise designated below is of (2).........................manufacture, (3) (which merchandise is to be shipped to (4).. *via* (5)..................................consigned to.. merchant at (6).........................). Further, I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify that of the total value of each and every manufactured article covered by this certificate in its finished condition not less than 25 per cent. is the result of labour within British Empire, the proportion being calculated in accordance with the regulations (7) appearing on the back of this certificate.

(3) (Port of Shipment...)

Number and Description of Packages.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

....Signature.

Dated at...this................. day of......................19....

SUPPLEMENTARY CERTIFICATE to be given by the exporter in cases where the manufacturer of the goods above specified is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter, and is not in a position to give the particulars of shipment, etc. (see Note 3 to main certificate).

To be endorsed on the main certificate.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank as the case may be.
(2) Country of manufacture.
(3) Port of ultimate destination.
(4) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.
(5) Address.

I..hereby certify that I am (1).....................................of...the exporters of the merchandise specified in the foregoing certificate, and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said ....

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify that the merchandise referred to is of (2)...................manufacture, and that such merchandise is to be shipped to (3)...................*via* (4)...................... consigned to.......................at (5)........................

Port of Shipment..........................

..................................Signature.

Dated at.........................this...............day of............ 19...

(*Back of Certificate E.*)

REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE CERTIFICATE ON THE FACE HEREOF.

Where a number of separate articles are included in one parcel or shipment, each and every article shall be considered separately for the purpose of calculating the proportion of value due to labour within the Empire.

For the purposes of these regulations the total value of an article shall be its cost to the manufacturer at the factory or works, and shall include the value of containers and other forms of interior packing ordinarily sold with the article when it is sold retail, but shall not include the manufacturer's or exporter's profit or the cost of exterior packing, carriage to port and other charges incidental to the export of the goods subsequent to their manufacture

In calculating the proportion of value which is the result of labour within the British Empire there may be included under the head of labour the cost to the manufacturer of any materials of purely Empire origin entering into the composition of the article (including the interior packing specified in the foregoing paragraph), the cost of manufacture including wages, proportion of fuel, supervision and other factory expenses, and the cost of the labour of packing for retail sale.

The following may not be included in the proportion of value which is the result of Empire labour, namely, any materials or interior packings not entirely of Empire origin, manufacturer's profit or the profit or remuneration of any trader, agent, broker or other person dealing in the article in its finished condition, the expenses of placing the goods in outside packages for export, and the cost of such packages, transportation charges, insurance and any other charges for services after the goods leave the place of production or manufacture.

APPENDIX F.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN for manufactured goods in respect of which a reduction of duty is claimed under the Imperial Customs Tariff only in respect of the proportion of dutiable materials of Empire origin which have entered into their manufacture, i.e. manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, molasses and extracts from sugar.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official giving rank as the case may be.
(2) Insert the word manufacturers or Refiners as the case may be.
(3) Insert the word Factory or Refinery as the case may be.
(4) Country of manufacture or refining.
(5) Delete inappropriate word.
(6) The words in brackets to be deleted where the information is not available, provided the supplementary certificate endorsed hereon is given.
(7) Port of ultimate destination.
(8) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.
(9) Address.
(10) For Regulations see back.

I ....hereby certify that I am (1) .... of.................... ......the (2) .... of the articles included in this certificate, and that I am employed by them in their (3)........ .... at ....,and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said..

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify, in respect of the merchandise designated in the Schedule below, which merchandise is of (4).. manufacture or refining (5) (6) (and is to be shipped to (7).. via (8).............................. ....consigned to.................................. merchant at (9)..), that of its total value in its finished condition not less than n per cent. is the result of labour within the British Empire, the proportion being calculated in accordance with the regulations (10) appearing on the back of this certificate; also that there has entered into the manufacture of such merchandise dutiable material of Empire origin to the extent therein specified.

(6) (Name and address of exporter ....)

(Port of shipment.......... ....)

No. and description of packages.	Marks and numbers.	Weight or quantity.	Total value.	Contents.	Dutiable materials of Empire origin used in manufacture.		
					Description.	Country or countries of origin.	Proportion of Empire dutiable materials to total dutiable materials.

....Signature.

Dated at..this........ ....day of..............................19......

SUPPLEMENTARY CERTIFICATE to be given by the exporter in cases where the manufacturer or refiner of the goods above specified is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter, and is not in a position to furnish the particulars of shipment, etc. (see Note 6 to main certificate)

To be endorsed on the main certificate.

---

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank as the case may be

(2) Country of manufacture or refining as the case may be

(3) Delete inappropriate word.

(4) Port of ultimate destination.

(5) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.

(6) Address.

I...hereby certify that I am (1)...................................... of .... the exporters of the merchandise specified in the foregoing certificate, and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said ....

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify that the merchandise referred to is of (2) .... manufacture or refining (3) and that such merchandise is to be shipped to (4) .... *via* (5)............................ consigned to.............................. at (6)............................

Port of Shipment..

....Signature.

Dated at.............................. this .... day of.............................. 19...

(*Back of Certificate F.*)

REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE CERTIFICATE ON THE FACE HEREOF.

Where a number of separate articles are included in one parcel or shipment, each and every article shall be considered separately for the purpose of calculating the proportion of value due to Labour within the Empire.

For the purposes of these regulations the total value of an article shall be its cost to the manufacturer at the factory or works and shall include the value of containers and other forms of interior packing ordinarily sold with the article when it is sold retail, but shall not include the manufacturer's or exporter's profit or the cost of exterior packing, carriage to port and other charges incidental to the export of the goods subsequent to their manufacture.

In calculating the proportion of value which is the result of labour within the British Empire there may be included under the head of the labour the cost to the manufacturer of any materials of purely Empire origin entering into the composition of the article (including the interior packing specified in the foregoing paragraph), the cost of manufacture including wages, proportion of fuel, supervision and other factory expenses, and the cost of the labour of packing for retail sale.

The following may not be included in the proportion of value which is the result of Empire labour, namely, any materials or interior packings not entirely of empire origin, manufacturer's profit or the profit or remuneration of any trader, agent, broker or other person dealing in the article in its finished condition, the expenses of placing the goods in outside packages for export and the cost of such packages, transportation charges, insurance and any other charges for services after the goods leave the place of production or manufacture.

APPENDIX FF.

FORM OF ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATE to be given by the manufacturer of composite goods in respect of the dutiable ingredient or ingredients of which a reduction of duty is

claimed under the Imperial Customs Tariff as being the growth, produce or manufacture of the British Empire.

I.......................... hereby certify that I am ((1)..................

............of..................... ....) the manufacturer(s) of the articles

included in this certificate (and that I am duly authorised to make and

sign this certificate on behalf of the said manufacturer(s)).

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify that the

dutiable ingredient(s) *viz.* (2)............................used in the manu-

facture of the merchandise designated below, which merchandise is

of (3)............................manufacture (4) (and which is to be shipped

to (5).......................*via* (6) ....consigned to.....................

merchant at (7)........................), consist(s) wholly (8) of goods included

in the attached (9) certificate(s) of Empire origin, given by the growers)

producer(s) or manufacturer(s)).

(4) (Port of Shipment... ... .)

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank, as the case may be, unless the person giving the certificate is the sole proprietor of the business, when the words in brackets may be omitted.

(2) Specify the dutiable ingredient or ingredients in respect of which preference is claimed.

(3) Country of manufacture.

(4) The words in brackets may be omitted where the manufacturer is not the actual exporter, provided that in such a case the exporter gives the supplementary certificate endorsed hereon.

(5) Port of ultimate destination.

(6) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.

(7) Address.

(8) If any dutiable ingredient is not wholly covered by a Certificate D, E or F, and is therefore not entitled to preference on its whole quantity, a separate Certificate FF is to be used for that ingredient, the word "wholly" being deleted, and the words "as to —— %" inserted, the percentage covered by the Certificate D, E or F being stated.

(9) Attach Certificate(s) of origin in form D, E or F, to be given by the grower, producer or manufacturer of the dutiable ingredient or ingredients in respect of which preference is claimed. The supplementary exporters' certificate on Form D, E or F need not be given but the necessary export particulars must be given on this Form, either by the manufacturer himself or the actual exporter (see Note (4) above).

Number and Description of Packages.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

....Signature.

Dated at............................ this .... day of............................19......

SUPPLEMENTARY CERTIFICATE to be given by the exporter in cases where the manufacturer of the goods above specified is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter, and is not in a position to furnish the particulars of spipment, etc. (See Note (4) to main certificate.)

To be endorsed on the main certificate.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank as the case may be.

(2) Country of manufacture.

(3) Port of ultimate destination.

(4) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.

(5) Address.

I .... hereby certify that I am (1)................................ of .... the exporters of the merchandise specified in the foregoing certificate, and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said................................

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify that the merchandise referred to is of (2)................................ manufacture and that such merchandise is to be shipped to (3)................................ *via* (4)................................ consigned to................................ at (5)................................

Port of Shipment................................

.... Signature.

Dated at................................ this................................ day of................................ 19 ....

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1920.

No. 637.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 18th August 1920.

RESOLUTION.

The investigation of plague.

THE epidemic of plague, which commenced in India in 1896, has formed the subject of investigation by expert authorities and of pronouncements from time to time by the Government of India. The Plague Commission of 1898—1901, presided over by the late Professor (afterwards Sir) T. R. Fraser, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., was hampered in its investigations by the fact that the etiology of the disease had not yet been fully explored. But it made valuable administrative suggestions, including the reorganisation of the Sanitary Department. In 1905 the Secretary of State for India, in collaboration with the Royal Society and the Lister Institute, created an Advisory Committee, whose investigations, published in the Journal of Hygiene, established the cause of plague and of its dissemination and thus indicated the measures which give the

surest hope of its ultimate extermination. The causes and the measures for combating the disease were described in paragraphs 20 to 24 of the Government of India's *Resolution on Indian Sanitary Policy, No. 888-908, dated the 23rd May 1914. In 1918 there were published a memorandum on preventive measures, and in 1919 a general review of the progress of the epidemic by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. These are some among many reports which have been made on the subject in India and elsewhere.

The need for a more active policy.

2. The etiology and epidemiology of the disease may now be regarded as fully investigated. The application of the appropriate measures could, in the circumstances of the country, only be very partial, and some of those measures are by their nature opposed to the domestic habits of the people. The Government of India, however, are not fully satisfied that due advantage (even having regard to the difficulties of the problem) has been taken of the knowledge which is now at the disposal of the authorities and of the public at large. They believe that the extermination of bubonic plague is a matter merely of determined and organised efforts, and that it is the clear duty of Local Governments to put in train without further delay the action which, so far as human knowlege can foresee, is bound to banish this disease from the country.

Present conditions favourable for such a policy.

3. The present juncture is favourable for the initiation of a more extensive campaign against the disease. Owing to the character of the seasons, to the gradual conferment of partial immunity from the disease upon the rat-population of certain centres, and possibly to a change in the virulence of the causation organism, there has recently been evidence indicating a decline in the epidemicity of plague. In 1918 19 the mortality sank to less than one-sixth of the mean mortality from this disease during the past twenty years. In the year now current, though there are indications that the disease is again increasing, the mortality up to and including January was far below the average. Plague constitutes a notable example of seasonal disease, its intensity being at the lowest ebb in July, graduallr increasing till it reaches its zenith in March and rapidly declining during the next fou months. It is axiomatic that in every epidemic disease with marked seasonal prevalence the first and most obvious line of attack lies in reducing the number of foci of infection during the period of minimum intensity, *i.e.*, during the non-epidemic season. The opportunity thus annually offered for the extermination of bubonic plague is rendered all the more favourable now by the fact that the disease appears to be passing through a period of low epidemicity.

The cause of plague.

4. The Advisory Committe created in 1905 and its workers established, beyond doubt, the radical causes of bubonic plague. These are now well known, and it is unnecessary to allude to them here except only in so far as they bear on the practical problem of extermination. The disease is essentially a rat disease. The rat responsible for its maintenance is the black domestic rat, or *mus rattus*. This is the only species of rat which lives in intimate association with man. The black rat does not migrate to any distance. When the infection is present, and the rat-population is sufficiently numerous to maintain an epidemic, an epizootic (or precedent outbreak of disease among animals) takes place. If the rat-population is sparse, this epidemic either cannot arise or is of short duration. But attempts to reduce the rat-population are useless unless carried out continuously and on a large scale, since prolific breeding quickly compensates the results of any save organised destruction. The epizootic among rats is followed after an interval of not more than seventeen days by the outbreak of human plague. The infection is transmitted from rat to rat and from rat to man by the rat-flea. The plague-infected flea may live, apart from the rat-host, and remain infective for a period of twenty-three days, or, in low temperatures, even longer. In a hot dry climate, at a temperature above 80° Fahrenheit, the infected flea speedily dies—the probable cause of the cessation of plague at the onset of the hot season. But in certain districts of India the climatic conditions are such, that, given a sufficiency of black rats to maintain the infection, the disease may persist throughout those months which in other parts of the country are non-epidemic. Moreover, in any part of India plague may persist among rats through the non-epidemic season without revealing its presence by unusual sickness or mortality among them.

The measures for dealing with plague.

5. The measures taken in India to cope with plague and its outbreaks fall under the following heads :—

(*i*) Hospitals for the treatment of the sick.
(*ii*) The evacuation of infected areas.
(*iii*) Anti-plague vaccination.
(*iv*) Rat-destruction.
(*v*) The erection of rat-proof grain stores.

These measures fall into two groups, according as they are intended to deal with existing outbreaks among men, or to go to the root causes and, by attacking the foci of disease, to stamp out the disease itself.

(i) Measures for dealing with human plague.

6. The erection of infectious diseases hospitals outside the large cities has been limited in the past by various circumstances—inadequate funds, the scattered nature of the population, and the strong dislike of entering a hospital which is evinced by large numbers of the people. The evacuation of infected areas has in the past been the most popular of plague measures. To village-folk, accustomed to an out-door life and with their fields around them, it offered little hardship and is often resorted to spontaneously and with good results. In cities it is more difficult; when enforced, it has some times met with serious opposition and requires careful organization and control. Voluntary evacuation of cities, when uncontrolled, has too often taken the form of a stampede which carries the disease to other and uninfected areas. Anti-plague vaccination is gaining in popularity; but the number of persons annually inoculated is small in comparison with those exposed to infection, and the immunity conferred probably does not continue from one plague season to another.

Need for extension and organisation of such measures.

7. These measures, then, useful as they are, have not been carried out under perfect conditions, nor with that degree of organisation and that wide extension of application which would safeguard the people at large from the effects of an already existing epidemic. Neverthele sthey have proved of benefit, and, if more fully organised, are capable of still more satisfactory results. Until effective steps have been taken to eradicate the disease at its bases it is necessary to persevere in them. The institution of infectious diseases hospitals, organised preparation of camps for evacuation of infected quarters, the multiplication of rural dispensaries and a great increase in rural areas of the number of medical practitioners capable of performing inoculation—these are the measures which it is incumbent on provincial and local authorities to continue so long as India is exposed to the epidemic and until the disease can be finally extirpated. Above all, propaganda work is essential, in order that knowledge may be disseminated regarding the nature of the disease and the value of proper treatment, of evacuation of infected places, and of inoculation.

(ii) Measures for dealing with the black rat.

8. But these measures, beneficial as they are and more beneficial as they may become if more fully organised and extended, form only palliatives and, even if carried to their highest perfection, are incapable of striking at the roots of the trouble. They constitute a useful line of defence against an attack already in progress. But reliance upon merely defensive tactics is futile in the contest against a disease whose causes and the sources of whose supply will remain unimpaired by the prosecution of these measures. The treatment hitherto adopted is the minimising o human plague. The true enemies are the rat and the rat-flea. The black rat is the primal cause and the host which carries the seeds of infection. It is only through offensive measures against the rat that a successful issue can be expected.

Value of improved housing and sanitation.

9. Such an attack does not necessarily or even most desirably proceed solely by way of rat destruction. The separation of man from the rat is equally effective and in some centres may prove more suitable. This is evidenced by the history of plague in Europe. As late as the seventeenth century the houses of European cities were habitually overcrowded, small and dark. The towns were largely inhabited by a farmer population. Cattle were kept in the town-dwellings. Grain was stored in the houses. The black rat, who is a dainty feeder, consequently found ample food in and about human dwellings and took up his abode in close domestic association with man. The result was the creation of foci of infection and violent epidemics of plague. Improvements in housing conditions, measures of sanitation, and the storage of grain in appointed places rendered the haunts of men a less comfortable home for the black rat. The close domestic association of this animal with man was thus broken and, as an inevitable result, bubonic plague disappeared from Europe. Up to the middle of the eighteenth century the predominating rat species in Europe was the black rat (*mus rattus*); now the commonest is the brown rat (*mus norvegicus*), which is never found in such close association with man. With the departure of the black rat from the houses of men and the consequent diminution of the species the epidemic naturally died.

Thus, good housing and sanitation are the surest means of extirpating plague. In recent years town improvement schemes have been initiated in India and experts have drawn up plans and specifications for houses which can be erected at reasonable cost and will afford no comfortable habitation for the rat. Such measures, however, involve long periods of time for their completion and are dependent upon the provision of funds and the extent to which the population at large are prepared to accept them.

Other measures.

10. Pending such general improvement the next best solution of the problem consists in the protection of grain from the rat by means of better storage. This is a measure of the highest im-

portance and, the Government of India believe, is not impracticable. Paragraph 15 of this Resolution deals with it in greater detail. But the provision of improved grain stores also will be a lengthy process; and meantime the destruction of the rat presents a means of protection deserving of consideration. It is to these two matters that the Government of India now desire to draw special attention.

(a) Rat-destruction.

11. Experiments have already been made with rat-destruction in the Punjab and at Satara. An investigation into the results is proceeding in Bombay. The Indian Research Fund Association has turned its attention to the problem, and Major F. G. Kunhardt and Dr. G. D. Chitre were employed to make a series of experiments. The practical lessons gathered from their labours have been published* in a useful form.

The difficulties attending rat-destruction are as follows:—

(*i*) In order to be effctive the operations must be organised and on a large scale. Ill-organised or inadequate attempts are worse than useless.

(*ii*) The best means of destruction have yet to be devised.

(*iii*) Unless the process is continued from year to year it is useless.

(*iv*) Among some communities the destruction of the rat is regarded with aversion.

These difficulties are serious and the cost entailed in organised measures is considerable. But rat-destruction, as shown in the succeeding paragraph, cannot be overlooked since it forms a valuable factor in the campaign against disease and in the efforts after national well-being. So fully is this realised in the United Kingdom that recent legislation has made it incumbent upon owners and occupiers of land in the British Isles at risk of substantial penalties to take all necessary and reasonably practicable steps for the destruction of rats and mice and against infestation of the land by these animals. Full-time experienced executive officers have been appointed to this end by many local bodies and by some industrial concerns.

Economic and sanitary value of rat-destruction.

12. On economic considerations alone the universal adoption of measures for rat-destruction is highly desirable. It is hazardous to make any computation of the damage caused by rats in India. But it is probable that in British India alone the number of black rats (exclusive of other species) is about 375 millions, the quantity of grain devoured by which in the course of a year would amount to about one million tons. On this computation, and placing the cost of a ton of grain on the average at Rs. 160, the annual loss caused by the black rat in British India would be sixteen crores of rupees, or, at two shilling rate of exchange, sixteen millions sterling. That this is a conservative figure is shown by the estimate, based on far more reliable data, for England, where a rat-population of only forty millions is computed to cause material damage of fifteen millions sterling annually. The Indian calculation deals only with the loss represented by the food of the black rat, not with loss from the wastage and other forms of destruction (to houses, etc.) for which he is responsible, nor with the additional damage perpetrated by the field rat. But the economic aspect of rat-destruction is entirely overshadowed in India by the health aspect. The diseases, especially plague, which the rat brings in his train, occasion a loss of efficiency and a wastage of adult life which not only seriously hampers development, but causes an immeasurable amount of pain and preventible affliction. During the last twenty years plague has been resposible for an average of half-a-million deaths in each year. The black rat is the originator and source of this disease. Even in countries which are not liable to plague epidemics he has been recognised as the most expensive of domestic animals. Where plague exists such an expression falls altogether short of an adequate description of the loss which he inflicts. His extermination will assuredly be followed by a complete cessation of bubonic plague; a substantial diminution in his numbers by a lessening in the extent and virulence of epidemics.

Principles which should govern rat-destruction.

13. The Government of India, therefore, maintain that, save in localities where it is strongly opposed by popular sentiment, rat-destruction forms, under present conditions, a necessary factor towards the elimination of plague. It is not necessary to institute (at least for health purposes) a universal campaign against the black rat. Apart from those portions of India where the rat or flea-population is insufficiently large to create and maintain an

*A note on "Rat-reduction by Trapping and Baiting as Anti-plague Measures," by Dr. G. D. Chitre; issued by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and obtainable from his office free of charge.

epizootic, there are large areas where the extermination of the rat, though advantageous from the economic point of view, would be needless and ineffective for the stamping out of plague. Rat-destruction can be usefully carried out on the following principles :—

(*i*) Continuous measures are necessary in grain centres to which grain is imported from a distance.

(*ii*) In years when there is a likelihood of the importation of infection measures are necessary in subsidiary grain centres and market-towns.

(*iii*) In villages and towns (especially those which are market-centres) where infection persists during the non-epidemic season measures are necessary during that season and also during the subsequent plague season.

In all these cases the measures taken must be well organised in order to be effective. Special and experienced staff is necessary. In the larger grain-centres, where continuous destruction is desirable, the number of rats annually destroyed should be sufficient to keep down the rat-population below the danger level, *i.e.*, below the point at which an epizootic is probable. Experience appears to show that, if the number of rats annually destroyed equals or exceeds the human population of the locality, the likelihood of plague becoming established is greatly diminished.

(*b*) Isolation of the rat.

14. The second method which it is desirable under present conditions to prosecute is the isolation of the black rat from man, *i.e.*, his elimination from human dwelling places. In his admirable report* on plague Major Norman White lately Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, specified two main lines of action—the improvement of markets and of the grain stores of towns and the control of movements of grain and like merchandise from and through plague-infected centres.

Improvement of grain storage.

15. The improvement of grain-stores is manifestly free from some of the difficulties which rat-destruction involves. Religious scruples are not touched; though some opposition is inevitable to any action which disturbs domestic habits, the better storage of grain is so obviously indicated both from the sanitary and from the economic point of view that hostility would soon be converted into appreciation. If the natural food of the rat is not to be found in the homes of men he will desert those homes. Similarly, if grain-stores are maintained in a city, but are so organised as to be unapproachable by, or useless to, the rat, his numbers will diminish and the probability of an epizootic will be decreased. The methods which can be adopted are therefore two-fold :—

(*i*) Markets and grain-stores can be removed from inhabited areas. The result will be that the rat can no longer live in contiguity with man; and if the stores are so constructed as to be rat-free, the number of rats will be so much diminished as to make an epizootic among them unlikely.

(*ii*) Rat-proof or rat-free stores may be constructed in a city. The rat-proof godown is one which the rat is unable to enter. It presents difficulties in construction and involves considerable expense. The rat-free godown is one which the rat can enter but where he cannot remain. It is easily built. Major Norman White has made a design which can be carried out at reasonable cost.† Apart from some details of construction the essentials are the exclusion of those things which (as well as grain) are requisite to the well-being and life of the rat-water and green food; and also the exclusion from its proximity of any rooms occupied by man. In addition to Major Norman White's plan a standard plan has been published by the Madras Sanitary Board. Godowns on the former design are being constructed at Lucknow and at Nasik. Railway Companies have been requested to take steps against rat-infestation of goods-sheds and the access of rats to wagons.

The task of improving grain-storage at the large distributing centres alone is one of magnitude and of time. But no measure is of greater importance for the extirpation of bubonic plague and other diseases quite apart from economic reasons.

Control of grain movements.

16. The control of grain-movements would, if feasible, be of great value. For the black rat does not migrate from place to place, and plague can be disseminated over the country only by the conveyance of an infected rat or flea in merchandise or clothing. The rat-population is densest at grain centres; and it is just to such centres that the infection is most likely to be carried. But economic considerations weigh heavily against the adoption of such control. A possible alternative is the erection at the larger distributing centres of plants for the disinfection of grain by hydrocyanic acid.

* "Twenty Years of Plague in India, with Special Reference to the Outbreak of 1917-18," by Major F. Norman White, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S., published by Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, 1919. Distributed free by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

†A rat-free godown of 10′ × 10′ is estimated to cost Rs. 640.

Summary of measures.

17. The causes of plague and the methods which may be adopted for its elimination have now been surveyed. Investigations have shown that an epedemic of human plague is invariably preceded by an epizootic among black rats. The black rat is not migratory; save when living in proximity to man he is therefore harmless as an infective agent. A reduced rat-population, even if it remains in proximity to man, is incapable of maintaining a serious epizootic. While therefore the palliatives hitherto adopted---hospital treatment, evacuation of stricken areas, and anti-plague vaccination—must be sedulously maintained, and the facilities for extending them increased it has to be recognised that these are mere palliatives, that the initial responsibility for the outbreak and spread of bubonic plague rests on the black rat, and that the destruction or segregation of this animal is the obvious and only method which will exterminate bubonic plague. Since any measures which involve construction of buildings and considerable initial outlay must necessarily take time it is necessary in the meantime to depend on rat-destruction carried out continuously in large grain-distributing centres and as required in villages and towns. But the erection of rat-proof or rat-free grain-stores resulting in the diminution of the rat-population is a method just as effective and free from the objections which might possibly be held to attach to rat-destruction. The Government of India trust that local Governments, while neglecting no other method which may in the meantime assist in decreasing or eliminating this disease, will turn their special attention to the prosecution of this reform—a reform which, if carried out, would exercise a profoundly beneficial effect upon the health and economic well-being of the people at large. Detailed instructions, as contained in Major Norman White's memorandum on plague preventive measures, have already been circulated to local Governments with the Government of India's letter (Education, Sanitary) No. 119, dated the 18th April 1918. Finally, the ultimate goal of better housing and improved sanitary conditions will, the Government of India are assured, be kept steadily in mind.

Conclusion.

18. The Government of India believe that the present is a favourable time for taking more active steps than hitherto for the extirpation of a scourge which has infested India for nearly a quarter of-a-century and has cost her millions of valuable lives. They look to their medical experts, who have already added so greatly to the sum of knowledge and to the diminution of human suffering, and to the Indian Research Fund Association, under whose auspices valuable investigations have already been made, to carry out such further detailed researches as the local authorities in administrative control may find necessary for the practical application of the scientific knowledge already obtained. But it is for the Local Governments to initiate a progressive policy and attack the disease at its sources rather than wait for renewals of its onset. Public health will in future be a transferred subject, and the Government of India consider that no more beneficial channels of activity can be found by future Ministers of Health than the extirpation of the epidemic diseases which at present threaten the Indian population.

Government of Madras.
Government of Bombay.
Government of Bengal.
Government of the United Provinces.
Government of the Punjab.
Government of Burma.
Government of Bihar and Orissa.
The Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.
The Home Department.
The Foreign and Political Department.
The Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
The Public Works Department.
The Finance Department.
The Financial Adviser, Military Finance.
The Department of Commerce.
The Railway Department.
The Army Department.
The Legislative Department.
The Board of Industries and Munitions.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded, for information, to the local Governments and Administrations, the Departments of the Government of India noted in the margin, the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1920.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st October 1920.

No. 6150-*Home*.—The period of leave granted to Mr. R. H. Crump, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, in this office Notification No. 5130-Home, dated the 12th August 1920, is hereby extended up to and including the 31st October 1920.

Delhi, the 2nd october 1920.

No. 6155-*Home*.—Mr. R. C. Bolster, I.C.S., on return from leave, resumed charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, on the forenoon of the 29th September 1920, relieving Mr. H. L. H. Shuttleworth, I.C.S., of the additional charge.

H. P. TOLLINTON,

Offg. Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th October, 1920.

No. 132.—Under sub-rule (5) of rule 12 of the Council of State Electoral Rules the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 114, dated the 28th August 1920, namely :—

In clause (*h*) of the said notification, for the sixth direction of the Directions for the guidance of the voter at the foot of Form VIII, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"After marking the voting paper and placing it in the smaller envelope provided and enclosing it with the declaration paper in the larger envelope, also provided, the voter may either transmit it by post in accordance with the directions in the letter of intimation (Form V), or he may, at his option, deposit the envelope in the ballot box at the office of the Returning Officer before 6 P. M. on the day fixed for the poll."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 8th October 1920.

No. 4337.—In pursuance of section 4 of the Rouble Note Act, 1920 (XXX of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise all District Magistrates and, in the case of Presidency towns, Commissioners of Police to issue licenses under the said section permitting the withdrawal of rouble notes deposited in treasuries and currency offices within their respective jurisdictions.

No. 4338.—In pursuance of section 5 of the Rouble Note Act, 1920 (XXX of 1920), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that all rouble notes confiscated under the said section shall be deposited in the nearest treasury or currency office pending further orders.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th October 1920.

No. 3274-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon Babu Mansa Ram, Cantonment Clerk at Jutogh.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October 1920.

No. 7093.—Mr. C. H. Malan, O.B.E., I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, is placed on special duty in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle under the orders of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th October 1920, and until further orders.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 9th October, 1920.

No. 6899.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall, with effect from the 11th October 1920, be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 122 of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be *substituted* :—

" (2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely :—

For every sum of five shillings or fraction thereof ... Annas 8."

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1392 PGG

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 21st October, 1920.

No. 908.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Tate, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Professor of Midwifery, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties and until further orders.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 21st October, 1920.

No. 2762-F.—The following draft of amendments to the Indian Securities Rules, 1920, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), is published as required by the said section of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th November 1920. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Amendments.

1. To the heading before rule 9 of the said rules the following shall be added namely :—

"(a) *Rules relating to Promissory Notes other than Treasury Bills.*"

2. After rule 15 of the said rules, the following rules shall be inserted, namely :—

"(b) *Rules relating to Treasury Bills.*"

Report of the loss or destruction of treasury bill.

15A. (1) Every application regarding a treasury bill alleged to have been lost or destroyed, either wholly or in part, shall be addressed to the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta (in the case of treasury bills originally issued by the Bank of Bengal or the Bank of Madras), or the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay (in the case of treasury bills originally issued by the Bank of Bombay). Such application shall be accompanied by a registration fee of Re. 1 per treasury bill and a statement of the following particulars, namely :—

(i) particulars of the number and value of the treasury bill and the Presidency Bank by which it was issued ;

(ii) the circumstances attending the loss or destruction ; and

(iii) whether the loss was reported to the police.

(2) The application shall be accompanied by—

(a) the Post Office registration receipt for the letter containing the treasury bill, if lost in transmission by post ;

(b) a copy of the police report, if the loss was reported to the police ;

(c) an affidavit sworn before a magistrate testifying that claimant was the last legal holder of the treasury bill ; and

(d) any portions or fragments which may remain of the lost or destroyed treasury bill.

(3) A duplicate of the application, but not of its enclosures, shall also be sent to the Presidency Bank of issue.

15B. The loss or destruction of a treasury bill shall be further notified by the applicant in three successive issues of the Gazette of India and of the local official gazette, if any, of the place where the loss or destruction occurred. Such notification should be in the form following or as nearly in such form as circumstances permit :—

Notification in Gazette.

"Lost" (or "destroyed" as the case may be).

"The Treasury Bill No. for Rs. , issued on and maturing after a period of months, having been $\frac{\text{lost}}{\text{destroyed}}$, notice is hereby given that application is about to be made for payment of the value of the said Treasury Bill in favour of the undersigned."

"Name of person notifying...

"Residence..."

15C. On the expiry of six months from the date of the last notification prescribed above or on the date of maturity of the lost bill, whichever is later, the Controller of the Currency or the Deputy Controller of the Currency, as the case may be, may, if he is satisfied of the loss or destruction of the treasury bill, and of the justice of the claim of the applicant, pay the value of the, treasury bill to the applicant on the execution of an indemnity bond as nearly as may be in Form V for twice the value of the treasury bill by the applicant and two sureties. If for any reason the Controller of the Currency or the Deputy Controller of the Currency holds that immediate payment of the value of the treasury bill would involve risk of loss to Government, he may withhold payment thereof and in that case shall, within six weeks of the date of maturity of the treasury bill alleged to have been lost or destroyed, invest the amount of the treasury bill in Government securities or in the Post Office Savings Bank at the option of the claimant and shall thereafter on the expiry of two years from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 15B, if *primâ facie* grounds exist for believing that the, treasury bill has been lost or destroyed and that the claim of the applicant is just, cause the particulars of the treasury bill so lost or destroyed to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section 3 of section 10 of the Act. On the expiry of six years from the date of publication, as hereinafter provided, of the list in which the lost or destroyed treasury bill was first included, the said investment with accumulated interest (or the said deposit, if any investment in the Post Office Savings Bank has been made) shall be delivered to the claimant or his assignee or other legal representative."

Payment of amount due.

3. Before rule 16 of the said rules the following heading shall be inserted, namely :—

"(c) *General.*"

4. In rule 16 of the said rules—

(a) in sub-rule (1), for the word and figure "rule 13" the words and figures "rules 13 and 15C" shall be substituted ;

(b) in sub-rule 2, for the words "that rule" the word and figure "rule 13" shall be substituted, and after the words "such order and" the words "every treasury bill to be included in the list shall be included in the first list published after the expiry of the two years referred to in rule 15C, and thereafter such notes and treasury bill shall be included" shall be inserted.

(c) in sub-rule (3), after the words "each note" the words "(other than a treasury bill)" shall be inserted, and to the said sub-rule the following shall be added, namely :—

"and similar particulars shall, as far as possible, be given regarding each treasury bill included in the list."

5. Rule 17 of the said rules shall be re-numbered 17 (1) and—

(a) in clause (a) of that sub-rule as renumbered, after the word "notes," where it first occurs, the words "(not being a treasury bill or treasury bills)" shall be inserted ; and

(b) to the said rule the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

"(2) Subject to any general or special instructions of the Controller of the Currency, the Presidency Bank of issue may on the application of the holder renew any treasury bill provided that the treasury bill has been receipted in Form VII (A)."

6. After rule 38 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

Application for information.

"39. (1) Any person requiring information regarding a Government security in the custody of the Public Debt Office may apply to that office in writing, stating the form in which the information is required.

(2) Every such application shall specify with precision the security to which it relates and shall contain a statement of the purpose for which the information is required and of the interest of the applicant in the security.

Disposal of application.

40. The following provisions shall be observed in dealing with applications under rule 39 :—

(1) If the application relates to a security which has been renewed, converted consolidated or sub-divided or asks for inspection from any register or book kept or maintained in the Public Debt Office, the application shall be refused.

(2) If the application asks for inspection of a security which has been cancelled on payment of the amount due in respect thereof it shall be referred to, and disposed of under the orders of, the Controller of the Currency.

(3) In any other case the Public Debt Office may, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, grant a certified copy of any endorsement on a security or of any entry in any register or book maintained by that office relating to any security, on being satisfied that the security in question has stood in the name of the applicant or of a person in whom the applicant has a representative interest, and further that the applicant has a *bonâ fide* interest in the security in respect of which the application is made :

Provided that if the security has been cancelled on payment of the amount due in respect thereof, no copy of any endorsement thereof shall be granted which purports to give a title subsequent to the termination of the applicant's interest in the security.

(4) The Public Debt Office may, under a special order of the Controller of the Currency, supply any information regarding a security referred to in clause (3) which is directed to be supplied by such an order.

Fees.

41. (1) Every applicant shall before any information is supplied to him under the foregoing rules pay a fee of Re. 1 for each security in respect of which any information is supplied and shall execute a bond of indemnity as nearly as may be in Form XIII for twice the value of the security or securities involved and the interest payable on them since the date of issue.

(2) A fee of Re. 1 shall be paid for each certified copy granted under rule 40."

7. In the Schedule to the said rules—

(a) after Form VII the following form shall be inserted, namely :—

"FORM VII (A.)

[*See rule 17 (2).*]

Form of Endorsement of the Renewal of a Treasury Bill.

Received in lieu hereof a renewed Treasury Bill payable to.......................

Signature of the holder / duty authorised representative of the holder. ; and

(b) after Form XII the following form shall be inserted, namely :—

FORM XIII.

[*See Rule 41.*]

Form of Indemnity Bond.

Know all Men by these presents that I/we

am/are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of* Rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made I/we bind myself my/ourselves our heirs executors administrators and representatives [jointly and every two of us bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators and representatives jointly and each of us binds himself herself his and her heirs executors administrators and representatives severally] firmly by these presents sealed with my/our respective seal (s). Dated this day of in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and and I/each of us the said

*Double the amount of the Notes and Interest paid thereon since the respective dates of issue.

[To be omitted if bond taken from one person only.]

do/doth hereby for myself/himself herself and my/his and her heirs executors administrators and representatives covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal other than the said High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction the same may at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Whereas the above bounden

claims to be entitled

Here state in what capacity claim to the Notes is made.

to the several Government Promissory Notes specified and set forth in the schedule hereunder written and has caused to be represented to the said Secretary of State in Council that the said Government Promissory Notes have been

Set out representation made concerning the Notes.

And whereas the said

has/have applied to the said Secretary of State in Council for an inspection of the said Notes and also for all other information and particulars respecting the said Notes and whereas the Controller of the Currency (acting in the premises for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council) has agreed to give inspection of the said Notes and to afford to the said

all information and particulars affecting the said Notes on condition of the said

entering into and executing such bond as above written with such condition as hereunder is written.

Now the condition of the above written Bond or obligation is such that if the said

heirs executors administrators and representatives shall not and will not at any time hereafter sue the said Secretary of State in Council his successors in office or assigns or any agent employed by or officer or servant of the Government for or in respect of the said Notes or the

renewal or sub-division thereof or for the recovery of the value thereto or of any interest thereon or of anything done by the said Secretary of State in Council or his agents or servants in relation thereto and also shall and will save harmless and keep indemnified the said Secretary of State in Council his successors in office or assigns or any agents employed by or officer or servant of the Government against all claims demands or proceedings that may be made or instituted upon or against them or any of them by any person or persons whomsoever in consequence of the Controller of the Currency of India giving inspection of the said notes or affording to the said ( ) information and particulars affecting the said Notes then the above written Bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered by

In presence of

Witness

Occupation and address—

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING BOND."

8. In the said rules, for the words "Controller of Currency" and "Deputy Controller of Currency" wherever they occur the words "Controller of the Curren cy" and "Deputy Controller of the Currency" shall be substituted respectively.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Offg. Secretary to the Govern ment of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1920.

No. 7243.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Aircrafts Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Depart ent of Commerce and Industry, No. 117-C.A., dated the 14th February 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the navigation of aircraft over the areas specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE.

PROHIBITED AREAS.

Places.

(1) All territory lying trans-Indus except—

(a) *Peshawar district*—an area bounded on the east by the River Indus (right bank) from its junction with the River Kabul (but excluding Attock and the Attock Railway Bridge to its point of exit from the hills; on the south by a line running parallel to the North-Western Railway to Badbher; on the west by a line running through Charsadda to Dargai; and on the north by a line following the Machai canal to the Indus. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed at any point between its exit from the hills and a point five miles above Attock Railway Bridge.

(b) *Derajat*—the country within a ten-mile radius of Dera Ismail Khan; the Indus to be crossed within that radius.

(c) *Baluchistan*—a "corridor" 20 miles wide from Sukkur (exclusive) to Quetta following the general line of the North-Western Railway. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed between its junction with the Sind Wah and a point five miles above Sukkur Railway Bridge.

(d) *Sind*—the triangular area enclosed between the Karachi-Kotri Railway and the River Indus (right bank) below Kotri; the Indus to be crossed anywhere southward of a point five miles below Kotri Railway Bridge.

(e) *Mekran*—a "corridor" 20 miles wide along the Mekran coast.

(2) All territory lying within 3 miles of the arsenal at Quetta.

(3) All territory lying within 5 miles of the light-house at Manora (near Karachi).

(4) All territory lying within 3 miles of the arsenals at :—

(i) Rawalpindi.

(ii) Ferozepore.

(5) All territory lying within 1 mile of Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

(6) All territory lying within a radius of one mile from the main gate of the Kirkee Arsenal.

(7) The Town and Island of Bombay including the docks and bulk oil installations.

(8) The Kidderpore docks (Calcutta).

(9) The site of the new King George's docks (Calcutta).

(10) The jetties (Calcutta).

(11) The River Hooghly between the Botanical Gardens and Howrah Bridge (Calcutta).

(12) The petroleum depôt at Budge Budge.

(13) The powder magazine at Moyapore.

(14) All territory lying within 3 miles of Fort Chingri Khal (near Diamond Harbour, Calcutta).

(15) All territory lying within 7 miles of the Syriam Pagoda, Rangoon.

(16) The oil refineries at Syriam on the Pegu River (Burma).

(17) The oil refineries at Seikkyi on the Rangoon River (Burma).

(18) The oil refineries at Thilawa on the Rangoon River (Burma).

(19) The Singu and Yenangyaung oilfields in the Magwe District bounded on the west by the Irrawaddy River and on the east by an imaginary line 3 miles to the east and parallel to a line drawn from Singy to Sadaing, both being on the Irrawaddy River (Burma).

POST OFFICE.

The 23rd October, 1920.

No. 7338.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (b) of the Indan. Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely,

For sub-rule (2) of rule 122 of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted :—

"(2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders the rate of commission shall be the following, namely :—

For every sum of five shillings or fraction thereof ... ... Annas 12."

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENT.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 2101.—The services of Major M. Dockrell are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

No. 2117.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 133 of the Army Act (44 and 45 Vic. c. 58) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules for military prisons and detention barracks in India published with the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department No. 921, dated the 20th November 1908, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. At the end of rule 8 of the said rules, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"Except under special instructions visits shall not ordinarily be made during meal hours."

2. In rule 60 of the said rules, the second sentence shall be omitted.

3. At the end of rule 139 of the said rules, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"A soldier armed with rifle will take with his rifle two charges and ten dummy drill cartridges."

4. In rule 145 of the said rules—

(a) the words "and measured" shall be omitted ; and

(b) for the words "as may be ordered or the medical officer may require" the words "dressed in shirt and socks, or as directed by the medical officer" shall be substituted.

5. After rule 153 of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"153-A. Should it become necessary temporarily to remove a soldier under sentence to any place outside the prison or detention barrack, the Superintendent of the prison or detention barrack, as the case may be, shall be responsible that a proper escort is provided, and application may be made, if necessary, to the nearest officer commanding troops for this purpose. The responsibility of the Superintendent does not cease until a proper receipt has been obtainted."

6. In rule 171 of the said rules, for the words "Good Friday and General Fast or Thanksgiving Days" the words "and Good Friday, no work shall be left in the rooms, and" shall be substituted.

7. After rule 173 of the said rules, the following rules shall be inserted, namely :—

"173-A. A soldier under sentence, on a punishment diet of bread and water, shall not be given any task of work nor shall he be allotted marks during the whole period of the award. A soldier under sentence in close confinement actually at work in his room may receive marks according to his industry."

8. At the end of rule 177 of the said rules, the following shall be added, namely :—

"When a man is tried by Court Martial whilst already undergoing sentence, he will be credited from the date of trial to the date of promulgation of finding with full marks towards remission on his new Army Form C-395, irrespective of whether or not he has earned such marks on his former Army Form C.-395."

9. In rule 227 of the said rules, the following sub-rules shall be inserted, namely :—

"(1A). No dietary punishment shall be inflicted on any soldier under sentence nor shall he be placed in close confinement unless the medical officer shall certify that such soldier is in fit condition of health to undergo such punishment."

9A. At the end of sub-paragraph (4) of rule 227 of the said rules, change the full stop into a comma and insert the following, namely :—

"but nothing in this sub-paragraph shall affect the jurisdiction of any court-martial."

10. In rule 229 of the said rules, for clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(a) close confinement for any period not exceeding three days;

(b) a punishment diet of bread and water for a period not exceeding three days;

(c reduction from the higher stage to the lower stage or postponement of promotion to the higher stage for a period not exceeding fourteen days;

(d) deprivation of palliasse for any period not exceeding three days, for idleness;

(e) or feiture of remission of sentence for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

Note.—A single award of punishment may include any combination of (a), (b), (c) and (e).

11. In rule 238 of the said rules, the existing foot-note at the end of the *Time Table of Daily Duties* shall be numbered 1, and the following shall be added as foot-note 2, namely :—

"2. Kit inspection will be at the discretion of the Superintendent in charge, and not daily."

12. At the end of rule 238-A of the said rules, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"The military and physical training of the soldier will commence forthwith on his committal."

13. In rule 238c of the said rules, for the words "Soldiers who are under punishment for offences committed in prison or detention barrack" the words "Soldiers on a punishment diet of bread and water or in close confinement" shall be substituted.

14. In Appendix IV to the said rules, for sub-para. (a) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(a) *The Superintendent's Journal of the Prison*, in which shall be recorded all occurrences of importance."

A. SHAIRP, *Colonel*,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th October, 1920.

No. M.-1-11.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the rules regarding mine managers and their certificates published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2968-82, dated the 21st April 1906, as subsequently amended, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(1) In rule 45 the words "in which more than 150 persons are on an average employed underground simultaneously, or" shall be omitted and for the figure 1,800, the figure 2,500 shall be substituted.

(2) In rule 46 the words "in which more than 50 or less than 150 persons are on an average employed underground simultaneously, or" shall be omitted, and for the figure 1,800, the figure 2,500 shall be substituted.

(3) In rule 47 the words "in which not more than 50 persons are on an average employed underground simultaneously, or" shall be omitted.

FACTORIES.

The 20th October 1920.

No. L.-904.—The following draft of an amendment in the rule published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6750-25, dated the 14th September 1912, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911) is published, as required by sub-section (*1*) of section 39 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 23rd January 1920.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received on or before that date from any person with respect to the said draft will be considered by the Governor-General in Council :—

Draft amendment.

At the end of clause I of the said rule, the following proviso shall be inserted namely :—

"Provided that in the case of a factory in which work is carried on only during a certain season or certain seasons of the year, the Manager shall, if so required by the Local Government, submit the annual return within fifteen days after the close of that season or of the last of those seasons, as the case may be."

J. C. B. DRAKE,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

No. 7123.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

(FOREIGN TRADE.)

Simla, the 15th October, 1920.

RESOLUTION.

The following paper is published for general information :—

Administration Report on the Working of the office of the Indian Trade Commissioner in London for the period from April 5th, 1918, to March 31st, 1920.

I have the honour to submit an administration report on the working of the Trade Commissioner's Office in the City. The period covered is the first two years, *viz.*, from April 5th, 1918, till March 31st, 1920. The report is strictly an administration report and in no sense a review of the trade of the United Kingdom in tropical produce. It is an attempt to describe the objects which this office keeps in view and some of its efforts to realise those objects.

2. *Premises.*—Whilst nominally on leave in August and September 1917 I made preliminary enquiries for office accommodation in the hope that quarters would be ready by October 8th from which date my appointment runs. This estimate proved far too sanguine in war time. The suggestion that accommodation might be obtained in the offices of the Department of Overseas Trade, Basinghall Street, proved quite impracticable. Owing to the expansion of that Department they were overcrowded in Basinghall Street and in August 1918 were negotiating for another building in the vicinity. This they took, but later transferred their offices bodily to larger premises in Westminster. Moreover, the representatives of Indian merchant houses in the City were unanimous that the office ought to be established as a separate entity. They and the Trade Commissioner of the Dominions—especially the latter who spoke from experience—insisted that a ground floor in a central position should be secured. This advice has proved to be thoroughly sound, though such accommodation was not easy to find in the City. Sir William Clark, K.C.S.I., Sir Marshall Reid, C.I.E., Sir Charles McLeod and Mr. Kershaw, C.S.I., very kindly advised on the possible sites that I found and selected the present one, which satisfies the above conditions. H.M

Office of Works kindly undertook the negotiations for the seven years' lease and the structural alterations necessary. The country was then passing through one of the most strenuous periods of the war and, though the furnishing was done in the cheapest manner, labour and material were short and it was April 1918 before we took possession and even then the inside work was not complete. The delay would have been still longer without the exercise of constant pressure and without the continuous aid of the India Office. For example, it was only by the intervention of the India Office that we were able to secure a telephone The fittings of the office should now be redone to serve as an advertisement of Indian timbers and other Indian products, suitable for office equipment. Until our own office was ready we were accommodated in the India Office at some inconvenience to themselves. It was not, however, till we were established in the City that work really developed.

3. *Superior Staff*—Mr. J. M. Wadia joined as my Assistant in November 1917, but was unwell in July 1918 and practically ceased attendance from the end of that month. His appointment was terminated, under his agreement, at the end of his year. Difficulties were experienced in obtaining the services of an Indian Assistant till in April 1919 the help of Dr. Rawlley was secured. He, however, left in September as he had obtained an opening in business life in Bombay. Mr. P. R. Rice, who had recently come home from the Commercial Museum, Calcutta, then joined the office, at a period, as will be seen later, of extra work. Dr. Coggin-Brown, D.Sc., of the Indian Geological Survey was in November 1919 attached jointly to this office and to the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau to afford expert knowledge on Indian metals and minerals. Since the close of the period under report Mr. B. D. Asli has also joined the superior staff. Thus for the two years under report I was either mostly without an assistant or training a new one. The whole clerical staff also was naturally unfamiliar with Indian terms, products and Indian publications.

4. *Objects of the office.*—The office has been established for the furtherance of Indian industries and Indian export trade. It has nothing whatever to do with the policy of the Government of India in commercial matters. That responsibility lies with the Government of India and the India Office. Nor has it anything to do with the expert of British goods to India, whether in competition with Indian made goods or otherwise. The care of those interests rests with the Department of Overseas Trade. These lines of demarcation between this office and the India Office and the Department of Overseas Trade have been strictly observed from the start and have proved satisfactory in working. Overlapping has been avoided. Where enquiries have reached me from India relating to machinery for Indian industries the assistance of the Department of Overseas Trade and of the Federation of British Industries has been freely sought. My relations with all the Government Departments in London with which I have come in contact have been excellent, but both I and my office are under a very special obligation to the Department of Overseas Trade. Whenever a reasonable concrete request has been put before them they have readily obtained the needed information through their Consuls and Trade Commissioners abroad and thus for the furtherance of Indian export trade have freely given us the use of their world wide organisation. Further, they have always been ready to help me privately with advice, etc., based on their own experience. As will be seen below, they welcomed the participation of India in their recent British Industries Fair. The Department is maintained by the British tax-payer for the furtherance of British commercial interests, but they are ready and anxious to help India in every way legitimately and fairly possible.

5. *Means in which the office can be of assistance to Indian Commerce.*—I was unfamiliar with this class of work when first appointed and was not certain whether or to what extent an office such as this could assist trade. Experience has shewn that it can be of help. In the first place there are two distinct obvious limitations on its work :—

(*i*) it cannot do a man's business for him,

(*ii*) it can undertake no financial responsibility.

Subject to these conditions it can try to help business in the following ways :—

(*a*) by having indexed and immediately available information published by the economic departments of the Government of India, *e.g.*, the Geological, Forest, Agricultural, etc. as well as information relating to the statistics of trade and legal enactments affecting trade. There have been numerous instances in which this kind of information has proved of use to firms in the city engaged in enterprises in India. These instances extend from mere enquiries as to whether trade in particular articles is permitted, customs duties, the provisions of Indian Company Law in relation to the flotation of new companies in India, taxation on Companies in India, etc., to information about the suitability of Indian materials for specified industrial purposes. Cases have occurred even with some of our oldest and longest established

Anglo-Indian firms in which suggestions for new developments in India have been received from the branches in India and in regard to which on examination at home further information on a few points is required. Where such information is avilable in published Government records, *e.g.*, Geological, Forest, etc., it has saved them both time and trouble to obtain it from this office. Similarly cases have occurred in which Indian industrialists have come to England for the purpose of obtaining techical assistance in developing certain possibilities and find that more data is needed to assist the expert in forming an opinion. It has been possible to give help in some such cases also ;

(*b*) by indexing the names of firms—both exporters from Indian and importers in other countries—dealing in different classes of Indian produce and supplying them to enquirers. Most large firms have their own organisations for making such enquiries superior in regard to the country in which they maintain branches to any official agency, but for firms not yet possessed of such an organisation an office such as this can be of use. The chief difficulty in regard to these cases lies in assuring oneself that the enquiry is a genuine prelude to serious business. It does the office no good—rather it tends to restrict its utility—either in India or in England if it sends out to India enquiries which are not seriously meant or if it introduces to English importers exporters from India who are not capable of following up their transactions. In all this class of work the closest co-operation is maintained with the Director General of Commercial Intelligence in Calcutta and replies intended for private firms in India are sent through him. This is done for two reasons. First, to enable him to keep up to date his lists of foreign importers, and secondly, for him to satisfy himself that the enquiry is seriously meant. Similarly, and for similar reasons, he replies through this office to any enquiries he receives direct from the United Kingdom ;

(*c*) by assisting Indian industrialists and merchants who come to England on business with introductions either to British Government Departments, where such is necessary, or to technical cousultants. Business men from India have found such introduction useful especially in regard to British Government Departments ;

(*d*) by helping to give information to firms contemplating manufacture in India about the possibility of obtaining locally in India portions of machinery, etc., needed in their enterprises ;

(*e*) by giving information regarding the products and conditions of India and by sending to India trade opinions on samples of Indian goods or on particular Indian produce or on the competition which Indian goods may have to meet, etc. ;

(*f*) by furnishing owners of new processes, etc., with names of houses in India which might be interested in the development of such processes in India ;

(*g*) generally by helping any business house connected with India in any difficulty in any way in which this office fairly and legitimately can help ;

(*h*) by conducting enquiries on behalf of or answering questions from Government or economic departments in India.

The office wishes to interfere in no man's business but in all these lines it has in particular cases been able to help and it is anxious whenever possible to do so. It stands definitely for India's business interests. Official introductions are not needed or required. But it is clear that although no financial responsibility is taken yet a certain amount of moral responsibility is inevitably attached to the office for all introductions it makes. Thus especially in cases (*b*) and (*c*) above where men have come from India on business and their firm is not one already likely to be known to this office, it is an advantage if they bring an introduction from some bank, commercial body, Chamber of Commerce or official department. Commercial houses in London, both individually and collectively in their associations, have given this office an excellent welcome and every help. To them especially my thanks are due.

6. Enquiries for Indian products which have passed through the office have not been confined to the staple trades, but have also extended from cow's casings to embroidery, from jade to jam ; whilst enquiries for Indian products have been received and dealt with from France, Italy, Morocco, Greece, West Africa, West Indies, Tunis, Newfoundland, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Demerara, South Africa, Australia, the United States, etc.

7. *Correspondence.*—In the first year 3,760 letters were dealt with and in the second 7,036. In addition to these 1,367 interviews or enquiries made personally were dealt with and in the first five months of the second year 1,005. After September 1919 it was entirely impossible to maintain a record of callers as we were swamped with work connected with passages (*vide* below). The numbers noted as personal enquiries understate the correct figure, as in London many enquiries are made and finally answered over the telephone, and also two or three different questions may be raised in one interview or in one letter. The following is an approximate analysis of the nature of many of the enquiries :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.*
Names of exporters or importers of Indian produce and enquiries about Indian exports	553	44·
Enquiries about industries in India ..	377	263
Enquiries regarding legislation, etc. ...	83	60

(* A record of interviews was only kept for six months in 1919-20.)

(These figures for 1919-20 exclude those arising from the British Industries Fair, etc. *Vide* below.

Special Works undertaken.

A. *Burmese Industries.*—Mr. Morris, the Art Officer in Burma, brought home in 1919 a number of exhibits of Burmese Village Art which he was anxious to shew to wholesale importers and large stores interested in fancy goods. A fortnight's exhibition was accordingly arranged in this office in October 1919 to which representatives of all these houses were specially invited by card. Very many came and saw Mr. Morris.

British Industries Fair at the Crystal Palace.—At the request of the (Indian) Board of Industries and Munitions the Board of Trade allotted a stall at the British Industries Fair at the Crystal Palace for the display of the work of Indian craftsmen. The United Provinces made most use of this opportunity and sent over an excellent exhibit in charge of Mr. Heard. Bombay and Burma were also represented.

The arrangements and work were done by this office with the extremely useful assistance of Mr. Heard. The fair was open for a fortnight in February, March 1920. £231 of goods were sold and trial orders taken valued £1,247 at the Fair from 74 new purchasers.

Subsequent to the close of the Fair practically all the articles remaining were sold at the prices originally asked for £375. The only articles shipped back to India for which no enquiries were received consisted of silverware. The articles shewn comprised toys, brass work, wood work, embroidery, printed cloths, lacquer, etc., and consisted solely of articles which we were informed could be supplied in fair quantity in reasonable time. In all this class prompt and correct delivery from India has in the past been one of the greatest difficulties. Moreover, it is a trade which cannot carry many middlemen's profits. It will require much organisation in India and in several articles adaptation of design, size, or form to meet foreign tastes, if a steady export trade is to be built up. It is hoped that by some means these difficulties may in time be surmounted because the stall excited considerable attention. Most of the visitors to the Fair were buyers for retail houses and several hesitated to place orders because of their experience in the past. For many of these small articles the trade in this country is a seasonal one which renders prompt delivery very important. Thus many should be in the retail shops well before Christmas and are bought as novelties for that season's trade. If they are late, interest in them is apt to disappear.

C. *Raw Hides and Skins Preference.*—On the introduction of this duty in September 1919 a scheme for working the duty on this side was threshed out with representatives of the associations acting for the different branches of the trade, *viz.*, the importers, the brokers, the factors, the tanners, the light leather tanners and the glace kid manufacturers. The procedure was designed with their advice to fit in as closely as possible with general trade practice. The Indian Trade Commissioner was appointed by the Government of India the sole certifying authority for the British Isles. Up to March 31st, 1920, 101 certificates were issued. It was unfortunate that the boot and shoe industry and the leather industry in general was one of the first to feel the difficulties of adverse Continental exchanges and heavy Government stocks. From the early months of this year this has led to increasing difficulties in this trade, which, so far as India was concerned, were accentuated by the heavy stocks sent over towards the close of 1919—often on consignment—in anticipation of a large demand. The tanners in the United Kingdom have often expressed their appreciation of this duty; whilst the general opinion in all other sections of the trade appears to be that other factors notably

exchange difficulties, tight money and political disturbances on the Continent have so dominated the situation as to render it impossible to form any just opinion from actual experience of the effect of this duty.

D. *Demobilisation.*—With the conclusion of the armistice a scheme was introduced in the United Kingdom for the demobilisation of officers and men according to their importance to industry. The scheme as a whole was abandoned after a short trial, but it was arranged by the India Office that the Military Authorities would endeavour to expedite the release from military duties of any men whom I certified as urgently needed for business reasons in India. Lists of men were obtained from India and also from the houses in London. This of course only applied to those employed in the Western theatre of the war. Considering the strain to which the staffs of business houses in India had been subjected during the war it was very necessary to secure the return of these men as early as possible, and though in some individual cases very great delay occurred yet the release of many was secured. One difficulty was sometimes to trace the men who had originally joined different units and not infrequently had been transferred to other regiments or other duties. Release from the Army was only the beginning however, as the securing of passages to India proved still more difficult. This office had no power to commandeer berths but yet was able to help in certain cases.

E. *Passages.*—The real rush for passages culminated in the cold weather of 1919. The question of how business men were to return to India was taken up with the India Office early in August 1919. In September when the full effect of the announcement by the Secretary of State for War, that the troops in India and East should be brought home immediately—which announcement rightly commanded universal sympathy and approval—was realised it was clear that it was very possible that business men would be shut out entirely. The position was relieved to some extent as the time went on, but at a Conference of all Government Departments concerned the promise was obtained from the Shipping Controller that two hospital boats would be placed at the disposal of the India Office for passages for men to Bombay. The India Office promised half the space available to the business community and left this office to make arrangements. A meeting was held attended by representatives of most of the Indian houses established in London and it was decided that—

(*i*) the space should be kept solely for firms with branches or head-quarters already established in India.

(*ii*) wives and families could not be accommodated under this scheme.

(*iii*) the space should be distributed proportionally by this office among firms according to their total needs which would be reported to me.

The P. and O. Company managed the boats for the Shipping Controller though they were not in the condition in which that Company would use boats for a passenger service. They thus rightly said that as I was responsible for who was travelling I must also allocate the class of berth to be alloted. I regret the discomfort which some must have experienced but no other accommodation was available and the need was urgent. It was at first estimated that by these means 400 business men would be able to return to their work. Delays occurred, but one much larger boat was obtained. By the end of December berths had been secured for 861 people representing 201 different businesses on the lines laid down at the meeting with the firms. The India Office accommodated another 100—including in this case wives and families—in S. S. "Dufferin" early in Jaunary. Efforts were made to secure another boat in January and February but failed. Only a small portion of applicants could be helped, and for a time after the notice was first published this office was besieged by men and women anxious to get to India. At least it can be said that these extra boats by the number of people they carried did relieve to that extent the competition that existed for what free space was available.

In this work on demobilisation and passages it might be considered that this office was going beyond the functions of a Commercial Intelligence Bureau; but the best way to help trade is to assist business houses to get their trained staff to work and the office endeavours to assist wherever it can and by what means it can any Indian industrialist or exporter in difficulties he may experience. These difficulties business firms experienced regarding demobilisation and passages were general and real.

F. *Reparation Dyes.*—Arrangements were made with the Board of Trade for allocating and with the India Office Store Department for shipping to India, the share of the non-alizarine dyes which fall to the share of India under the Treaty of Peace. Most of the work connected with that falls in the current year.

9. *Publicity.*—As has been stated the various economic publications, trade journals, etc., published in India by the different departments, etc., are indexed and available for reference in the office. These have been freely used and, as they should do, form a very

accessible library of this nature in the City. Spare copies of odd bulletins and Government publications have been sold to the value of £26. The Director General of Commercial Intelligence sends me a brief weekly cable of commercial news, *e.g.* the season, new rules or legislation affecting commerce, crop forecasts, or any outstanding important commercial fact. To this is added a brief summary of the publications or articles received in the library during the week and bearing on Indian commerce and development. This is circulated to the Press and to many of the firms with Indian interests. Many firms have expressed their appreciation of the weekly abstract. Some attempt has been made, but more ought to be done, in drawing the attention of trade journals in this country to publications issued in India bearing on their particular trade. I have read papers bearing on Indian trade at the Royal Society of Arts (twice) at the London Chamber of Commerce, at the British Scientific Products Exhibition and also spoken at the Rotary Club, Liverpool; and Dr. Coggin Brown has read a paper on Tungsten Ores in Burma before the Society of Chemical Industry in Newcastle upon Tyne.

10. *Minerals and Metals.*—On his arrival Dr. Coggin Brown commenced to take up in order the metals and minerals in which India is interested and to get in touch with trade circles interested therein, with a view to the preparation of notes on the trade uses of these metals, the trade specifications and standards of trade in them, the methods and machinery of trade, and particulars of competing sources of supply. Some of these will shortly be despatched to India. He has also attended regularly at the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau to assist them there on any questions affecting India.

11. Throughout these two years I was one of the representatives of India on both the Empire Cotton Growing Committee and on the Empire Flax Growing Committee, both of which have issued their reports.

12. It is impossible to specify all the kinds of questions to which an office such as this may be asked. They may in fact relate to anything concerning India. Much of the work is done by personal interviews and calls. At times requests are received from India for names of manufacturers rather than for those of importers or brokers. It is perfectly legitimate to endeavour to establish as direct trade connexions as possible, and in some articles trade is uniformly conducted on these lines. It does not however always appear that the extent to which trade is organized and specialized in this country is appreciated in India. A manufacturer is primarily—in fact, often almost solely—interested in ensuring a supply of some particular grade of material from which he knows he can make a particular line of goods. Other grades of the same material are of no or little use to him, and he does not mind from what tropical country it comes provided it is uniformly up to his requirements. He thus often has developed the custom of buying through brokers who from experience have learnt what he wants, and who usually work under sets of rules which have been evolved by common agreement of the different branches of the trade. He is thus doubtful about the advisability of opening direct trade with a shipper whom he does not know. He is not certain that in future he will get the grade he requires, or may feel that he will have to carry stocks longer than for any reason he wishes. More even in foreign trade than in internal trade confidence in quality and date of delivery are of first importance.

13. The central idea of the office is to endeavour to assist the business interests of India; but this aim can only be even imperfectly realised through the assistance of business men themselves. Their criticisms and suggestions are thus welcome. The India Office—especially and naturally the Revenue and Statistics branch under Mr. L. J. Kershaw, C.S.I., has helped us uniformly and constantly. I have also had much assistance from Dr. Coggin Brown and Mr. Rice since they joined and from Dr. Rawlley for the short time he was with me.

D. T. CHADWICK,

Dated the 2nd September 1920. *Indian Trade Commissioner.*

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Government and Administrations, to the several Departments of the Government of India, except the Army, Public Works, Legislative, Railway and Home Departments, but including the Board of Industries and Munitions, to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, to the Director of Statistics, to His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, to the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom and to the Indian Trade Commissioner, London, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1920.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

THE TREASURY.

Calcutta, the 18th October 1920.

In continuation of this office notification, dated the 20th September 1920, it is notified that the rate at which contributions to the Indian Civil Service and Indian Military Service Family Pension Funds and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Funds are recoverable during the month of November 1920 is 1s. 6½*d.* the rupee.

W. ALDER,

Controller of Currency.

1392 PGG—770—5-11-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 86

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1920

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

Nil.

959 PGG—770—11-11-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October, 1920.

No. 135.—Under rule 9 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 90, dated the 31st July 1920, namely:—

In paragraph 1 of the said notification, the word "and" at the end of clause (*iii*) shall be omitted, and for clause (*iv*) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*iv*) in clause (*ii*) of Regulation 4, the words 'except in the case of the mining constituency for which the period shall be 15 days' shall be omitted;

(*v*) in clause (*i*) of Regulation 5, the last sentence shall be omitted;

(*vi*) in clause (*vi*) of Regulation 6, the words 'unless the order refers to the Central Provinces and Berar mining constituency, in which case a copy shall be sent to the Returning Officer' shall be omitted; and

(*vii*) in Regulation 7, the words 'or in the case of the mining constituency, the Returning Officer,' the words 'which in the case of the mining constituency shall be deemed to be the office of the Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association' and the words 'if he is not the Returning Officer' shall be omitted."

No. 136.—Under rule 9 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 91, dated the 31st July 1920, namely:—

In paragraph 1 of the said notification, for clauses (*iv*), (*v*) and (*vi*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*iv*) in Regulation 4—

(*a*) in clause (*i*), the words 'and of the parts of the roll,'; and

(*b*) in clause (*ii*), the words 'except in the case of the mining constituency for which the period shall be 15 days' shall be omitted;

(*v*) in clause (*i*) of Regulation 5, for the words 'the constituency or portion of a constituency' the words 'the portion of the constituency' shall be substituted, and the last sentence shall be omitted;

(*vi*) in clause (*vi*) of Regulation 6, the words 'unless the order refers to the Central Provinces and Berar mining constituency, in which case a copy shall be sent to the Returning Officer' shall be omitted; and

(*vii*) in Regulation 7, the words 'or in the case of the mining constituency, the Returning Officer,' the words 'which in the case of the mining constituency shall be deemed to be the office of the Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association' and the words 'if he is not the Returning Officer' shall be omitted."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1920.

No. 2777.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 39, sub-section (1) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, C. 61) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Governor-General's Executive Council shall assemble at Delhi.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920, the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society has, on the 20th September 1920, made the followi g rules for the management, control and procedure of the Society :—

CHAPTER I.—MEMBERSHIP.

Members. 1. There shall be the following grades of Members of the Society :—

(*a*) President.

(*b*) Honorary Vice-Presidents.

(*c*) Vice-Presidents.

(*d*) Patrons.

(*e*) Vice-Patrons.

(*f*) Members.

(*g*) Associate Members.

The President. 2. The President shall be His Excellency the Viceroy.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

3. Honorary Vice-Presidents shall be—

(1) Subscribers of Rs. 10,000 or upwards to the funds of the Society, and

(2) Members of the Society elected by the Managing Body to be Honorary Vice-Presidents.

Vice-Presidents.

4. Each Branch Committee shall nominate a Vice-President of the Society.

Patrons.

5. A member subscribing not less than Rs. 5,000 to the funds of the Society shall be a Patron.

Vice-Patrons.

6. A member subscribing Rs. 1,000 to the funds of the Society shall be a Vice-Patron.

Members.

7. A member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 12 or a consolidated subscription of Rs. 150.

Associate Members.

8. An Associate member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 5 or a consolidated subscription of Rs. 50.

Honorary Members.

9. The Managing Body may also elect any person to Honorary Membership of the Society of any grade for services rendered to the Society.

Expenses of General Management.

10. Subscriptions may be paid either to the Managing Body or to a Branch Committee, provided that such Branch Committee shall pay to the Managing Body towards the general expenses of the Society 10 per cent. of all subscriptions or consolidated subscriptions received from members subject to the limitation that the amount so payable on account of any single subscription shall not exceed one thousand rupees.

This rule shall not apply to gifts or payments other than subscriptions received by Branch Committees.

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL MEETING.

Holding of Annual General Meeting.

11. (1) A General Meeting of the Society shall be held once a year at the Head-quarters of the Government of India upon a date to be fixed by His Excellency the President. Notice of such Annual Meeting shall be given at least one month before the date fixed by publication in the Press and shall specify the business to be transacted. All grades of members including Associate Members shall be entitled to attend and to vote on any question that may be submitted to the meeting for determination.

(2) At each Annual General Meeting eight members shall be elected to serve on the Managing Body. An auditor shall be appointed and the Annual Report, the Annual Accounts and the Budget shall be presented and considered. Any other business may be brought forward with the assent of His Excellency the President.

(3) The Annual Accounts shall, before being presented, be circulated to the Branch Committees and after being passed by the meeting shall be published in the Press.

Extraordinary General Meeting.

12. (1) An extraordinary meeting of the Society may also be convened at any time by His Excellency the President for any purpose connected with the Society.

(2) One month's notice shall be given of such meeting by notice in the Press with the agenda to be brought before it, and no business other than that specified in such agenda shall be transacted.

Procedure at General Meeting.

13. (1) All General Meetings shall be presided over by the President, or in his absence by the Chairman of the Managing Body or some other person appointed by the Chairman.

(2) All questions shall be decided by the votes of the members present, taken by show of hands.

(3) In case of an equality of votes the Chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

CHAPTER III.—THE MANAGING BODY.

Its constitution.

14. (1) The Managing Body of the Society shall ordinarily consist of a Chairman to be nominated by His Excellency, and 25 members of the Society of whom—

(a) twelve shall be Vice-Presidents nominated by Provincial and State Branch Committees, namely the eight Vice-Presidents nominated by the Branch Committees of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and four Vice-Presidents representing other Provincial or State Branch Committees chosen annually in rotation in such order as the Managing Body may determine.

(b) Eight shall be elected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society.

(c) Five shall be nominated by the President.

(2) The Managing Body shall also have power to co-opt representatives of State Branch Committees and of affiliated societies and bodies or other persons having expert knowledge in some branch of the Society's work, whether as regular members of the Managing Body, or *ad hoc* for the consideration of matters specially affecting such Committees or bodies or any branch of the Society's work. The number of persons so co-opted shall not at any time exceed five.

Vacancies.

(3) Vacancies among elected members occurring between two Annual General Meetings shall be filled by the Managing Body by co-option.

Vice-Chairman.

15. The Managing Body shall at the first meeting held after the Annual General Meeting in each year elect from among themselves a Vice-Chairman, who in the absence of the Chairman appointed under Rule 14, shall conduct the duties of the Chairman and exercise his powers.

Quarterly meetings.

16. An ordinary meeting of the Managing Body shall be held once a quarter at such time and at such place as may be fixed by the Chairman. At the meeting held in the first quarter of the year the Annual Budget of the Society shall be dealt with.

Extraordinary meetings.

17. An Extraordinary meeting of the Managing Body may be called at any time by the Chairman.

Requisition for meetings.

18. Upon a requisition in writing made by any five members of the Managing Body the Chairman shall call an Extraordinary meeting.

Notice of meetings.

19. Fourteen days' clear notice of any meeting of the Managing Body, specifying the place, day and hour of the meeting, and the general nature of the business to be transacted shall be given to every member of the Managing Body by notice sent by post, provided that the accidental omission to give such notice to any of the members shall not invalidate any resolution passed at such meeting.

Quorum.

20. At meetings of the Managing Body eight members present, in person or by proxy shall form a quorum.

Adjourned meetings.

21. If no quorum is present within half an hour of the time fixed for a meeting, the meeting shall be adjourned for one week to the same time and place. At such adjourned meeting the business for which the meeting was called may be transacted whether a quorum is present or not.

Casting vote.

22. In the event of an equality of votes at any meeting the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Representation on International League.

23. The Managing Body may, from time to time, appoint one or more members of the Society to represent the Society at meetings of the International League of Red Cross Societies or to serve on Committees convened by that League for the consideration of objects which concern the Society, and may sanction all reasonable expenditure for such purposes.

Representation in England.

24. The Managing Body may, from time to time, appoint one or more official representatives of the Society in England and may authorise such expenditure as may be incidental to the work to be transacted by such representatives.

Officers.

25. (1) The Managing Body shall appoint the General Secretary and the Treasurer.

(2) All other appointments shall be made by the Chairman subject to the control of the Managing Body.

Standing Orders.

26. The Managing Body shall have the power to make standing orders regulating its own procedure, the procedure of Committees appointed by it and the duties of the officers of the Society.

CHAPTER IV—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

27. At the first meeting held after the annual General Meeting in each year the Managing Body shall appoint from among its members an Executive Committee for the transaction of the current duties of the Society. The transactions of such committee shall be duly recorded and laid before the Managing Body at its quarterly meetings for confirmation.

Members.

28. The Executive Committee shall consist of (a) the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Managing Body, (b) six members elected by the Managing Body, of whom not less than two shall be Vice-Presidents of the Society, and (c) two members of the Society co-opted annually by the Executive Committee.

29. The Executive Committee shall meet ordinarily once a month at such time and place as may be fixed by the Chairman, provided that Chairman may convene a meeting of the Committee whenever in his opinion it is necessary. Four members shall form a quorum. Meetings.

30. In case of an emergency arising the Executive Committee may perform any duty laid on the Managing Body by these rules; but in such case it shall report any action so taken to the Managing Body at the next meeting for confirmation. Powers in emergency.

CHAPTER V.—OTHER COMMITTEES.

31. The Managing Body shall from among the members of the Society annually appoint a Finance Committee, and Power to appoint Committees.

a Medical Committee, consisting of such members of the Society as it may determine and may, in its discretion, appoint other Sub-Committees with such powers as it may think necessary.

32. (1) All matters affecting the finances of the Society shall be referred for advice to the Finance Committee before being determined by the Executive Committee or the Managing Body as the case may be. Finance Committee.

(2) The Finance Committee after considering the report of the Auditor shall scrutinize annually the accounts of the Society, and shall in consultation with the Treasurer prepare the Annual Budget, which will be submitted by it through the Executive Committee to the Managing Body for consideration.

33. The Medical Committees shall advise upon all technical questions which may be referred to it either by the Managing Body, the Executive Committee or the General Secretary, Medical Committee.

34. The proceedings of such Committees shall be laid before the Managing Body and the Executive Committee. Proceedings of Committees.

H. ROSS, *Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Honorary Secretary.

H. McPHERSON
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th October 1920.

No. 3408-I.B.—The following draft of an amendment which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), as applied to Berar, in Part I of the rules issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1822-I.B., dated the 25th August 1911, as subsequently amended, is published, as required by sub-section (3), for the information of persons concerned. Notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 30th January 1921.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before that date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft amendment.

After rule 10 of the said rules, the following new rule shall be added :—

"11. A copy of these rules shall be kept at every mine and shall be produced at any time on the request of an Inspector of Mines."

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1920.

No. 2791-F.—With reference to the notification in the Finance Department, No. 2346-F., dated the 14th August 1920, it is notified for public information that on and after Monday, the 25th October 1920, and until further notice, Treasury Bills will be issued for a term of three months at Rupees 98-12 annas per cent. in addition to Treasury Bills for six, nine and twelve months and subject to the conditions at present applicable to the latter.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th October, 1920.

No. 1771-F.E.—With reference to rule XIII of the rules promulgated with the Finance Department resolution No. 1251-F. E., dated the 30th September 1914, publised on pages 1643-1645 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 10th October 1914 (a copy of which, as amended by subsequent resolutions, up-to-date, is subjoined below) it is hereby notified for general information that an examination will be held at Allahabad in December 1920, for the selection of probationers to fill six vacancies in the General List of the Indian Finance Department. Only those candidates will be entitled to compete at the examination who have been nominated by the Government of India in the Finance Department, in accordance with the rules quoted above.

No. 1251-F.E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

RESOLUTION.

(CORRECTED UP TO THE 1ST JUNE 1920.)

Simla, the 30th September, 1914.

In supersession of the Resolution in this Department, No. 281-F.E., dated the 17th January 1911, the following revised rules are prescribed for the examination of candidates in India for admission to the General List of the Indian Finance Department :—

I.—A register of candidates will be kept from which not less than three candidates for each vacancy will be nominated by the Government of India from time to time as vacancies are expected. Only candidates so nominated will be entitled to compete.

II.—Names will ordinarily be entered in the register only on the recommendation of a Local Government.

III.—On, or before, the 1st of May in each year Local Governments will send to the Government of India the names of any persons whom they desire to recommend for entry in the register. The list should be accompanied by a statement containing, in respect of each such person—

(1) A duly verifie statement of age.

(2) Copies of certificates of character and education.

(3) A statement, duly supported, showing the mathematical reading which the candidate has done, and the examinations involing mathematics, which he has passed.

(4) Information regarding any services that may have been rendered to the State by his parents or family.

(5) A statement of the two optional subjects, in which he will, if nominated, offer himself for examination.

Before being recommended by a Local Government, each applicant must give satisfactory proof that he is a native of India, within the meaning of the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, Section 6.*

*The words "Native of India" shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of His Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only.

NOTE.—Subjects of Native States are eligible for registration under rule II.

IV.—The names of persons not possessed of high educational qualifications will not be registered. Clear and distinct hand-writing, a business familiarity with the English Language, a good knowledge of arithmetic and an elementary knowledge of algebra are indispensable.

V.—The Government of India reserve an absolute discretion, not only in regard to the selection of persons to be entered on the register of candidates, but also as to the nomination of candidates to compete at the examination. It must be clearly understood that registration of a candidate's name does not, in any way, imply that he will be nominated for admission to examination.

VI.—The name of a registered candidate will be struck off the register when he has failed in two examinations. It will also be liable to be struck off if he has been twice nominated and has failed to appear at the examination on one or both occasions.

VII.—A candidate nominated for admission to one examination will not be admitted to a later examination unless again nominated.

VIII.—The age of a candidate, on the first day of August of the year in which the examination is held, must not be less than twenty-two and not more than twenty-five years. A candidate, who has been continuously in Government employ since before the age of 25, may, however, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed to compete at the examination up to the age of 30, provided that he is satisfactorily recommended by the Head of his Department.

IX.—A nominated candidate, before appearing at the examination, must produce a certificate in the annexed form by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station. A candidate, who obtains a second nomination, must produce a fresh Medical Certificate.

CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby certify that I have examined A. B., a candidate for employment in the Indian Finance Department, and that I cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service in any part of India.

X.—Such candidate must also, before appearing for examination, produce a certificate of age from the officer in charge of the district in which his family reside, or, if they reside in a Presidency town or a Native State, from the Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent, respectively. To obtain this certificate the date and place of the candidate's birth must be proved before the district officer, Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent, as the case may be, by documentary evidence, supplemented, where this is not conclusive proof, by statements of relatives and others on oath or solemn affirmation.

XI.—Nominated candidates will be examined in the subjects described in the schedule attached to this resolution. No candidate will be admitted to the department who fails to show a competent knowledge of the compulsory subjects, and the Government reserve the right of declining to make any appointment when no candidate reaches a high standard of proficiency.

XII.—The examination will be mainly by written questions and answers. The questions will be prepared, and the examination conducted, in such manner as the Governor-General in Council from time to time directs.

XIII.—Some months before an examination is to be held, its date and place, and the conditions of examination, will be notified in the *Gazette of India*, and the number of vacancies which the Government expect to fill on the results of the examination, will, at the same time, be stated.

XIV.—Subject to the above conditions, candidates will be appointed to the posts thrown open to competition according to their order of merit at the examination.

ORDERED that the Resolution be forwarded to the Departments of the Government of India, to the several Local Governments and Administrations with the request that it may be communicated to Directors of Public Instruction and all heads of colleges and schools in their respective provinces; to the Comptroller and Auditor-General; to the Controller of Currency; to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers; to all Chief Examiners and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; to the Examiner of Press Accounts; to the Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge Works; to the Audit Officer, Delhi Province; and to the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(Sd.) J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

Compulsory.

	Marks.
Writing and Composition	300

Optional.

Any two of—

	Marks.
(a) Political Economy and Economic History	400 each.
(b) Mathematics (pure and mixed)	
(c) Physics	
(d) Chemistry	
(e) History—Questions will be set in—	
(i) Indian History from the beginning of Asoka's reign to the close of the 19th century A. D.	
(ii) English History from 1485 A. D. to 1880 A. D.	
The Examination in History will be of the widest scope and will include questions on social and literary developments. A wide choice of questions will be allowed.	
(f) One classical language with its literature, *viz.*, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian.	
Total ...	1,100

In the optional subjects the papers set will be approximately of the standard required for the B. A. Honours degree in any Indian University where these subjects are prescribed.

It is intended to publish the papers set in all subjects from the examination to be held in December 1916 and onwards. The papers will be available on sale, at the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta. The price of each collection will be 8 annas a copy.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 30th October, 1920.

No. 7565.—The following Board of Trade List, dated the 1st October 1920, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,

BOARD OF TRADE,

GT. GEORGE STREET,

S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

1st October, 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued monthly. Exporters who desire to have a copy of each list posted to them can do so on payment at the rate of 2*d*. a copy per month, prepaid to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Stamps or Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Gt. George Street, S W. 1.

1516 PGG

LIST A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 971.)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 971.)

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Bacon and ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

(A) Bread.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, pages 970-971.)

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, page 970.)

(A)*Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives. (*See*, however, page 970.)

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, page 970.)

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A) Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. (*See*, however, page 970.)

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

(A) Explosives, except the following:—Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses, Dynamite, and Rex Powder.

(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, pages 970-971.)

(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.

(A) Salmon, tinned.

(A) Flax, raw.

Flour, *see* Wheat.

Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings (*See also* page 971.)

Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Fruit, preserved, the following:—

(*i*) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following:—
Pineapples.

(*ii*) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup except Cherries.

(*iii*) Fruit Pulp.

(*iv*) Jam and Marmalade.

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* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes.	Drummer dyes.	Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes.	Maypole dyes.
Fairy dyes.	Dainty dyes.	Dol's household dyes.		

(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine guns.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.

(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.

(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.

Marmalade, *see* Fruit, preserved.
Meals, *see* Wheat.

(A) Meat, home produced, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horse-flesh, suet, and marrow fat.

(A) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.

* Notes of the Bank of France.

(A) Onions.

(A) Opium and its preparations.

(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.

Pistols, *see* Firearms.

(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.

(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.

(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.

(B) Potassium permanganate.

(A) Potatoes.

(A) Poultry, dead, except imported frozen poultry.

Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.

(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

Rifles, *see* Firearms.

Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.

(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.

Seeds, *see* Wheat.

(A) Semolina.

(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.

Spirits, *see* Whisky.

(A) Sugar, cane and beet.

(A) Superphosphates.

(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.

(B) Torpedo tubes.

Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.

(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.

(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal, except wheat offals.

(A) Whisky.

(A) Yeast.

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Apomorphia Hydrochloride.
Bird seed.
Cake mixture.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened, in tins.
Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
Cotarnine Phthalate.
Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
Gloy.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
"Phosto" animal food.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bonâ fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bonâ fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

Open General Licence for Coal Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough, inclusive.	Captain H. E. Gilroy, Old Infermary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn, inclusive).	Mr. A. D Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mercy ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. A. Howarth, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport, inclusive.	Mr. H. Bamber, Cory's Buildings, Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section.

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are :—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas' Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

Open General Licence for the export of aircraft, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

Open General Licence for the export of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

Notes regarding export to certain countries.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to **Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia** (except **Dalmatia), Lettland (Latvia), Lithuania, Poland.**

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople" (or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straight away with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to " Derestim, London." They should give in each in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W. 1.

INTOXICATING DRUGS.

The 30th October, 1920.

No. 7483.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of charas from British India to Egypt, Palestine, Turkey and Mesopotamia.

POST OFFICE.

The 30th October, 1920.

No. 7508.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) of section 18 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in rule 164 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

(1) In sub-clause (*i*) of condition (*a*), for the words "and Lahore" the words "Lahore, Aden and Karachi" shall be substituted, and

(2) to condition (*b*), the following shall be added, namely :—

"This fee will in no case be refunded."

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

POLITICAL.

No. 4484.

Simla, the 6th November, 1920.

In view of recent events the Governor-General in Council considers that it is necessary to make a further declaration of the attitude and policy of the Government of India towards the non-co-operation movement, not only for the guidance of local Governments and Administrations but also for the information of the people of India. At the opening of the Autumn Session of the Imperial Legislative Council His Excellency the Viceroy explained the policy which the Government of India have, up to date, followed in this matter. Although in their opinion the movement is unconstitutional in that it has as its object the paralysis and subversion of the existing administration of the country, Government have hitherto refrained from instituting criminal proceedings or taking any other action against those of its promoters who have advocated simultaneously with non-co-operation abstention from violence, and they have instructed local Governments to take action against those persons only who in furtherance of the movement have gone beyond the limits originally set by its organisers and have by speech or writing openly incited the public to violence or have attempted to tamper with the loyalty of the army or of the police. In adopting this policy Government have been influenced by several considerations.

In the first place they have been reluctant to interfere with liberty of speech and the freedom of the press at a time when India is on the threshold of a great advance towards the realisation of the principle of self-government within the Empire, when indeed the first elections are already in sight. In recognition of that advance and in pursuance of the spirit of the King Emperor's Proclamation of December last they extended His Majesty's clemency to many hundreds of political offenders who were then in custody and they have since released from the restrictions of the Press Act numerous papers which were formerly held to security. Although these concessions have in many cases failed to evoke any response or recognition, Government are loth to re-impose restrictions which have so lately been relaxed.

In the second place, Government are at all times reluctant to embark on a campaign against individuals some of whom may be actuated by honest, if misguided, motives. This consideration is reinforced by the knowledge that such action, even if it took the form of prosecution under the ordinary criminal law, would be likely to give those against whom it might be directed the opportunity of posing as martyrs and might also by evoking false sympathy swell the number of adherents to a cause which has in itself no intrinsic merit to commend it to public acceptance.

The third and chief consideration, however, which has influenced the Government of India is their trust in the common sense of India, their belief that the sanity of the classes and the masses alike would reject non-co-operation as a visionary and chimerical scheme, which if successful could only result in widespread disorder, political chaos, and the ruin of all those who have any real stake in the country. The appeal of non-co-operation is to prejudice and ignorance, and its creed is devoid of any constructive genius. India has had bitter experience of the fruits of its forerunner, the "Satyagraha" cult, and the Governor-General in Council still hopes that with that lamentable warning before her eyes India will reject the much greater peril of non-co-operation. Its principal exponents have frankly avowed that their object is to destroy the present Government—" to dig up the foundations of the British Government in India " and they have promised their followers that if only their gospel be generally accepted India shall be self-governing and independent within one year. The full consummation of their hopes would leave India defenceless alike against foreign aggression and internal chaos. All the benefits of stable Government and undisturbed peace, the results that have been attained by the orderly progress of India for more than a century, the still greater results which it is hoped, will attend her advance under the Reforms Scheme, help material prosperity and her political progress are all to be sacrificed to the irresponsible caprice of a few misguided men.

The confidence of Government in the good sense of India has already been in great measure justified by the unanimity of her best minds in their condemnation of the folly of non-co-operation. For a most weighty body of educated opinion has rejected this new doctrine as one that is fraught with the most michievous potentialities for India. But having failed to secure a favourable verdict from educated India, the leaders of the movement have now been driven to increase the violence of their appeal to the masses and to endeavour to enlist under the banner of non-co-operation the sympathy and assistance of immature school boys and college students. Herein lie two great dangers for India, which have compelled Government to place the issues plainly before the country, in the hope that its most enlightened and stable elements may clearly recognise the necessity of vigorous and united action to prevent any further extension of the mischief.

Of these two latest developments, the most immoral is undoubtedly the mischievous attack which has been made on the youth of the country who are to be sacrificed to the exigencies of a political campaign; it matters not to the leaders of the movement if the foundations of home life are sapped and children set against their parents and teachers, provided their own ends are attained and the success of their campaign assured.

The appeal to the illiterate and the ignorant is also fraught with very grave danger—it has already resulted in at least one deplorable crime—and it is certain that the restless activity of the leaders who wander from one city to another stirring up excitement amongst the masses by inflammatory speeches and by the reiteration of false statements despite constant contradiction may at any moment result in serious outbreaks of disorder.

The best weapon to combat both dangers lies in the practical help and sympathy of sober-minded and moderate men and Government therefore call on all who have the good of India at heart to organise themselves and take conserted measures to assist the cause of law and order by active opposition to the movement, by the exercise of their influence over the minds of the ignorant and the immature, and by public exposure and denunciation of the evils of non-co-operation and of the anarchy to which it must inevitably lead. Government appreciate the action which has already been taken in this direction by men of liberal opinion and moderate mind throughout India and they congratulate the country more particularly on the manifestations of public displeasure which have occurred in regard to the mischievous attack on education. The opposition which has been offered to this phase of the movement by the Trustees of the M. A. O. College at Aligarh, by the authorities of the Khalsa College at Amritsar, by many other school authorities, by the great majority of teachers and parents and also by large sections of the student community itself is indeed a most hopeful feature in the situation.

Government realise that it is to enlightened public opinion they must chiefly trust for a dissipation of the danger that now envelops India, as it is on that same public opinion that India's political future must depend. It is in this trust that they have refrained in the past, so far as is consistent with the public safety, from repressive action, for they consider that such action should only be employed in the last resort, when indeed failure to adopt it would be a criminal betrayal of the people. How long, with due regard to their ultimate responsibility for the public safety, Government will be able to maintain that policy, will depend largely on the success which attends the efforts of sane and moderate citizens to check the extension of the movement and keep its dangers within bounds.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*; and that a copy be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations and to the several Departments of the Government of India.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Simla the 4th November 1920.

No. 2204.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely :—

I.—In sub-rule (1) of rule 3 the word 'and' at the end of proviso (*b*) shall be omitted and shall be inserted at the end of proviso (*c*), and after proviso (*c*) the following further proviso shall be added, namely :—

"(d) the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that any such exemption conferred on a class of persons shall cease to extend to any person included in that class who may be named in the notification."

II.—In rule 28 of the said rules, and in Form XII in Schedule VII, for the word 'firearms' wherever it occurs, the words 'arms' shall be substituted.

III.—In rule 29 of the said rules—

(*a*) in sub-rule (1)—

(*i*) the word 'or' at the end of clause (*a*) shall be omitted, and shall be inserted at the end of clause (*b*); and

(*ii*) the following shall be inserted as clause (*c*), namely:—

"(*c*) in the case of a person residing in a State in India—by the Political Officer for such State;" and

(*b*) in sub-rule (2)—

(*i*) the word 'and' at the end of clause (*c*) shall be omitted, and shall be inserted at the end of clause (*d*); and

(*ii*) the following shall be inserted as clause (*e*), namely:—

"(*e*) when granted by a Political Officer under clause (*c*) of that sub-rule, throughout the whole or any specified part of British India, except Burma, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province."

IV.—In the second column of Schedule II to the said rules—

(*a*) in entry 1—

(*i*) the figure '(*i*)' shall be omitted;

(*ii*) for clause (*b*) the following shall be substituted, namely '(*b*)' firearms; and

(*iii*) for head (*ii*) the following shall be substituted, namely—

"Provided that the exceptions in respect of cannon and firearms shall not apply in the case of arms of these classes which are obsolete and unserviceable and of purely antiquarian value or which are in the possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display."

(*b*) in entry 3—

(*i*) in head (*iv*) for the words "in Burma, ornamental arms, and in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province ornamental arms other than firearms" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"in Burma and the Punjab, ornamental arms, and in the North-West Frontier Province ornamental arms other than firearms;" and

(*ii*) for head (*v*) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*v*) Arms which are in the possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display."

V.—In Schedule V to the said rules-

(*a*) in the fourth column against entries (2), (3) and (4), for the words "For sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition only" the words "For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of ·303 or of ·450 bore), sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of ·303 or of ·450 bore)" shall be substituted; and

(b) after entry (2), the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

" (2-A) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Calcutta ...	(i) Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf ; and	...
		(ii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Civil Commissioner, Baghdad.	For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of ·303 or of ·450 bore) sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of ·303 or of ·450 bore) not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee."

V.—In Schedule VII to the said rules, in sub-clause (c) (i) of the head-note to Form XIII, before the word ' pistol ' the word ' breech-loading ' shall be inserted.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November 1920.

No. 3484-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the railway lands specified in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 516-I.B., dated the 17th March 1913, as subsequently amended, the provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the Indian Census Act, 1920 (IV of 1920), subject to any amendments to which the Act is for the time being subject in British India.

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the said Act, any Court having jurisdiction within the said lands may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adopt them to the matter before the Court.

No. 3485-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15, sub-section (3) of the Indian Census Act, 1920 (IV of 1920), as applied to the railway lands referred to in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 3484-I.B., dated the 1st November 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the power to make rules for certain purposes conferred upon him by section 15, sub-section (2), clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the said Act may also be exercised by the Government of the Punjab, with respect to the said lands.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1740-F.E

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Funds, Service and other.

Simla, the 28th October, 1920.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India have had under consideration the question of the admission of military subordinates in civil employ to the benefits of the General Provident Fund, and, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, they have now decided to admit certain classes of such officers to the benefits of the Fund. The following new rules, which will form an appendix to the present General Provident Fund Rules, are accordingly promulgated.

Appendix to the Rules of the General Provident Fund—Rules applicable to military subo nates in civil employ.

1. The benefits of the General Provident Fund having been extended to military subordinates in civil employ, subject to the limitations and conditions stated below, the rules of the General Provident Fund will apply, *mutatis mutandis,* and to the extent applicable in each case, to these officers.

2. The following rules are special to the military subordinates mentioned in Rule 1.

3. Officers with honorary rank and warrant and non-commissioned officers employed permanently in the Public Works Department, the Post and Telegraph Department, the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the Survey of India Department, the office of the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, and Military Assistant Surgeons (but not Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons) of the Indian Medical Department in permanent civil employ are eligible to subscribe to the General Provident Fund.

4. (*a*) Military subordinates of the eligible classes already serving in one of the departments and offices mentioned in Rule 3 will be permitted to join the fund as optional subscribers.

(*b*) In the case of military subordinates of the eligible classes who are after the 1st November 1920, permanently appointed to one of the departments or offices mentioned in Rule 3, subscription to the fund will be compulsory, as a condition of their permanent employment, for all Europeans and Eurasians receiving a salary of Rs. 100 a month or more, and will be optional for others.

Note.—Subscribers whether under Rule 4 (*a*) or (*b*) shall be required to sign a declaration in the following form :—

" I hereby declare that I am willing to become a subscriber to the General Provident Fund with effect from the 192 , the date of my permanent appointment in the in accordance with the rules framed from time to time by the Government of India in that behalf."

5. As an exception to Rule 10 and the note to Rule 6 of the General Provident Fund Rules, a military subordinate subscribing to the General Provident Fund who has reverted to military employ, may either withdraw the amount standing at his credit or leave it in the fund. The amount so left in the fund shall bear interest for not more than one year from the date of reversion and may be withdrawn at any time after that date. If the military subordinate subsequently obtains re-employment in one of the departments or offices mentioned in Rule 3, deposits not withdrawn will commence to bear interest from the date on which subscription is renewed.

6. The term " salary " wherever it occurs either in the General Provident Fund Rules of these special rules includes pay and staff pay and allowances of military rank.

2. The following consequential amendments in the General Provident Fund Rules are also made :—

1. Insert the following after the word " Civil Service Regulations " in the 4th line of Rule 1 " and to certain military subordinates in civil employ (see appendix) ;"

2. Add the following as note 2 to Rule 3 :—

" *Note* 2.—As regards military subordinates in civil employ see appendix. "

3. Insert the following after the words " quitting the service or dies " in the 2nd line of rule 20 :—

" except in the case of military subordinates in civil employ (who may, at their option, withdraw the sums at their credit, in the event of their reverting to their substantive appointment in the military department). "

ORDERED that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

ORDERED also that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Board of Industries and Munitions) ; to all Local Governments and Administrations ; to the Financial Adviser, Military Finance ; to the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department ; to the Comptroller and Auditor General ; to the Controller of Currency ; to all Accountants-General and the

Comptroller, Assam; to the Controller of War Accounts; to all Chief Auditors of State Railways; to the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services; to the Examiner of Press Accounts; to the Examiner of Customs Accounts; to all Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; to the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Viceroy; and to the Chief Commissioner, and the Audit Officer, Delhi Province.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd November, 1920.

No. 1795-64.—Major (Temporary) F. G. Sikes, R.A.V.C., has been appointed temporarily to the Civil Veterinary Department in the Punjab, with effect from the 1st October 1920 and is posted as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.

No. 1797.—Mr. T. M. Doyle, M.R.C.V.S., at present attached to the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, Punjab, is appointed temporarily to fill the post of Veterinary officer at the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

GENERAL.

The 4th Novemler, 1920.

No. 1802-337.—Mr. J. W. Hearn, I.C.S. (Punjab), is appointed as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th October 1920.

J. HULLAH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 6th November, 1920.

No. 7684.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the publications issued by the following Societies :—

(1) all publications issued by the Friends of Freedom for India, New York;

(2) all publications issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Party, San Francisco, California;

(3) all publications issued by the Friends of Irish Freedom, New York;

(4) the publication entitled the "Workers' Dreadnought" and all other publications issued by Communist Party (British Section of the Third International).

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 7604.

The 29th October, 1920.

RESOLUTIONS.

In continuation of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 7318, dated the 20th October 1920, the Government of India are pleased to sanction the following revised scales of pay for Telephone Inspectors, with effect from the 1st December 1919 :—

5 Circle Inspectors on Rs. 110—5—140.

40 Inspectors on Rs. 50—3—95—5—100.

with an efficiency bar at the Rs. 80 stage.

2. The orders contained in paragraph 2 (1) of the Resolution in the Department of Commerce No. 6458, dated the 23rd September 1920, will apply to Inspectors, while Circle Inspectors will be brought on to the new scale in accordance with the ordinary rules of the Civil Service Regulations.

3. The orders conveyed in paragraph 5 also of the Resolution referred to in paragraph 2 above will apply to the officials dealt with in the present Resolution.

4. Existing local allowances will be continued pending a decision on the question at present under consideration whether they are justified in addition to the enhanced rates of pay now sanctioned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and to the Finance Department, for information.

Ordered also that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 7623.

The 29th October, 1920.

In continuation of the Resolution in this Department No. 7604, dated the 29th October 1920, the Government of India are pleased to sanction the following revised scales of pay for the clerical establishments in offices of the Engineering Branch of the Telegraph Department :—

Northern Circle.

1 Clerk on Rs. 220—10—270	} Selection appointments.
6 Clerks on Rs. 145—5—170	

and

28 Clerks on a time scale of Rs. 45—45—50—3—65—4—105—5—140.

Efficiency bars at the Rs. 73 and Rs. 105 stages.

Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle.

CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Clerk on Rs. 220—20—320	} Selection appointments.
1 Clerk on Rs. 145—5—170	

52 Clerks on a time-scale of Rs. 45—45—50—3—86—4—110—5—130.

Efficiency bars at the Rs. 71 and Rs. 98 stages.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Mohd. Aquil Shadi ...	... Mohalla Mamaran, Ambala City.
*Rahmat Khan ...	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

Mihruddin ...	... C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.

DALHOUSIE.

Sita Ram, Mehtha ...	Mankote Barracke, Dalhousie.

FEROZEPORE.

Suraj Narain, B. A. ...	.. Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.

JHELUM.

Syed Aftab Ali ...	... Hindustani Instructor, Jhelum Cantonment, Punjab.

JULLUNDUR.

Karam Cand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons. Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
Dharm Lal ...	... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only)

LAHORE.

*Abdul Huq	... English Teacher, Islamia High School, Bhati Gate, Lahore.
Abdur Rahman Ahmadi	... Head Clerk, No. 1, Base Depôt, Medical Stores, Lahore Cantonment.
Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P.	... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate.
Brahmanand, Aggarwal	... Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.
Ganesh Datt Shastri ...	... Late Professor, Government College, Lahore.
Mahbub Alam Kuraishi	... Kucha Phullanwala, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
Muhammad Din, 2999	... Pir Gilaman Street, Lahore.
Mohd. Ishaq ...	... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri	... Chunian, District Lahore.
Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
Waris Ali Khan "Waris"	... Central Training College, Lahore.

LUDHIANA.

Kishori Lall Jethi ...	... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
†Amar Nath Yogi ...	... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.
Abdul Muid ...	... S/o S. M. Ahmad, Retired Ludhiana Municipality Head Clerk, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

Abdul Majid Shakir ...	... Near Railway Station, Multan Cantonment.
Permanand C/o Babu Chhinku Ram	... Train Clerk, Multan Cantonment.
Sultan Mohammad	... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.
Sher Ali Khan Rind ...	... House No. 634, Sudder Bazar, Multan.
*Din Mohd. Khan "Talib"	... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Batalion. The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

S. C. Bagch ...	... Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Rawalpindi.

ROHTAK.

Mohammad Akeeluddin ...	... Fort, Rohtak.
Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SHAHPUR.

Bhag Singh, Vidwan ...	... Head Master, Khalsa Middle School, Chak 29 S. B., District Shahpur.

SIALKOT.

Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street.
Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

Abdul Latif ...	... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SOLON.

Dewa Singh, Bawa ...	... Private Munshi, Solon, District Simla.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, be is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA: E. S. HARCOURT, MAJOR,

The 3rd November 1920. *Offg Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.*

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th November, 1920.

No. 140.—WHEREAS in notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 82, dated the 27th July 1920, the constituencies in Bihar and Orissa of the Legislative Assembly were called upon, in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule 25 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, to elect members before the 15th day of December 1920;

AND WHEREAS no person has been duly nominated as a candidate for election in the Bihar and Orissa Landholders or in the Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan) constituency;

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 12 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor-General is pleased to call for fresh nominations of candidates for election in the said constituencies.

No. 141.—WHEREAS in notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 82, dated the 27th July 1920, the constituencies in the Madras Presidency of the Legislative Assembly were called upon, in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule 25 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, to elect members before the 15th day of December 1920;

AND WHEREAS no person has been duly nominated as a candidate for election in the Madras (European) constituency;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 12 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor-General is pleased to call for fresh nominations of candidates for election in the said constituency.

H. M. SMITH,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1920.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th November, 1920.

No. 21-Est. B D.—The following amendment in the Rules for the Examination in the Pashtu language of officers serving in the North-West Frontier Province and Chilas published in the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 2321-Est. B., dated the 23rd October 1918, is published for general informotion:—

In rule 5 after the words "Rs. 100 a month" insert the words "(provided that the pay of their substantive ranks and staff pay of the appointments held do not amount to Rs. 1,500 *per mensem* or more)."

No. 22-Est. B. D.—The following amendment in the Rules for the Examination in the Pashtu and Baluchi languages of officers serving in Baluchistan published in the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 472-Est. B., dated the 22nd March 1916, is published for general information:—

In Rule 8 (1) for the words "their substantive pay does" substitute the words "the pay of their substantive ranks and staff pay of the appointments held do."

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 7792.

RESOLUTION.

INSURANCE.

Simla, the 5th November, 1920.

Rules 3 (*a*) and (*b*) of the Rules of the Postal Insurance Fund prescribe that no person admissible to its benefits may effect an insurance on his life, or purchase an endowment assurance policy, for a sum exceeding Rs. 4,000. There is a considerable volume of opinion among Government servants in India that the limit should be raised. The Government of India have examined the matter and consider that the limit is no longer suitable in view of the rise of prices and the general standard of living in this country. With the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased to increase from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000 the maximum amount for which an insurance may be effected or an endowment assurance may be purchased under the rules of the Fund.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Heads of Departments subordinate to this Department and to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, for necessary action.

Ordered further that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Delhi, the 9th November, 1920.

No. 6839-Home.—Mr. L. C. B. Glascock, M.V.O., on return from leave, resumed charge of the duties of Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st November 1920, relieving Mr. G. G. B. Iver, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

C. A. BARRON,

Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

1516 PGG—770—19-11-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

Nil

1583 PGG—770—26-11-20—SGPP Lahore

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th November, 1920.

No. 140.—WHEREAS in notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 82, dated the 27th July 1920, the constituencies in Bihar and Orissa of the Legislative Assembly were called upon, in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule 25 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, to elect members before the 15th day of December 1920;

AND WHEREAS no person has been duly nominated as a candidate for election in the Bihar and Orissa Landholders or in the Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan) constituency;

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 12 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor-General is pleased to call for fresh nominations of candidates for election in the said constituencies.

No. 141.—WHEREAS in notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 82, dated the 27th July 1920, the constituencies in the Madras Presidency of the Legislative Assembly were called upon, in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule 25 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, to elect members before the 15th day of December 1920;

AND WHEREAS no person has been duly nominated as a candidate for election in the Madras (European) constituency;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 12 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor-General is pleased to call for fresh nominations of candidates for election in the said constituency.

H. M. SMITH,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 10th November, 1920.

No. 2435.—Mr. C. A. Barron, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Delhi, from Mr. H. P. Tollinton, C.I.E., I.C.S., on the afternoon of the 28th October 1920.

No. 2437.—Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st October 1920.

JAILS.

Simla, the 9th November, 1920.

No. 286.—The services of Mr. D. Johnstone, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the afternoon of the 29th September 1920.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 17th November, 1920.

No. 974.—In supersession of the orders contained in the Home Department notification No. 1192, dated the 20th December 1911, and of all existing orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, which will be applicable to British India and Indian States, regarding the receipt by medical officers of Government of fees (including honoraria or presents which may be offered for services rendered) for professional services, whether for an ordinary visit, or consultation, or confinement, or a surgical operation, in certain cases:—

(1) Whenever attendance on a Ruling Prince or Chief, or his family or dependents, or on an Indian of position who holds a hereditary title conferred or recognised by Government, of rank not below that of Raja or Nawab or his family or

dependents, involves the absence of a medical officer from his station, he shall be permitted to demand or receive such fees as may be arranged between himself and the person employing him, in addition to his travelling expenses, but the provisions of rule (3) shall apply if the fees exceed Rs. 500 a day for the first three days and Rs. 250 a day thereafter, the full daily fee being given for every complete period of 24 hours' absence, with a proportionate fee for periods of less than 24 hours.

(2) For similar attendance not involving absence from his headquarters a medical officer may demand or receive fees in accordance with the scale which he has fixed for his patients generally.

(3) A medical officer who receives from a Ruling Prince or Chief, or Indian Gentleman of position as referred to in rule (1) a fee in excess of the rates laid down in rules (1) and (2) above shall report each case to the local Administrative Medical Officer, who may, if he considers necessary, obtain the orders of the local Government in the matter. When taking the orders of Government the Administrative Medical Officer will be careful not to disclose any of the medical particulars of the case.

(4) Fees for operations and confinements may be accepted equal in amount to those current in similar circumstances in the profession in the United Kingdom.

(5) The Administrative Medical Officer will report to the local Government all cases in which he considers that a medical officer is abusing the discretion allowed to him under these rules and the local Government will be at liberty to consult the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, or to refer any particular case for the orders of the Government of India.

C. W. GWYNNE,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Delhi, the 19th November, 1920.

No. 2962-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the office of a returning officer appointed for the porposes of an election to a legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act is not a public office for the purposes of the said section.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 13th November 1920.

No. 1870-F. E.—In continuation of Notification by the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1771-F. E., dated the 29th October 1920, published on pages 2059 to 2060 (a) of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 30th October 1920, it is hereby notified for general information that the examination for selection of six probationers for the Indian Finance Department will be held, this year, at Allahabad, commencing on Monday, the 13th December 1920.

G. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENF OT COMMERCE.

No. 8050.

RESOLUTION.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 16th November 1920.

In the Resolution of the Department of Commerce No. 1223, dated the 20th April 1920 the Government of India announced their decision to appoint a committee to investigate the conditions of service and pay of the subordinate staff of the Postal Branch of the Posts and

Telegraph Department, and of certain subordinate establishments of the Telegraph Branch of that Department, including Telephone staff.

The Committee assembled under the presidency of Mr. H. N. Heseltine, C.I.E., late of the Indian Finance Department, and included the following members :—

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma Garu, Member, Imperial Legislative Council.
Sir Henry Ledgard.
Mr. E. A. Doran, C.I.E , late Postmaster-General.
Rao Bahadur Srinivasa Rangachari, President, Bangalore Postal Union.
Khan Sahib Eshan Azim, Superintendent of Post Offices, United Provinces.
Mr. P. N. Mukerji, M.A., M.R.S.A , Financial Personal Assistant to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, acted as Secretary to the Committee.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma ceased to be a member of the Committee on the 15th July 1920 on his appointment to office as a Member of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General's Executive Council.

3. The Committee have submitted from time to time, as each was completed, different sections of their report dealing with the various classes of officials who fell within the scope of their enquiries, and the decisions reached in connection with the several recommendations of the Committee have been published in the *Gazette of India* in the form of Resolutions.

4. The complete report of the Committee has now been received and in announcing its publication the Government of India take the opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Heseltine and the Committee and of the care and ability which they devoted to a complex and difficult subject.

ORDERED.—That the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations, to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and to the Finance Department.

C. A. INNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PART B.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 19th November, 1920.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 2319.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Hodgson, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, is granted combined leave *ex*-India for 10 months, under Civil Leave Rules, pending retirement, with effect from the 26th October 1920, *viz.*, 6 months, privilege leave, and commuted furlough on full average salary for 4 months, under Government of India, Finance Department, Resolutions Nos. 1514-C.S.R., and 79-C.S.R., dated the 29th December 1919, and the 23rd January 1920, respectively.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 2320.—The following draft of an amendment which it is proposed to make in the Auxiliary Force Rules, 1920, in exercise of the power conferred by section 30 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920), is published, as required by sub-section (4) of the said section of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th November 1920.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

In Schedule II to the said rules, for the Form of Oath and the Form of Affirmation the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Form of Oath.

" I ______________ do swear* (that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor, his heirs and successors, and) that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in the Auxiliary Force, India, and that I will observe and obey all lawful commands of any officers set over me even to the peril of my life, so help me God.

Form of Affirmation.

I——————————solemnly affirm* (that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor, his heirs and successors, and) that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in the Auxiliary Force, India, and that I will observe and obey all lawful commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life.

Duly sworn/affirmed before me.

Signature o Attesting Officer——————

Designation——————

Date——————

*NOTE.—The words in brackets may be omitted where the person to be attested is not a British subject."

No. 448.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Delhi, the 18th November, 1920.

REVISION IN THE PAY OF CHAPLAINS ON THE ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT AS WELL AS THE RATE OF ALLOWANCES GIVEN TO OTHER CLERGY.

RESOLUTION.

As a sequel to the action taken on the Report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, the Government of India have for some time had under consideration the question of the pay of chaplains on the Ecclesiastical Establishment s well as the rate of allowances given to other clergy. The Government of India are pleased to announce, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the following revision.

2. *Chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment* (Anglican and Scottish).

(i) The rates of pay will be as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1st year	600	11th year	900
2nd "	625	12th "	950
3rd "	650	13th "	1,000
4th "	675	14th "	1,050
5th "	700	15th "	1,100
6th "	725	16th "	1,150
7th "	750	17th "	1,200
8th "	775	18th "	1,250
9th "	800	19th " and thereafter ...	1,300
10th "	850		

(ii) No pay higher than Rs. 600 will be granted to any chaplain appointed at an earlier age, until he has completed his twenty-eight year of age. On completing 28 years of age he will be entitled to draw Rs. 625, if he has already put in 12 months' service, and from that point will advance by the ordinary annual increments.

(iii) A chaplain, who on appointment is over 30 years of age, will start in the time-scale one year in advance of the minimum for each completed year, up to a maximum of 5 years, by which his age on appointment exceeds 30 years.

(iv) Time spent in India on service under the additional Clergy Society or on other approved service, which already, under Article 576, Civil Service Regulations, counts for probation and pension, will in future be permitted to count also for increments of pay up to a maximum of two years.

(*v*) The concessions announced in sub-paragraphs (*iii*) and (*iv*) above will not be cumulative.

(*vi*) Furlough allowances will be given under the ordinary rules contained in Articles 316 (*c*) 316-A (*e*) (*ii*), 317 (*ii*) and 319 of the new Leave Rules published with the Finance Department Resolution No 1367-C.S.R., dated the 29th July 1920. But, as this change involves a lower rate of allowance after the expiry of the first two years of each separate period of furlough, any chaplain who was on furlough between the 1st December 1919 and the 30th September 1920 (the date of the Secretary of State's orders) may have his choice of continuing on the old rates or coming under the new rates until the conclusion of his furlough. The allowances will invariably be governed by the new scale in the case of chaplains taking furlough with effect from any date subsequent to the 29th September 1920.

(*vii*) A further announcement will be made regarding rates, etc., of pension.

(*viii*) All other conditions of service will remain as at present, with this exception, that Article 600 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations, under which a chaplain is compelled, unless specially exempted, to retire after 25 years' service, will be cancelled.

In announcing these terms of pay, the Government of India desire to point out that claims had been urged from various quarters that rent-free houses or allowances in lieu of house-rent should be accorded to chaplains. This point has been carefully considered. It has, however, been decided that a more appropriate method would be to accord a rate of pay sufficient to meet expenses in connection with housing. It is to be clearly understood that the rates of pay announced above have been definitely calculated so as to take such expenses into account.

3. *Aided clergy.*—(Anglican and Scottish). Clergy officiating under Article 602, Civil Service Regulations, will be eligible for an allowance of Rs. 125 a month. The allowance granted to clergy under Article 603, Civil Service Regulations, will be Rs. 200 a month, the amounts which local Governments and Administrations are permitted annually to spend for meeting the provisions of that Article being proportionately raised.

4. *Roman Catholic chaplains in civil stations.*—Where a Roman Catholic priest receives an allowance of Rs. 100 a month, he will now receive Rs. 125 a month. Where such a priest receives Rs. 150 he will receive Rs. 200 a month.

5. *Clergy employed at railway centres.*—Such clergy ordinarily receive allowances of Rs. 150 a month. These allowances will now be raised to Rs. 200 a month. In cases where the present allowances is less than Rs. 150, a proportionate increase will be given.

6. The revision announced in the preceding paragraphs will take effect from the 1st December 1919 in all cases [with the exception of furlough allowances in any case where a chaplain elects to remain under the old rules in the manner described in paragraph 2 (*vi*) above].

7. The revision now sanctioned does not apply to ministers of religion whose grants and allowances are dealt with in Army Regulations. India, Volume I, Articles 380 to 396. The case of these is under separate consideration.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the local Governments and Administrations, the Departments of the Government of India noted on the margin, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Bishop's Chaplain, Calcutta, and the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, Calcutta, for information.

Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " the United Provinces.
" " Punjab.
" " Burma.
" " Bihar and Orissa.
Administration of Central Provinces.
" " Assam.
" " North-West Frontier Province.
" " Coorg.
" " Delhi.
Finance Department.
Army "
Railway "

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Please add following pages 993 ... after page 992 of Part II of Pu... Gazette, dated 3rd December 1920

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1919-20.

From—W. ALDER, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Controller of the Currency,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the operations of the Currency Department, on the movement of funds, and on the resource operations of the Government of India for the year 1919-20.

Introductory.

The closing months of 1918-19 witnessed a set-back in the great trade activity which had characterised the earlier portion of that year. An unfavourable monsoon, a widespread epidemic of influenza, restrictions on the export of foodstuffs due to the agricultural outlook and the high level of prices, and uncertainty as to the future of trade in post-war conditions all alike exercised a depressing influence on the market. A marked revival coincided with the opening of the new year, and with it there sprang up a demand for trade remittance to India which with varying force persisted through the first nine months of the year. The monsoon, inspite of a somewhat late appearance, was unusually good, and to a spell of scarcity conditions—the result of the failure of the rains in 1918—succeeded a period of prosperity which none the less saw little or no diminution in the very high level of prices. This last fact indeed necessitated the retention of the embargo on the export of a number of food-grains from India, though in other directions the year saw the gradual but not complete removal of restrictions on trade imposed during the war, and in particular on trade with ex-enemy countries. Freight was more abundant than it had been and the trade figures dealt with in a later section of this report reveal a striking increase in the value of exports and imports alike. These figures are to some extent accounted for by high prices, but they are nevertheless remarkable, particularly in view of the difficulties which beset the course of trade through the rapid and continuous appreciation of the rupee in sterling which was one of the outstanding features of the year. The economic and financial problems arising out of the high level of prices and the upward trend of exchange in response to the soaring price of silver and the depreciation of sterling in gold led to the appointment of the Currency Committee which sat in London during the second half of 1919 and whose reports (majority and minority) were published early in February 1920. This matter is dealt with in more detail below, but it may here be noticed that it is in the light of the Committee's recommendations that the later events of the year have to be studied. The further enhancement in the exchange value of the rupee which followed the partial adoption of their recommendations caused the demand for sterling remittance, which early in January replaced the demand for remittance to India, to assume unexampled strength in February and March. This demand, which clearly distinguishes the last three from the earlier nine months of the year, was to some extent met by the sale of reverse councils. But though these sales amounted to no less than £24,394,000, the year closed with a still strong and unsatisfied demand.

NOTE.—Throughout this report and the statements appended rupees are converted into sterling at Rs. 15 = £ 1.

The year's trade resulted in establishing record figures for the value of exports and imports alike, and also a record figure for the excess of the former over the latter. The foregoing paragraph will suggest how to some extent the balance of trade was adjusted by the stream of remittances which flowed to England in the later months of the year. But as usual to a not inconsiderable extent the finance required was provided by Government. The council bills sold exceeded indeed those sold in the previous year, but against this must be set the heavy sale of sterling drafts on London which reduced the net assistance thus given to the export trade to a figure somewhat below that for 1918-19.

In addition to the general trade and economic conditions of the year it is necessary to take account of one other fact of capital importance. Hostilities had ceased in November 1918, and when the budget estimate for 1919-20 was framed there was every reason to anticipate a drastic curtailment of the figure for military disbursements. The hopes then entertained were, however, largely falsified by later events. The breaking out of the Afghan War and Frontier operations not only deferred demobilisation but involved the country in new and unforeseen expenditure. In spite of a reduction in the war contribution payable during the year—the result of an earlier cessation of hostilities than had been allowed for, military expenditure exceeded the estimate by over £15 millions. The Hon'ble Finance Member in his Narrative introducing the Financial Statement for 1920-21 had to announce a deficit of £14⅓ millions in the year under report as against an estimated surplus of about £600,000. The effect of this deficit was to enhance the strain already put upon the financial and currency mechanism of the country by the large measure of assistance given to the export trade during the early months of the year. Abnormal measures were once again adopted. Purchases of gold and silver totalled over Rs. 60¼ crores, and currency notes were issued against investments to the value of Rs. 3½ crores in Indian Treasury Bills, though a reduction of Rs. 15 crores was effected in the holding of British Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve. The floating and permanent debt of the Government of India were increased by Rs. 19¼ crores.

Within the limits of this report it is impossible to attempt more than a brief summary of the events which led to the appointment of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency which sat in London during the year and of the recommendations as to future policy which resulted from their deliberations. The later years of the war introduced problems to meet which temporary measures were adopted. But the months following the cessation of hostilities so far from seeing the problems pass away were months of growing difficulty. Of paramount importance from the point of view of Indian exchange was the rapid enhancement of the price of silver. In its early stages this upward movement was gradual but before the opening of 1919-20 it had led to the raising of the minimum rate for immediate telegraphic transfers on India to 1*s*. 6*d*.—a measure adopted to maintain the exchange value of the rupee at a level above its bullion value. With the commencement of 1919-20 new factors came into play which precipitated the upward trend of exchange. The removal in May 1919 of the control over the export and price of silver in America left the price at the mercy of an overwhelming demand from China following on a period of decreased output at the mines. The effect of this upon Indian exchange was further enhanced by the heavy depreciation of sterling in terms of gold which simultaneously took place. During the war the London—New York exchange had been pegged at 4·76$\frac{7}{16}$ dollars by concerted action between the British and American Governments. In March 1919 Government support of exchange was withdrawn, and the dollar sterling rate entered upon a rapid decline until a minimum rate of 3·25 dollars to the pound sterling was reached early in February 1920. The immediate effect of the weakening of American exchange was to raise the sterling price of silver, and thus to increase the menace to the token character of the rupee.

Two facts then stood out. Sterling had parted company with gold and a fixed exchange value for the rupee could no longer be maintained with both. The price of silver was rising to unprecedented heights, and a constant adjustment of exchange was necessary if India's rupees were to be preserved from the melting pot. Accordingly, in May 1919 a Committee to advise on Indian

exchange and currency was appointed, the terms of reference running "to examine the effect of the war on the Indian exchange and currency system and practice and upon the position of the Indian note issue, and to consider whether in the light of this experience and of possible future variations in the price of silver, modifications of system or practice may be required; to make recommendations as to such modifications, and generally as to the policy that should be pursued with a view to meeting the requirements of trade, to maintaining a satisfactory monetary circulation, and to ensuring a stable gold exchange standard".

It would give an incorrect impression of the scope of the Committee's deliberations if all reference were omitted to the economic problems springing from the rising level of prices generally. The Government of India were indeed insistent on the importance of this economic side of the questions of currency and exchange, and the Committee's report gives ample evidence of the weight which they attached to it. For various reasons the war had brought with it a general raising of the level of prices throughout the world, and though the phenomenon was less marked in India than elsewhere India had not escaped from the infection, and in the absence of any remedy could only look forward to the gradual enhancement of her prices to the external level. The corrective influence that a high level of exchange would have on Indian prices was therefore recognised as a factor of vital importance in determining the problems with which the Committee was confronted. The reports (majority and minority) of the Committee were published early in February 1920, and with them an announcement by the Secretary of State in which the fundamental recommendations of the majority report were summarised as follows:—

(*a*) That the present rupee, unchanged in weight and fineness, should remain unlimited legal tender;

(*b*) That the rupee should have a fixed exchange value and that this exchange value should be expressed in terms of gold at the rate one rupee for 11·30016 grains of fine gold, that is, one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign;

(*c*) That the sovereign which is now rated by law at rupees 15 should be made legal tender in India at the revised ratio of rupees ten to one sovereign;

(*d*) That the import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control as soon as the change in the statutory ratio has been effected, and that the gold mint at Bombay should be open for the coinage into sovereigns of gold tendered by public;

(*e*) That the notification of Government undertaking to give rupees for sovereigns should be withdrawn;

(*f*) That the prohibition on the private import and export of silver should be removed in due course and that the import duty on silver should be repealed unless the fiscal position demands its retention.

These recommendations were accepted by the Secretary of State as expressing the goal towards which Indian Administration should be directed, but the extent to which immediate effect could be given to the Committee's recommendations was conditioned largely by the consideration that the internal ratio of one sovereign for Rs. 10 could not be effectively introduced so long as gold bullion in India continued to command the then existing high premium over the price indicated by the ratio. It was accordingly decided that provisionally sovereigns should remain legal tender at the rate of Rs. 15, but that the import of gold should remain controlled by license with an acquisition rate of 11·30016 grains of fine gold to the rupee, and that periodical sales of gold bullion should in the meantime be continued. Effect was further given to the acceptance for exchange purposes of a gold basis for the rupee at Rs. 10 by fixing week by week the rate of sterling drafts on London so as to allow for the depreciation of sterling in gold as indicated by the current rate of exchange between London and New York.

Following the model of previous reports the present report will in the first section deal with India's foreign trade, the imports and exports of precious metals and the methods whereby the balance of exports over imports was financed. The second and third sections deal with the price of silver, Exchange and Council bills. In the fourth section an account will be found of the financial transactions of Government leading to a review in the fifth section of the money conditions in India and of the Government's relations with the Presidency Banks. The demand for the various forms of currency is treated in the sixth section. Finally in the last two sections the usual statistics of the note circulation and miscellaneous matters connected with currency notes are discussed.

I.—India's Foreign Trade.

2. Below is given a summary of the statistics of India's foreign trade, together with certain other transactions affecting the balance of trade. Adjustments have been made in the figures for the imports of private merchandise and of gold and silver which are explained below and are shown in the summary in *italics* :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Gross exports of private merchandise.	Gross imports of private merchandise.	Net exports of private merchandise.	Imports of Funds and Treasure on private account. Council Bills. (Payments in India.)	Gold—Sovereigns. (Net.)	Gold bullion. (Net.)	Silver bullion and coin. (Net.)	Government Securities. (Net.)	Total 4 to 8.	Balance. Net export transactions + Net import transactions —.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1910-11	2,09,88	1,29,35	80,53	29,43	12,24	11,74	8,57	2,43	74,41	+6,12
1911-12	2,27,84	1,38,57	89,27	40,17	27,34	10,42	5,29	1,06	84,28	+4,9
1912-13	2,46,09	1,61,00	85,09	38,83	26,43	11,15	6,57	53	83,51	+1,58
1913-14	2,48,58	1,83,25	65,63	46,00	11,34	11,98	6,24	1,12	77,28	*-11,65*
1914-15	1,81,59	1,37,93	43,66	(a)-2,27	1,65	6,80	10,01	35	16,54	+27,12
Average for 5 Years.	**2,22,86**	**1,50,02**	**72,84**	**32,55**	**15,80**	**10,42**	**7,83**	**1,10**	**67,20**	+5,64
1915-16	1,97,38	1,31,99	65,39	(a)23,71	*-2,68*	1,54	5,58	90	29,05	+36,34
					(b)32	*(b)4,58*			*35,09*	*+30,30*
1916-17	2,45,15	1,49,62	95,53	47,07	1,77	11,51	*-8,32*	52	57,55	+37,98
						(c)2,43	*(c)-2,16*		*49,63*	*+45,90*
1917-18	2,42,56	1,50,42	92,14	50,72	6,42	13,52	69	83	72,18	+19,96
						(d)15,04	*(d)1,46*		*74,47*	*+17,67*
1918-19	2,53,85	1,69,03	84,82	(a)23,83	...	-2,49	1,02	-70	21,66	+63,16
						(e) 2	*(e) 6*		*23,21*	*+61,61*
1919-20	3,27,03	2,08,00	1,19,03	(a)18,23	31	3,73	-44	1,34	23.17	+95,86
		(f)2,00,53	*(f)1,26,20*			*(f)10,66*	*(f)-15*		*30,31*	*+95,81*

	1914-15	1915-16	1918-19	1919-20
(a) Council bills and transfers	10,79	31,05	30,91*	34,55
Sterling drafts on London	13,06	7,34	7,08	18,58
Telegraphic transfers issued by the Bank of Montreal, New York.	...	...	...	2,26
	-2,27	23,71	23,83	18,23

* Includes 501 paid by the issue to the Exchange Banks of 12 months' Indian Treasury Bills.

(b) Figures adjusted as explained in paragraph 7 of the Currency Report of 1915-16.

(c) Figures adjusted as explained in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Currency Report of 1916-17.

(d) Figures adjusted as explained in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Currency Report for 1917-18.

(e) Figures adjusted as explained in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Currency Report for 1918-19.

(f) Figures adjusted as xplained in paragraphs 4 and 7 below.

3. The outstanding feature of the year's figures is their magnitude, the figures for gross exports, gross imports, and for the excess of the former over the latter being all alike records. It would be incorrect, however, to assume an increase in the quantity of exports and imports corresponding to the increase in their value, and actually for the majority of articles a rise in price was an important factor in the case. The history of the year marked some return to pre-war conditions. Freight was more abundant, the markets of the world more active, some restrictions on trade were removed, and particularly those on trade with ex-enemy countries, but it was still found necessary to maintain restrictions on the export from India of cereals, and the course of trade was at times obstructed by labour troubles in different parts of the world.

4. The figure for gross exports is made up of Rs. 3,09¼ crores on account of Indian produce and merchandise shipped during the year, and Rs. 17¾ crores on account of re-exports of foreign merchandise. These exports were balanced by foreign goods imported to the extent of Rs. 2,08 crores, leaving an excess of exported over imported private merchandise of just over Rs. 1,19 crores, or, taking the adjusted figures shown in the summary, the value of imported goods was Rs. 200⅗ crores, leaving a net excess of exports over imports of Rs. 1,26½ crores. It may here be explained that the adjustment in the figures for imports is the result of excluding the two following items which do not affect India's balance of trade, *viz.*, Rs. 4·59 crores, the value of railway and rolling stock imported during the year but not paid for by private remittances, and Rs. 2·58 crores, the value of wheat imported on Government account and paid for in London, the cost being subsequently recovered in India.

5. The value of Indian merchandise exported, *viz.*, Rs. 3,09¼ crores, showed an improvement of some Rs. 70 crores over the figure for the previous year. While in 1918-19 the most valuable export was jute, the foremost place in 1919-20 was taken by cotton. The total value of cotton, raw and manufactured, exported during the year was Rs. 87·01 crores as against Rs. 45·10 crores in the previous year. In spite of a fall in price of over 18 per cent. raw cotton owing to an export of 2⅓ times the quantity exported in the preceding year gave an increase of Rs. 27·62 crores. Twist and yarn commanding a somewhat higher price than before, and with a proportionate quantitative increase greater even than that of raw cotton gave an increase of 11·04 crores. Cotton piece-goods, though showing some advance in price, quantity and value were relatively of smaller account than in previous years. Next in importance after cotton comes jute. The export of raw jute rose from 398,000 tons to some 592,000 tons, while owing to an increase in price the value rose from Rs. 12·72 crores to Rs. 24·70 crores. There was some decrease, however, in the value of jute manufactures exported, and jute as a whole assisted the increase in the value of exports to the extent of Rs. 9·34 crores only. A very marked increase occurred in the export of seeds generally with the solitary exception of castor. The tonnage went up from 488,000 tons to 825,000 tons, while the value more than doubled going from Rs. 11·22 crores to Rs. 26·26 crores. Exported hides and skins rather more than doubled, in quantity, but here again the increase in value was greater still owing to a rise in prices. The total value of hides and skins exported was Rs. 23·41 crores as against Rs. 9·34 crores in the preceding year. The great exception to the general increase in the value of exports occurs under grain, pulse and flour where a fall from Rs. 40·07 crores to Rs. 15·15 crores is recorded. Rice alone accounted for a decrease of Rs. 12·77 crores and, but for a rise in price, the fall would have been even larger as the quantity exported was rather less than one-third of that in the previous year. The export of wheat and barley was negligible, and that of pulse decreased by Rs. 3⅘ crores. The restrictions imposed by Government on the export of these articles in the interests of the Indian consumer account for the heavy fall in the value of their exports. Exports.

6. The increase in the value of imports was Rs. 39 crores, and of this increase sugar contributed no less than Rs. 7·38 crores. This result was the more remarkable in as much as the quantity of sugar imported fell and was solely the result of a rise in prices of rather over 60 per cent. Further notable Imports.

increases were Rs. 5·72 crores under Oils, Rs. 3·54 crores under Motor cars and cycles, Rs. 6·71 crores under Metals and ores, and Rs. 4·01 crores under Machinery. Although there were marked variations from previous years in the classes of textiles imported, the total value under this head remained much the same as in the preceding year.

Imports and exports of treasure.

7. Against the excess of exports of private merchandise over imports must be set the net private imports of treasure, the adjusted figure for which stands at Rs. 10·82 crores. This adjusted figure excludes gold which was warehoused on behalf of the Bank of England and exported during the year to the value of Rs. 6·93 crores, and shipments of silver coin of the value of Rs. 24 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs to the Malay States and the Ceylon Governments respectively, as these transactions do not affect the balance of India's trade. The figures for gold imports represent gold imported by private agency and acquired by Government, the recorded value representing the actual amounts paid by Government to the importers at the varying acquisition rates. To a larger extent than in the preceding year imports of gold helped to adjust the balance of trade, but the assistance thus given was considerably short of that in 1917-18. It should however be remembered that Government was itself an importer during the year and sold gold so imported in India to the value of Rs. 21,30 lakhs. In effect therefore this amount of gold was imported by the public through Government agency the proceeds of the sales of Council Bills in England being utilized to supply gold to the Indian market. In the tabulated summary of India's trade given earlier account is indeed taken of the sale of Council Bills but the final effect of these sales is obscured as the purchase of gold by the Secretary of State and the internal sale of gold in India by Government find no place in the summary. Transactions in silver resulted in a small export, but, on the other hand, the import of Government securities was higher than in previous years.

Remittance through Government.

8. During the early months of the year the excess of exports over imports and the consequent difficulty of financing the former was a continual source of embarrassment to the market. This accounts for the strong demand for council bills which with some slight weakening in October prevailed up to January. The total funds remitted to India through council bills amounted to no less than Rs. 34·55 crores in addition to which a further sum of Rs. 2¼ crores was remitted through bills sold in New York through the agency of the Bank of Montreal. From January onwards, however, a strong demand for sterling remittance set in, and drafts on London were sold weekly during the remaining three months, the total of such drafts sold amounting for the whole year to Rs. 18·58 crores. The net effect of the sale of council bills and sterling drafts by Government was thus to reduce the net balance of exports by Rs. 18·23 crores. Taking account of this, as also of the imports of bullion and securities, there is still left a net balance of Rs. 95·81 crores representing the excess of exports over imports.

As in past years, the sale of council bills was not the only way in which Government gave facilities for the transfer of funds from abroad to India. As usual, remittances through the post office by means of postal money orders resulted in net disbursements from Indian treasuries. The figure was, however, unusually low amounting to just under Rs. 90 lakhs. The smallness of this figure is largely the result of the extensive use made of post office facilities for remitting money to England towards the close of the year. Assistance on a larger scale was afforded to trade through the sale of telegraphic transfers on India from Mesopotamia, which amounted to Rs. 9·91 crores in the course of the year. The payment in India of Rs. 7·42 crores for krans supplied by the Imperial Bank of Persia had similarly the effect of providing funds in India for the payment of goods exported. Further transactions having the same result were the payments of sums of Rs. 23 lakhs and Rs. 18 lakhs respectively on behalf of the East African and the Ceylon Governments, repayments of which were made to the Secretary of State in London, while a similar transaction to the extent of Rs. 44 lakhs was effected on behalf of the Federal Reserve Board of New York. The transfer of funds to India through these various channels resulted in the reduction of the net balance of trade in India's favour by Rs. 19·08 crores. The net balance thus stands at Rs. 76·73

crores, and this figure when compared with the corresponding balance of Rs. 18 crores in the preceding year is illustrative of the unusual conditions prevailing throughout the year and dominating its later months.

9. It is not possible to indicate how far this balance was actually adjusted during the year under report and how far it represents credits in foreign countries due to India on private account. That so large a balance could be thus settled is not surprising. Remittances to England during the year were very heavy, and the unsatisfied demand for such remittances at the close of the year shows that an even larger balance, if it had existed, could have been settled in the same way. During the war funds had accumulated in India awaiting remittance abroad for investment and for the purchase of articles which the workshops of Europe could not supply while hostilities were in progress. The large number of newly floated companies had also considerable sums to invest in plant and machinery. To complete the picture must be added the exceptionally favourable opportunities for remittance abroad which were available throughout the year. In the early months exporters were prepared to pay to remitters a premium at times amounting to 15 per cent. for cover without which Exchange Banks were unwilling to buy their bills. In the later months exchange rose to heights previously undreamt of. While therefore the excess of exports over imports was mainly balanced by heavy remittances abroad, other factors were at work to one of which as somewhat peculiar to the year reference may be made. There is evidence to show that the illicit introduction into British India of gold from abroad either through British ports or through French and Portuguese territories was carried on on a not inconsiderable scale. As will be seen elsewhere gold commanded a heavy premium in India during the year and the price of gold in the bazar stood throughout at a considerably higher level than the rate fixed from time to time by Government for acquisition. The view that smuggling was somewhat extensively practised is supported *inter alia* by the report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency where it is recorded that smuggling of gold was carried on throughout the year and that in all 208 cases representing seizures of about £55,000 were made.

II.—Price of Silver.

Price of bar silver per ounce.

—	London. Highest.	London. Lowest.	London. Average.	New York. Highest.	New York. Lowest.	New York. Average.
	d.	d.	d.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
April	(1st) . . 49 1/32	(4th) . . 48 7/16	48 3/4	(1st to 30th). 101 1/2	(1st to 30th). 101 1/2	101 1/2
May	(10th to 12th) 58	(6th) . . 48 7/16	51 23/32	(16th) 111 1/2	(1st to 6th). 101 1/4	106 11/16
June	(17th and 18th) 54 3/4	(30th) . 53	53 13/16	(18th) 112 3/4	(28th) 108 1/4	110 1/2
July	(31st) . 55 7/16	(2nd) . . 53	54 1/2	(3rd) 108 1/2	(17th) 103 1/2	106 1/16
August	(27th) . . 61 1/2	(1st) . . 55 3/4	58 13/16	(27th) 115 1/4	(1st) 108	111 1/2
September	(30th) . 64	(1st) . . 59	61 11/16	(26th) 120 1/2	(6th) 111 3/4	114 11/16
October	(29th and 30th) 66 1/2	(13th) . 62 3/4	64 7/16	(30th) 123 3/4	(15th) 115 1/4	119 7/16
November	(25th) . 76	(1st) . . 65 1/2	70 1/16	(25th) 137 1/2	(3rd) 122 3/4	127 11/16
December	(16th) . . 79 1/2	(1st) . . 73 1/2	76 7/16	(17th) 133 3/4	(1st) 129 1/2	131 11/16
January	(29th) . . 85	(2nd) . . 75 3/4	79 15/16	(12th) 137	(16th) 128 1/4	132 11/16
February	(11th) . . 89 1/2	(14th and 23rd and 24th) . 83	85 1/16	(2nd) 134 1/2	(24th) 129	131 1/4
March	(1st and 4th) 84	(17th) . 65 1/2	74 7/8	(2nd) 132	(12th and 13th). 117	125 1/4

10. I give in the margin the highest and the lowest, as well as the average, quotations in London and New York for silver in each month of the year. In its broad outlines the course of silver prices is well marked. From the 7th May an almost unbroken rise in prices occurred both in New York and in London until the closing two months of the year, when a reaction set in and a sharp fall in prices took place. But while the general trend of prices was the same in New York and London, both the rise and the subsequent fall were decidedly more pronounced in the latter centre than in the former. The broad explanation of this is not far to seek. As explained in the report for 1918-19, a control basic

Price of Silver.

price had been imposed on silver by the United States Government and, as a consequential measure, by the British Government. On the 7th May the control in America over the export and price of silver was removed, and this was followed by the abolition of restrictions over the maximum price of silver in England. From this point onwards under the stimulus of a persistent demand from China the price of silver rapidly rose. This demand was a result mainly of the reduction of the stocks of silver held in China during the early years of the war, and the eventual turning of the balance of trade in China's favour brought about by the export of commodities accumulated during the war. The key to the variations in the New York price of silver lies therefore, in the purchases by China which continued with unabated strength up to the Chinese New year in February after which a sensible diminution in the demand became apparent. A further factor however operated to affect the price in London. The unpegging of the New York London exchange in May 1919, resulted in a heavy depreciation of sterling in dollars. The rate fell from 4·76$\frac{7}{16}$ dollars to the £ until early in February it stood as low as 3·25 dollars. The depreciation of sterling in the currency of the principal suppliers of the world's silver necessarily had the effect of raising the London price of silver, and herein lies the explanation of the more rapid enhancement of the price of silver in London than in New York. From February to the close of the year the dollar sterling exchange exhibited a marked recovery, and this coinciding with the slackened demand from China similarly made the fall in the price of silver during the last two months more rapid in London than in New York.

The heights to which the price of silver soared during the year were a source of considerable embarrassment not to India alone but throughout America and Europe generally. Country after country saw the melting point of its silver currency passed and its coinage robbed of its token character. Towards the end of 1919 the United States Government adopted the expedient of releasing silver dollars for sale to China through American banks against exports at a minimum price of 129 cents, in the endeavour to steady the price. In England the melting of silver currency was prohibited at the end of October by an Order in Council under the Defence of the Realm Act, and steps were taken to restrict under license the export of silver coin and bullion. France and other continental countries experienced a heavy diminution in their silver currency as a result of melting and export, and much of their melted currency found its way at the close of the year into the London market. In India restrictions on the melting of rupees and on the export of silver were maintained, and successive increases were introduced in the rate at which the Secretary of State sold his Council bills, with a view to avoiding the loss that would otherwise have been entailed by the purchase and minting of silver into rupees.

As explained in last year's report, the closing down of imports into and exports from India largely divorced the Indian price of silver from external prices. This continued to be the case throughout the major portion of the year and fluctuations in the price of country silver were of small account. Throughout the year the price remained substantially above Rs. 109 per 100 tolas which represents the melting point of the rupee. The lowest recorded price was Rs. 111 and the maximum Rs. 117. In February the prohibition on the import of silver was removed, and the import duty of 4 annas was abolished. To an important extent, therefore, the Indian price of silver was brought into direct relation with external prices, but the further step of removing the embargo on the export of silver was not taken during the year under report.

11. The rupee coinage of the year amounted to 37,05 lakhs involving 37¾ million ounces of standard silver. Silver purchased amounted to 113 million standard ounces as noted below.

	Million ounces.
Silver obtained from America under the Pittman Act . . .	60·8
Purchases in American market	43·2
" London	·6
" Australia	5·9
" of Bawdwin mines silver	2·5
	113

III.—Exchange and Councils.

12. When the year opened sterling drafts on London were being offered for sale to the extent of £1 million weekly at a rate of 1*s.* 5$\frac{11}{32}$*d.* for Immediates. The demand for rupees in connection with the export trade was, however, already showing signs of overtaking the demand for sterling currency. On the 3rd April sterling drafts were taken up to the extent of £125,000 only, and on the 10th April the demand fell to £25,000. For the remaining months of the calendar year the demand for remittance was a demand for rupee drafts on India and this is reflected in the monthly figures quoted in the margin, of the sales of council bills. On the 23rd April bills amounting to Rs. 40 lakhs were issued to the Exchange Banks in partial fulfilment of the undertaking given by the Secretary of State to retransfer to India funds transferred by them to London during the war in excess of remittances in the opposite direction. The figure was raised to Rs. 60 lakhs on the 30th April, and the same figure was maintained for the first three sales in May. In addition to these special councils an equal amount of ordinary councils was offered for sale on the 6th May, but it being apparent that this amount was not sufficient to meet the needs of the market, it was decided to suspend the issue of special councils and to increase the sale of ordinary councils to Rs. 1 crore weekly. On the 13th May the rate for immediate telegraphic transfers was raised by the Secretary of State to 1*s.* 8*d.*, and this was followed by further rises to 1*s.* 10*d.* on the 12th August and 2*s.* on the 16th September, the rate for Deferreds being correspondingly increased. As explained elsewhere, these alterations of the rate were dictated by the rise in the price of silver and the necessity for securing the possibility of retransferring to India the sale proceeds of Council Bills in the form of silver without incurring a heavy loss on coinage. With effect from the sale on the 23rd September the restriction on the sale of councils to certain approved firms and institutions introduced as a war measure was removed, and simultaneously the scheduled rates at which Exchange Banks were required to do business with the public were cancelled. The sale of council drafts was no longer at fixed rates, but tenders were invited at competitive rates subject to a minimum fixed by the Secretary of State. The sale of council bills to the extent of a crore weekly, with a minimum rate of 2*s.* for immediate telegraphic transfers, was continued up to the 14th October, when in consequence of the amount offered on the 7th not being fully taken up the amount offered was reduced to Rs. 40 lakhs. Throughout the month of October the market showed distinct signs of weakness and enquiries were made for sterling drafts on London. It was believed in some quarters that the Secretary of State would not carry the rate for councils beyond the 2*s.* already reached, and the possibility of a decline in the rate was contemplated. The announcement of Government's willingness to sell sterling drafts, however, restored the confidence of the market and no sale actually took place. Council bills continued to be sold, though on the 28th October the amount offered was again not allotted in full. The demand strengthened at the first two sales in November, and the amount offered was again raised to Rs. 80 lakhs, at which figure it stood for the remainder of the calendar year. On the 25th November the minimum rate was again advanced to 2*s.* 2*d.* and on the 16th December it went to 2*s.* 4*d.*

Council drawings.

Month.	Drawings. (In lakhs of Rs.)	Payments. (In lakhs of Rs.)
April	1,00	...
May	4.44	3.48
June	4,94	4,10
July	3.93	4,99
August . . .	3,44	3,15
September . . .	4,14	4,23
October . . .	2,83	4,05
November . . .	3,12	1,83
December . . .	4.45	4,38
January . . .	1,90	3,60
February . . .	36	74
	34,55	34,55

In addition to the special council bills allotted to the Exchange Banks in April and May, further special councils at the rate of Rs. 18$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs per week were allotted from the 5th November onwards. The total amount of special bills thus sold to the Exchange Banks in connection with the guarantee

given by the Secretary of State amounted during the year to Rs. 537$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. Other special councils were sold to Exchange Banks as follows :—

	Rs.
On account of certain remittances made to East Africa .	12 lakhs.
In payment of the purchase price of wheat obtained from the Commonwealth of Australia	15 ,,
On behalf of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia . .	2 ,,

Reverse Councils.

13. With the commencement of January it became evident that the flow of remittance was changing its direction. At the first sale in that month, of the Rs. 80 lakhs offered, only Rs. 57 lakhs were taken up, and the sale on the 6th January was the last sale of councils which took place. A demand for sterling drafts on London had already sprung up and their sale was re-opened on the 2nd January, when drafts to the extent of £1 million were offered and to the extent of £770,000 were sold. The fluctuations of the market during January were indeed so bewildering that no adequate explanation can be given of them. Speculation as to the future course of exchange was rife, the report of the Currency Committee was expected daily, and opinions differed widely as to whether the high water-mark of exchange had been reached or whether its upward tendency would still be continued. The situation is well-illustrated by the sales of sterling drafts during the month. The offer of £1 million on the 2nd January was not fully taken up. At the sale on the 8th tenders for no less than £8,499,000 were received. The offer of sterling drafts was increased to £2 millions on the 15th and remained at this figure for the two subsequent sales. On the 15th, however, tenders fell to £300,000 but again rose to £4,890,000 on the 22nd, declining to £1,334,000 at the last sale in the month. The general uncertainty prevailing as to the recommendations that would be made by the Currency Committee was set at rest at the beginning of February when the report was published. As a result of the Committee's recommendations the rate for sterling drafts on London was thenceforth founded on a ratio of Rs. 10 to the sovereign, allowance being made for the depreciation of sterling on the basis of the latest current rate for the dollar sterling exchange. In accordance with this principle the rate for immediate telegraphic transfers at the sale on the 5th February was fixed at 2*s*. 8$\frac{15}{16}$*d*. with a rate for Deferreds higher by $\frac{1}{16}$*d*. The amount offered was £2 millions, but tenders received were in excess of £32 millions. At the following sale at which the rate for immediate telegraphic transfers was 2*s*. 10 $\frac{27}{32}$*d*. the amount offered was increased to £5 millions, in spite of which tenders for no less than £41 millions were received. From then onwards the amount offered week by week was £2 millions and week by week this amount was largely over-subscribed. The tenders reached a maximum at the sale on the 18th March when they amounted to £153$\frac{1}{2}$ millions although the rate for immediate telegraphic transfers was fixed at 2s. 7$\frac{5}{16}$*d*. At the concluding sale of the year on the 25th March the tenders amounted to £56$\frac{1}{4}$ millions, the rate for Immediates being 2*s*. 5$\frac{31}{32}$*d*.

14. In view of the fact that the sterling drafts offered for sale by Government were strictly limited in amount, the tenders received afford no exact measure of the volume of sterling remittance for which there was a demand. When at the commencement of February the rate for reverse councils went to 2*s*. 8$\frac{15}{16}$*d*. the market rate for telegraphic transfers on London was quoted at 2*s*. 7$\frac{3}{4}$*d*. At these rates an overwhelming demand for sterling remittance arose and the reverse councils sold were insufficient to bridge the gap between the demand for sterling remittance and the demand for remittance to India. The necessary effect of the large excess of funds seeking remittance abroad was to depress the market rate of exchange, and the divergence between this rate and the rate at which sterling drafts were sold gradually increased until in March it was as much as 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d*. The subsequent recovery in the dollar sterling exchange and the consequent reduction in the rate for reverse councils did something to reduce this divergence before the end of the month when it amounted to about 1$\frac{1}{2}$*d*. Throughout Ferbuary and March, however, the divergence was very considerable, and it would be more correct to say that the volume of tenders for reverse councils was a measure of this divergence than to treat it as a measure of the actual demand for sterling remittance.

IV.—The Government Balances and Reserves. Ways and Means.

15. The usual details regarding the Treasury Balances, the Gold Standard and the Paper Currency Reserves will be found in Statements Nos. I and II appended to the Report. A summary of these details is given in the following table which sets out the amounts and the distribution of these balances at the commencement and the close of the year and also at the end of September 1919.

[In thousands of £]

	1st April 1919.				30th September 1919.					31st March 1920.			
	India.	England.	U.S.A.	Total.	India.	England.	H. M.'s Dominions & in transit between India, England & H. M.'s Dominions.	U.S.A. & in transit therefrom	Total.	India.	England.	H. M.'s Dominions & in transit between India, England & H. M.'s Dominions.	Total.
Treasury . .	17,312	8,700	...	26,012	9,456	14,966	...	...	24,422	17,651	11,997	...	29,648
Paper Currency Reserve. Silver .	21,568	...	3,360	24,928	33,981	...	...	...	33,981	26,568	...	...	26,568
Paper Currency Reserve. Gold .	11,580	82	...	11,662	12,297	...	622	1,323	14,242	29,577	...	2,298	31,875
Paper Currency Reserve. Securities.	10,720	54,999	...	65,719	11,353	55,000	...	...	66,353	13,057	44,850	...	57,907
Gold Standard Reserve. Gold .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold Standard Reserve. Securities	...	29,729	...	29,729	...	36,444	...	...	36,444	...	36,344	...	36,344
Gold Standard Reserve. Cash placed at short notice	...	6,016	...	6,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Gold in P. C. R. & G. S. R.	11,580	82		11,662	12,297	...	622	1,323	14,242	29,577	...	2,298	31,875

16. The above figures give a general indication of the effect on the resources of the Government of India of their ways and means operations of the year. The main features of these will be best appreciated by the following very brief summary of the transactions of the year. Outgoings amounted to just under 183 crores accounted for mainly as follows :— *Indian ways and means transactions.*

	In crores.
(a) Army, Military Works, and Marine issues (net) . .	126·37
(b) Post Office issues (net)	·25
(c) Council Bill payments	34·55
(d) Payments on behalf of certain Colonial Governments .	·41
(e) Payments on behalf of the Federal Reserve Board of New York	·44
(f) Payments on account of T. T's. from New York . .	2·26
(g) Transfer of balances to Home Treasury through Currency .	15·22
(h) Post Office Cash Certificates (net discharged) . . .	2·44
(i) Loans by Government	1·01
	182·95

and the finance for these transactions was provided for in the following ways.

	In crores.
(1) From excess of Civil Revenue over Civil Expenditure . .	48·72
(2) From excess of Railway receipts over issues . . .	24·63
(3) By borrowings—	
(a) Indian War Loan (net)	18·04
(b) From Paper Currency reserve by issue of Indian Treasury Bills (net)	3·51

(4) By remittances to India of Silver—	
(a) Purchased by the Secretary of State	14·73
(b) Purchased under the Pittman Act	9·85
(5) By remittance of gold to India	35·77
(6) By receipts from sales of sterling drafts on London . .	18·58
(7) From sale proceeds of Australian wheat	2·62
(8) From deposits (a) On account of Burma rice control scheme	1·48
(b) On account of gold transactions . .	2·81
(c) Civil and Public Works . . .	3·96
	184·70

A full account of the Indian ways and means operations of the year has been given in paragraphs 29 to 32 of the narrative of the Honourable Finance Member introducing the Financial Statement for 1920-21, and it is therefore unnecessary to refer here to more than one or two items in the above summary. The sale of telegraphic transfers in New York on India was introduced in August and enabled funds to be laid down in New York for the purchase of gold. These transfers were payable in India at a minimum rate of 39½ cents per rupee. The sales continued into October, but the demand for them proving weak they were then discontinued. A somewhat similar arrangement was made in the case of Ottawa, Indian Council draft transfers being offered for gold to be received there at the rate of 10·3585 grains of fine gold per rupee. Only one transaction, however, took place involving a payment of between Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 2,00,000. Payments on behalf of the Federal Reserve Board in New York during the year amounted to ·44 crores only. This, together with the sum of £2,397,332 paid from the Home balances by the Secretary of State to His Majesty's Government, completed the payments due to the United States Treasury in connection with the silver transferred to the Government of India under the Pittman Act.

During the year ways and means advances were taken to the extent of Rs. 7½ crores from the Bank of Bengal and Rs. 11 crores from the Bank of Bombay. Rs. 2½ crores and Rs. 2 crores of these amounts respectively were subsequently converted into three months' Treasury Bills, the balances remaining, *viz.*, Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 9 crores being repaid during the year.

Indian Treasury Bills.

17. The monthly figures of sales and discharges of Treasury Bills are given in the table below. For ways and means purposes the sale of these bills was maintained throughout the year, except for the period during July and August while loan operations were in progress.

Sales and Discharges of Treasury Bills.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	SALES 1919-20.					DISCHARGES 1919-20.
	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	Total.	
April . .	3,07	2,84	8	23	6,22	4,86
May . . .	76	50	1	1,01	2,28	3,22
June . . .	2,67	2,00	15	1,18	6,00	5,14
July . . .	...	...	....	1,43	1,43	5,56
August . .	...	...	...	70	70	3,32
September . .	14,48	2,86	2,08	1,16(a)	20,58	13,71
October . .	15,09	1,50	2,77	9	19,45	3,08
November . .	98	1,42	2,20	20	4,80	6,23
December . .	3,63	2,73	5,50	3,66(b)	15,52	26,65 (e)
January 1920 .	7,24	3,18	4,49	4,17(c)	19,08	19,36 (f)
February " .	21	96	3	24	1,44	75
March " .	21	15	7	4,55(d)	4,98	6,88
TOTAL .	48,34	18,14	17,38	18,62	1,02,48	98,76

(a) Includes 1,00 lakhs issued to the Paper Currency Reserve.
(b) " 2,80 " " "
(c) " 2,09 " " "
(d) " 4,20 " " "
(e) " 280 lakhs held in the Paper Currency Reserve and discharged.
(f) " 360 " " "

The total sales to the public amounted to Rs. 92,39 lakhs and bills held by them were discharged to the extent of Rs. 92,36 lakhs. In addition to this twelve months' Treasury Bills held in the Paper Currency Reserve amounting to Rs. 6,40 lakhs were discharged and fresh bills of the nominal value of Rs. 10,09 were issued. Including the holding in the Paper Currency Reserve the total amount of Treasury Bills outstanding on the 31st March 1920 was in round figures Rs. 53 crores.

The following are the rates at which Treasury Bills have been sold during the year :—

Issue price per cent. of Treasury Bills.

Dates.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
April 1st, 1919	99 0	97 13	96 12	95 3
April 11th, 1919	99 2	98 0	97 0	95 8
June 15th, 1919		No sale	to the public.	
September 1st, 1919	No sale	97 12	96 3	95 3
September 12th, 1919	98 14	97 9	96 0	95 0
October 17th, 1919	99 2	97 9	96 0	95 0
November 28th, 1919	99 0	97 8	96 4	95 0
January 2nd, 1920	98 14	97 8	96 4	95 0
January 20th, 1920	99 0	97 8	96 6	95 0
January 26th, 1920	99 2	97 12	96 9	95 0

18. In Statement II of this Report will be found a summary of the cash transactions of the Secretary of State. The year opened with a balance in the Home Treasury of £8,700,000. This fell by rather less than a million pounds sterling during April, but by the end of June had increased to £16,095,000. In July this was reduced to £11,317,000, but rose again to £14,736,000 by the end of August. In January the balance fell from £14,792,000 to £8,564,000, and by the end of February had reached its lowest point of £7,126,000. At the close of the year the balance had again risen to £11,997,000. The fluctuations in the balance resulted largely from the following transactions. In April the purchase of silver accounted for disbursements of rather over £4 millions, while payments on account of sterling drafts on London were still being made. In spite of the recovery of advances from the War Office during the month amounting to over £4½ millions, it was found necessary to realise securities held in the special reserve to the extent of £1,822,000 to ease the ways and means position. From May onwards the sale of sterling drafts on London ceased, and the Home position was strengthened by the proceeds of Council Bills which were sold from then onwards till January. Payments on account of silver continued on a low level month by month, the last 11 months accounting for about £3 millions as against the £4 millions in April. In August, however, and in succeeding months the accounts show heavy disbursements on account of the purchase of gold for shipment to India. These varied month by month, and the largest payment on this account was one of £6½ millions in January. In the same month the sale of sterling drafts on London was resumed and the payments for gold and payments on account of drafts on London account for the heavy drop in the Treasury balance in that month. In February and March payments on account of sterling drafts amounted to no less than £20 millions, and in spite of recoveries from the War Office of an equal amount it was found necessary to assist the Treasury position by the realisation of the remaining securities held in the special reserve amounting to somewhat over £5 millions in February and by a transfer from the Paper Currency Reserve of rather over £10 millions in March. Treasury balances in England.

The net sterling charges against Revenue amounted to £21¾ millions. The purchase of silver and gold resulted in disbursements of £7,006,000 and £27,671,000, respectively. India's financial contributions to the war accounted for a payment of £8,796,000. On the other hand, recoveries from the War Office on account of disbursements in connection with the war made in India amounted to £58,236,000. The net result of the sale of council bills on

India and sterling drafts on London was to put the Home Treasury in funds to the extent of £7,291,000

Paper Currency Reserve.

19. At the commencement of the year the silver balance in the Paper Currency Reserve stood at £24·93 millions. This figure rose to £33·99 millions by the end of August in spite of a continual internal absorption of rupees owing to the transfer to the Paper Currency Reserve of silver purchased by the Secretary of State. During September the silver holding remained practically unchanged, but in the autumn months rupees were again rapidly absorbed and the silver holding fell by the end of February to £25·99 millions. As the result of a return of rupees from circulation during March the closing figure for the year was £26·57 millions.

The gold balance of the Paper Currency Reserve opened at £11·66 millions and increased month by month throughout the year with a slight setback in February until a maximum figure of £31·87 millions was reached at the close of the year. Gold purchased by the Secretary of State and taken to the Currency Reserve amounted during the year to about £24 millions and to enable immediate advantage to be taken of such purchases power was taken by Act XXVI of 1919 to treat as part of the Currency Reserve gold held by the Secretary of State in America or elsewhere or in transit therefrom. Gold acquired from importers together with gold received from the Indian Mines and the public, amounted to over £10 millions. Issues of gold from the reserve took the form as related elsewhere, of fortnightly sales. These were introduced at the beginning of September and continued throughout the remainder of the year. The quantity of gold so sold was valued in the Paper Currency Reserve at some £14¼ millions.

The securities held in the Paper Currency Reserve at the commencement of the year were valued at £65·72 millions, but this figure fell by the close of the year to £57·91 millions. In September treasury bills of the nominal value of 1 crore were issued to the Paper Currency Reserve but the holding was again reduced by Rs. 1,51 lakhs in January. In March to meet the heavy calls made on the Home balances in connection with the sale of sterling drafts on London the Secretary of State realised securities held by him as part of the Paper Currency Reserve and valued at £10·15 millions. The corresponding adjustment in the accounts of the Paper Currency Reserve in India was effected by the cancellation of notes except to the extent of £2·66 millions to cover which treasury bills were issued to the Reserve. Although, owing to difficulties in the ways and means position in September it was considered advisable to take legal powers to increase the permissible holding of securities in the Paper Currency Reserve to £80 millions (Act XXVI of 1919), this power was not utilised during the course of the year, and the earlier permissible maximum of £66·67 millions was in fact never quite reached. Details of the composition of the Reserve will be found in Statement III.

Gold Standard Reserve.

20. The holding of securities in the Gold Standard Reserve increased from £29,729,000 to £36,344,000. This increase was the result solely of the investment of amounts previously placed by the Secretary of State at short notice and of interest which accrued on the securities held in the Reserve. Details of the balance in the Reserve and of the securities held therein will be found in Statement XXII.

V.—The Presidency Banks and Money Conditions in India.

21. As in the past year, Government again remained continuously in the market as a borrower through treasury bills and through the 1945-55 Loan, and once again recourse was had to considerable ways and means borrowings from the Presidency Banks during the months of August to December. During the early months there were no signs of unusual stringency in the money market, but towards the close of the year there was a strong demand for money. Although the demand in connection with the financing of the jute crop fell off somewhat after the setback caused by the cyclone in September, the demand for money from Burma for the internal financing of the rice crop lasted unusually long owing to difficulties in the way of obtaining freight. In Bombay money commenced to go out to the cotton districts early in November, and was

in strong demand for the rest of the year. The demand did not, however, rise solely from the ordinary seasonal requirements for financing crops, but was accentuated by abnormal activity in the exchange and share markets. The sales of gold and sterling drafts by Government tended also to increase the pressure. By Act XXIV of 1919 the Indian Companies Restriction Act of 1918 was repealed, and the flotation of new companies proceeded apace. The number of joint stock companies incorporated in British India and in the Mysore State and registered during the year was no less than 906 with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 2,74,69,97,000 as against 291 companies in 1918-19 with an authorised capital of Rs. 21,34,55,000. The authorised capital is of course no index to the subscribed or called-up capital, but the flotation of this large number of companies had necessarily a tightening influence on the market. As will be seen later, however, the cash balances at the Presidency Banks were well maintained throughout the year, and various causes contributed to prevent their falling unduly low at a time when money was in strong demand.

Government Balances at the Presidency Banks.

22. The following table gives the usual statistics of the Government balances at each of the three Presidency Banks on the last day of each month of the last three years, and statistics of the balances in Reserve Treasuries on the same dates :—

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Reserve Treasuries Balance.			Last day of month.	1917-18.			1918-19.			1919-20.		
1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.		Head-quater.	Branches.	TOTAL.	Head-quarters.	Branches.	TOTAL.	Head-quarters.	Branches.	TOTAL.
82	4,55	1,07	April .	11,38	4,41	15,79	3,76	2,79	6,55	10,51	3,11	13,[illegible]6
4,08	1,58	54	May .	14,81	5,41	20,22	9,13	2,66	11,79	5,43	2,91	8,34
5,53	2,35	86	June .	15,68	6,97	22,65	9,87	4,39	14,26	5,07	2,77	7,84
8,88	1,14	96	July .	9,31	6,84	16,15	3,48	4,22	7,70	4,11	3,65	7,76
7,73	2,19	89	August .	2,29	6,41	8,70	3,26	4,15	7,41	6,11	3,65	9,76
2,93	2,52	1,11	September	2,07	6,50	,857	13,94	4,66	18,60	4,17	2,88	7,05
3,32	1,02	1,25	October .	6,18	3,09	9,27	5,79	3,97	9,76	8,50	2,96	11,46
3,54	82	1,14	November .	4,41	2,97	7,38	4,47	2,59	7,06	9,36	3,22	12,58
3,54	78	63	December .	4,94	2,80	7,74	5,77	2,90	8,67	4,29	3,49	7,78
3,78	1,72	4,14	January .	8,31	3,06	11,37	3,98	3,17	7,15	13,57	3,63	17,20
4,39	1,68	3,44	February .	9,79	3,28	13,07	6,01	3,57	9,58	14,57	3,69	18,26
2,43	3,58	1,55	March .	9,56	3,40	12,96	11,81	3,33	15,14	13,66	3,54	17,20
4,25	1,99	1,46	Average .	8,23	4,59	12,82	6,77	3,53	10,30	8,28	3,29	11,57

The policy of retaining with the Presidency Banks to the largest extent possible Government balances was pursued throughout the year. The average balance in the reserve treasuries which stood at 4,25 lakhs in 1917-18 and fell to 1,99 lakhs in 1918-19, was again reduced and stood at 1,46 lakhs in the year under report. The average of the Government balances left with the Presidency Banks amounted to 11,57 lakhs. Upon the whole, treasury balances were somewhat higher than during the preceding year, and this was particularly marked in the three concluding months of the year. In addition to the large amount of revenue annually paid into the treasuries during January, February and March other factors were at work to keep up the Government balances during these months. Receipts from the sale of sterling

drafts on London aggregated about 18⅓ crores during the closing quarter of the year, and from November onwards, the issue of currency notes to treasury against gold purchased by the Secretary of State and lodged in the Paper Currency Reserve amounted to between 28 and 29 crores.

Cash balances of the Presidency Banks.

23. In the following statement I give figures for the cash balances of the three Presidency Banks in the last week of each month of the year :—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Cash balances on the last week of	Bank of Bengal.		Bank of Bombay.		Bank of Madras.		TOTAL.	
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1918-19.	1919-20.
April	9,03	11,73	6,47	6,90	3,83	4,19	19,33	22,82
May	11,00	8,81	7,32	6,12	3,52	4,39	21,84	19,32
June	12,91	12,82	6,58	11,17	3,67	4,26	23,16	28,25
July	15,24	15,17	9,49	11,04	3,60	3,71	28,33	29,92
August	15,34	12,36	14,03	10,50	4,43	4,26	33,80	27,12
September	11,62	11,04	12,60	8,78	4,04	4,40	28,26	24,22
October	10,10	15,78	9,59	7,69	3,34	4,72	23,03	28,19
November	8,92	13,49	6,70	11,24	2,70	4,93	18,32	29,66
December	8,11	10,12	5,73	9,92	2,71	4,37	16,55	24,41
January	8,32	10,82	5,39	9,20	3,04	4,09	16,75	24,11
February	9,11	11,27	5,29	9,56	3,30	3,88	17,70	24,71
March	8,79	13,31	7,21	11,13	3,96	4,30	19,96	28,74

The most noticeable feature of this statement is the comparatively small limits between which the total cash balance of the three Banks taken together varied, the maximum and minimum being Rs. 29,92 lakhs and Rs. 19,32 lakhs as against Rs. 33,80 lakhs and Rs. 16,55 lakhs in the preceding year. The seasonal falling off of the balances during the closing months of the year was very much less marked than usual. Reference has already been made to the high balances kept by Government with the Presidency Banks during January, February and March, the result of the sales of reserve councils, and of the adjustment of the gold purchased by the Secretary of State. The adjustments of gold purchases which took the form of the issue of currency notes against the gold transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve, naturally tended to maintain the cash balances of the Presidency Banks. Transactions in connection with sales of sterling drafts on London had probably only a minor effect on the cash balances of the Banks as a whole, for to a large extent these transactions resulted merely in the transfer of funds from one account to another. To some extent, however, the sale tended to concentrate funds in the Presidency Banks. Another marked factor in maintaining the balances of the Presidency Banks at the comparatively high levels shown in January, February and March was the importation of gold on private account. This gold was acquired by Government and transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve notes being issued in payment to the importers which tended to swell first the balances of the Exchange Banks and next the balances of the Presidency Banks through the accounts which the Exchange Banks keep with them. The value of gold acquired from December onwards was little short of Rs. 8 crores.

Bank rate.

24. When the year opened the bank rates of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras respectively stood at 6 per cent., 6 per cent. and 8 per cent. But early in April Madras reduced its rate to 7 per cent. In the last half of June the three Banks reduced their rates to 5 per cent., 5 per cent. and 6 per cent., and these rates were maintained until January when they were raised by 1 per cent., this being followed by a further rise of 1 per cent. in February. At the close of the year, therefore, the rates of the three Presidency Banks were 7 per cent., 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively. The variations in the bank rates were much the same as in the preceding year, and it is noteworthy as evidence of the comparative lack of stringency in the Indian markets as compared with foreign markets that for a time the rates of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay were lower than the rate of the Bank of England

which, after standing at 5 per cent. for about 2½ years, was raised to 6 per cent. in November. The following table shows for each of the years 1918-19 and 1919-20 the maximum and the minimum rates of each of the Banks and the number of changes in the rate :—

Presidency Bank.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Number of changes in Bank rate.	
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Bank of Bengal .	7	7	5	5	4	3
Bank of Bombay .	7	7	5	5	4	3
Bank of Madras .	8	8	6	6	3	4

25. The movement of funds through Currency will appear from the following statement which shows the issue of currency transfers for each month of the year in each circle. There was a decrease of 6,49 lakhs in the volume of transfers and all circles, except Lahore, Madras and Rangoon share in the decrease. There was a marked increase in the issues by Madras from 85 lakhs in 1918-19 to 4,41 lakhs in the year under report, which is attributable to payments made by the Ceylon, Travancore, Cochin and Mysore Governments for Burma rice, the bulk of which had to be made in Calcutta. As usual, the Bombay circle was the chief source from which funds were distributed to other centres :— Movement of funds (a) through Currency.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Currency T. T. issued from Circle.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Calcutta . . .	52	49	14	90	1,49	1,29	75	81	2,80	2,26	1,86	96	14,27
Cawnpore . .	1	1	1	1	8	2	1	...	...	2	10	14	41
Lahore . . .	3	6	23	9	11	22	32	14	6	4	21	31	1,82
Bombay . . .	2,49	2,04	1,30	1,29	2,15	1,53	27	80	2,01	4,08	2,74	2,40	23,10
Karachi . . .	33	33	14	24	10	49	68	50	46	36	35	45	4,43
Madras . . .	...	8	20	9	65	38	59	...	59	75	41	67	4,41
Rangoon . . .	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	20
Total .	3,38	3,01	2,17	2,62	4,58	3,93	2,62	2,25	5,92	7,51	5,67	4,98	48,64

26. As will be seen from Statements IV and V, the total movements of funds through Government agency, *i.e.*, through Treasuries as well as through Currency offices, amounted to over 107 crores. Statement IV shows the movements between provinces ; these amounted to over 59 crores. The transactions within the provinces are shown in Statement V, and amounted to just under 48 crores. (b) Through Treasury and Currency.

27. The figures for clearances through the Clearing House are once again considerably in advance of those for the previous year and show an expansion of over 45 per cent. To this result all centres have contributed though Calcutta and Bombay easily led the way, with increases of over Rs. 3,00 crores each. It was pointed out in last year's report that the statistics of cheque clearances have recently been greatly affected by payments in connection with Government's loan and treasury bills. In 1919-20 they were similarly affected by the sales of gold and of sterling drafts on London. Apart, however, from any transactions of Government an increase in the clearances was the natural result of the higher level of prices generally, the large number of new companies floated, Clearing House figures.

and the heavy speculation in shares which took place during the year. It is also reasonable to suppose that the habit of using cheques continues to spread, but there are no means of determining from the clearing house figures to what extent this process is going on.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Karachi.	Rangoon.	Total.
1914-15	2,66,95	1,57,83	18,81	11,62	43,12	4,98,33
1915-16	3,52,36	1,77,18	20,21	14,09	39,50	6,03,34
1916-17	4,92,89	2,62,28	25,29	17,36	50,68	8,48,50
1917-18	5,24,90	3,83,53	23,01	22,17	52,86	10,06,47
1918-19	7,41,13	5,69,46	25,45	22,30	73,85	14,32,19
1919-20	10,55,76	8,83,02	33,95	23,13	94,74	20,90,60

VI.—Demand for the various forms of Currency.

28. From the figures tabulated below it will be observed that the demand for currency in the year under report was less than half that of the preceding year. In producing this result a not unimportant part was played by the displacement of currency in the hands of the public by the gold bullion sold by Government in the last seven months of the year and by the remittance of funds abroad through the medium of reverse councils.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20
(1) Silver—						
New rupee coinage . . .	...	...	+29,98	+23,12	+50,79	+37,05
Increase (—) or decrease (+) in the Currency Reserve of rupees.	−11,80	+9,28	+5,97	+6,68	−6,26	−16,56
Transfer from or to the Gold Standard Reserve.	+6,00	...	...	...	...	...
Exports from India . .	−85	−69	−1,25	−1,62	−41	−6
TOTAL SILVER .	−6,65	+8,59	+34,70	+28,18	+44,12	+20,43
(2) Gold—						
Coinage in India . .	...	...	...	...	+5,11	...
Net imports of sovereigns (through Currency).	−11	−3,33	−7	+9,03	+2,26	+3,97
Increase (—) or decrease (+) in Currency Reserve of gold coin in India.	+14,79	−4,60	+24	+2,42	−2,17	−7,17
Transfer from or to the Gold Standard Reserve.	−7,86	+7,50	+20	+15	...	...
TOTAL GOLD .	+6,82	−43	+37	+11,60	+5,20	−3,20
(3) Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the circulation of currency notes.	−4,49	+6,10	+18,64	+13,42	+53,67	+21,06
(4) Increase (—) or decrease (+) in Treasury balances.	+1,24	+4,14	−4,92	−5	−2,98	−51
GRAND TOTAL CURRENCY DEMANDS.	−3,08	+18,40	+48,79	+53,15	+100,01	+37,78

After distributing the increase in the Treasury balances among the different forms of currency the total absorption of each form will be as shown below :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Gold . . .	16,26	7,48	—40	1,37	11,64	5,21	—3,32
Silver (rupees and half-rupees).	5,32	—6,70	10,40	33,81	27,86	45,02	20,09
Currency notes .	2,87	—3,43	7,87	18,18	15,48	51,72	23,03
Bank and other balances	—61	—43	53	—4,57	—1,83	—1,94	—2,02
	23,84	—3,08	18,40	48,79	53,15	100,01	37,78

29. The net absorption of each form of currency is set out in the following statement which exhibits the absorption or return in each circle during the busy and slack seasons. The figures given below refer only to Currency transactions and will accordingly differ from the figures given in paragraph 28, which include Treasury transactions. The Currency transactions are the best guide of the public's requirements of the different forms of currency.

Net absorption of Currency by season in each circle.

(+ indicates absorption and — return from circulation.) [In lakhs of rupees.]

Circles.	Seasons.		Rupees.	Notes.	Gold coin.	TOTAL.
Calcutta . . .	Slack .	April to July . .	+1,48	+7,28	...	+8,76
	Busy .	August to October . .	+1,32	+18,54	...	+19,86
	Slack .	November to March .	+3,11	—13,68	—10	—10,67
		TOTAL .	+5,91	+12,14	—10	+17,95
Cawnpore . .	Busy .	April and May . .	+2,77	—2,33	...	+44
	Slack .	June to September . .	—38	—22	+4	—56
	Busy .	October to March . .	+3,01	+4,29	—14	+7,16
		TOTAL .	+5,40	+1,74	—10	+7,04
Lahore . . .	Busy .	April and May . .	+1,81	+2,68	...	+4,49
	Slack .	June and July . .	+1,37	—46	...	+91
	Busy .	August to March . .	+3,77	—4,39	—58	—1,20
		TOTAL .	+6,95	—2,17	—58	+4,20
Bombay and Karachi .	Busy .	April and May . .	+14	+2,70	...	+2,84
	Slack .	June to October . .	—1,40	—2,43	—23	—4,06
	Busy .	November to March .	+5,34	+3,87	—1,92	+7,29
		TOTAL .	+4,08	+4,14	—2,15	+6,07
Madras . . .	Busy .	April and May . .	—4	+1,39	—1	+1,34
	Slack .	June to November . .	—35	+1,86	...	+1,51
	Busy .	December to March .	—1,48	—4,75	—20	—6,43
		TOTAL .	—1,87	—1,50	—21	—3,58
Rangoon . . .	Busy .	April	+2	—30	...	—28
	Slack .	May to August . .	—6	—37	...	—43
	Busy .	August to March . .	—41	+9,57	—6	+9,10
		TOTAL .	—45	+8,90	—6	+8,39
		GRAND TOTAL .	+20,02	+23,25	—3,20	+40,07

NOTE.—The above figures exclude 6 lakhs of rupees exported to Basra.

Absorption of rupees.

30. I give in the margin the monthly figures of absorption of notes and rupees. The usual statistical details regarding the note circulation will be found in a subsequent section, and it is sufficient to remark here that, while during the first nine months of the year the absorption of notes was on a lower scale than during the same period of the preceding year, during the last three months there was an actual return of notes from circulation. The expansion of the note circulation, which proceeded at an unprecedented rate during the war, was arrested, the principal factors in the process of deflation being the sales of sterling drafts on London and the sales of gold by Government.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Absorption (+) or return from Circulation (−) of		
	Rupees.	Notes.	Total.
April	+1,62	+2,74	+4,36
May	+3,86	+2,01	+5,87
June	+85	+7,38	+8,23
July	+67	+4,25	+4,92
August	+42	+1,88	+2,30
September	—1	+3,02	+3,01
October	+30	+3,09	+3,39
November	+3,73	+4,48	+8,21
December	+4,58	+3,77	+8,35
January	+3,36	—1,03	+2,33
February	+1,43	—1,41	+2
March	—79	—6,93	—7,72
Total	+20,02	+23,25	+43,27

A marked decrease in the absorption of rupees was shown throughout the year, and if it cannot be said that a return of rupees from circulation definitely declared itself before the end of the year, there were at all events signs that this would not be long delayed. In the first two months of the year rupees were readily absorbed in Northern India, but during the slack months that followed the rate of absorption fell comparatively low, and in the month of September there was an actual return of one lakh of rupees. During the busy season from November to February there was again a fairly strong demand for silver, but in the closing month of the year 79 lakhs of rupees returned from circulation. In considering the figures circle by circle the most remarkable fact is the decrease in the absorption in the Bombay and Karachi circles. From being the principal consumers of silver coin these circles fell in the year under report to the fourth place, and as against an absorption of 15,01 lakhs in 1918-19 they recorded a figure of only 4,08 lakhs. The Lahore circle stood first with an absorption of 6,95 lakhs which was less than half of that in the preceding year. Calcutta followed with 5,91 lakhs and was the only circle in which the absorption of rupees increased during the year. The increase was small, amounting in all to 25 lakhs only, and does not apparently indicate any real set-back to the growing use of small value notes for the financing of the jute crop. The only other circle to show a net absorption was the Cawnpore circle with a figure of 5,40 lakhs. In the Rangoon circle there was a net return of rupees of 45 lakhs which occurred principally in the second half of the year, and in Madras a net return of 1,87 lakhs more than three-quarters of which occurred during the last four months of the year. The total absorption in the year was thus 20,02 lakhs, and this figure is not much increased by taking into consideration the transactions at treasuries, for these showed a nominal absorption of rupees 7 lakhs only.

The new rupees minted during the year amounted to 37,05 lakhs.

Absorption of gold.

31. At the commencement of the year all avenues by which gold could reach the public of India was closed. Imports of gold into the country were subject to acquisition by Government, but until the middle of September the rate for acquisition was not such as to hold out much inducement to importers. From the middle of September the acquisition rate took closer account of the sterling price of gold and fluctuated with variations in the dollar sterling exchange. Gold on a not inconsiderable scale commenced to be brought in and handed over to Government. No further issues of gold coin were made, and in April 1919 the Branch of the Royal Mint established in Bombay for the issue of gold coin was temporarily closed owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff. In the absence of any accretions to the stocks of gold held by the public in India, the internal price of the precious metal advanced until in 1918 a price as high as Rs. 34 per tola was quoted. As a result of the prohibition of dealings in King's coin above its face value imposed by the

Ordinance of the 22nd August 1918 the price fell, and at the commencement of the year stood at Rs. 32 per tola. During the early months of the year the price fluctuated somewhat, and in August stood at Rs. 32-12 per tola. In the meantime, the United States Government had removed the embargo on the export of gold from America, and the market for South African and Australian gold had been freed. Steps were at once taken to obtain gold for India from the sources thus thrown open by the sale of immediate telegraphic transfers on India against deposits of gold at the Ottawa Mint and in New York whence the gold was remitted to India, and by direct purchases in London, the United States, and Australia. The stock of gold held by the Government of India was increased by Rs. 35,76 lakhs to which may be added Rs. 11,32 lakhs representing gold imported by private agency and acquired by Government. The large purchases of gold served more than one purpose as they supplied the means of transferring to India a portion of the funds which were being accumulated in the Home balances as a result of the heavy sales of council bills, and at the same time they made possible the gold sales introduced by Government in September which went some way towards assuaging the long unsatisfied demand of India for gold, and thereby did something to reduce the internal premium on gold and to pave the way to a return to a free gold market. With these ends in view it was announced on the 22nd August that until further notice fortnightly sales would be held of gold bullion for delivery at either the Bombay or Calcutta Mint. Throughout the remainder of the year the sales continued, the amount offered for sale being gradually raised from 3,25,000 tolas fine at the first sale in September to $1\frac{1}{4}$ million tolas at each sale from February onwards. The total amount of gold thus sold was 90,59,710 tolas and the continuance of the sales was assured by an announcement in February that during the ensuing six months a minimum of 15 million tolas would be sold.

32. In August when the sale of gold by Government was first announced the price of country bar gold stood at Rs. 32-4. The immediate effect of the announcement was to cause a fall in the price to Rs. 27-8, and though the price varied from day to day between Rs. 25-10 and Rs. 28-14, upon the whole it remained comparatively steady and stood at the end of January at Rs. 27-6. At the beginning of February the Currency Committee's report was published and the recommendation of a legal ratio of Rs. 10 to the sovereign and of the removal of all restrictions on the movements of the precious metals had an immediate effect upon the market. Added to this was the announcement that the sales of gold would be continued for another six months on an enhanced scale. By the end of February the price of country bar gold in Bombay had fallen to Rs. 20-12. But when the first effects of the announcement of the new currency policy had worn off and it was realised that the ultimate goal of the Currency Committee's recommendation would not be realised immediately, the price of gold again firmed up, and at the close of the year stood at Rs. 23. Statistics of the 13 sales of gold held during the year are tabulated below from which it will be seen that the price of gold obtained at the sales roughly followed that of country bar gold in the Bombay bazar, but at a somewhat lower level. *Price of gold and sale of gold.*

At the second sale in February only was the full amount of gold offered, *viz.*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ million tolas, not taken up, although tenders were accepted down to a rate equivalent to Rs. 10 for the gold contents of a sovereign. The shyness of the market and the break in price were doubtless due to uncertainty as to the effect of the Currency Committee's recommendations on the future price of gold and to the increased amount of gold offered at that sale.

No. of Sale.	Date of Sale.	Minimum rate of accepted tenders.			Average rate of accepted tenders.			Quantity of tenders accepted (in tolas).	Price of country bar gold in the Bombay bazar.	
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.
1	3rd September 1919	25	8	0	26	12	1	3,29,130	28	10
2	17th September 1919	24	8	0	24	10	0	3,96,640	26	1
3	6th October 1919	25	8	0	25	9	8	3,26,000	27	0

No. of Sale.	Date of Sale.	Minimum rate of accepted tenders.			Average rate of accepted tenders.			Quantity of tenders accepted (in tolas).	Price of country bar gold in the Bombay bazar.	
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.
4	20th October 1919 .	26	15	3	27	0	2	3,34,000	28	0
5	3rd November 1919	27	14	6	27	15	6	3,25,000	28	5
6	17th November 1919	26	15	0	27	0	11	5,18,500	28	2
7	8th December 1919	26	0	6	26	4	6	10,00,650	27	10
8	5th January 1920 .	26	4	3	26	7	9	7,63,300	27	3
9	19th January 1920 .	26	13	3	26	14	7	8,00,000	27	5
10	5th February 1920 .	25	2	3	25	9	7	7,56,450	25	6
11	19th February 1920	16	2	3	21	9	1	9,60,590	23	4
12	3rd March 1920 .	18	8	0	18	12	4	12,96,125	21	7
13	17th March 1920 .	21	6	0	21	7	7	12,53,325	22	13

Of the total amount of gold sold at the 13 sales, *viz.*, 90,59,710 tolas, the distribution by centres at which tenders for gold were received was as follows:—

No. of Sale.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Lahore.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Allahabad.	Nagpur.	Ranchi.	Shillong.
1	2,61,100	18,500	10,800	32,480	3,000	2,750	500	...	...
2	2,75,640	52,700	44,300	13,500	5,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	500
3	3,20,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	4,000	...	...
4	2,24,000	93,000	3,000	14,000	...	...	...	...	...
5	39,000	2,80,000	4,000	...	...	...	2,000	...	...
6	2,40,500	2,37,000	30,000	6,000	...	...	4,000	1.000	...
7	9,03,750	40,500	38,400	12,000	...	3,000	2,000	1,000	...
8	6,66,300	37,000	37,500	...	...	22,500	...	...	...
9	7,58,000	19,000	17,000	3,000	...	1,000	2,000	...	...
10	6,29,950	58,500	49,000	3,000	...	12,000	1,000	3,000	...
11	8,19,600	87,990	47,000	4,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
12	10,83,025	1,47,500	32,600	18,000	...	15,000	...	...	...
13	9,17,825	3,04,500	18,000	4,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	...	...
Total .	71,38,690	13,77,190	3,32,600	1,09,980	10,000	63,750	19,000	8,000	500

Although by far the greatest quantity of gold was applied for in Bombay it does not follow that the gold found an ultimate resting place there. There is in fact evidence to show that the bulk of the gold sold eventually found its way into Northern India where a strong demand for gold was shown in the bazars of the Punjab and the United Provinces. How far the gold was actually employed in the manufacture of ornaments, or how far it was relegated to hoards in addition to, or in replacement of, the already existing hoards of gold, silver and notes, it is difficult to say. It is, however, clear that the gold displaced currency in the hands of the public reducing thereby, as mentioned earlier, the total demand for currency during the year, and bringing about some reduction in the total circulation of notes.

Absorption of sovereigns and mohurs.

33. There was a net return of gold coin from circulation as indicated below, amounting to 3,20 lakhs which occurred almost entirely in the months of

February and March as a result of the announced intention of the Government of India eventually to change the legal ratio of the sovereign from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10. Concurrently with this announcement all restrictions were removed on the use of gold and silver coin otherwise than as currency or on dealing therein at a premium. In view of the fact that the bullion value of the sovereign was at the time higher than Rs. 15, this return from circulation is somewhat remarkable. The figures are, however, somewhat swollen by the inclusion of sovereigns confiscated by Customs officials and paid by them into currency.

(In lakhs of rupees)

1919-20.	Sovereigns.	Mohurs.	Total
	Rs.		Rs.
April	...	...	...
May	—1	...	—1
June	...	...	...
July	—23	...	—23
August	4	...	4
September	...	...	...
October	...	...	...
November	—8	...	—8
December	—6	...	—6
January	—8	...	—8
February	—85	...	—85
March	—1,93	...	—1,93
Total	—3,20		—3,20

34. The actual absorption of the precious metals whether in the form of currency or bullion is made up of 20,02 lakhs of rupees in silver and Rs. 21,30 lakhs representing the value of gold sold to the public by Government, reduced by Rs. 3,20 lakhs gold coin returned from circulation, and Rs. 15 lakhs of silver, the export of which was permitted. The total absorption was, therefore, Rs. 37,97 lakhs as against Rs. 45,10 lakhs in the preceding year. All gold imported privately was acquired by Government and amounted to Rs. 11,32 lakhs. Restrictions on the import of silver were removed in February. Absorption of precious metals.

VII.—The Note Circulation.

35. Statements XI to XIX contain the usual statistics regarding the currency note circulation. The table below compares the gross, net and active circulation on the 31st March, and also the average for the year in each case with the corresponding figures for previous years :— Statistics of the note circulation.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Circulation on 31st March.			Average Circulation.			Increase in average active circulation.
	Gross.	Net.	Active.	Gross.	Net.	Active.	
1904-05	39,18	38,30	28,46	39,20	35.33	28,11	
1909-10	54,41	49,10	39,98	49,66	47,02	37,21	+9,10*
1910-11	54,99	48,41	40,17	54,35	48,55	38,75	+1.54
1911-12	61,36	56,17	44,61	57,37	51,83	41,89	+3,14
1912-13	68,98	56,30	47,32	65,62	54,92	45,39	+3,50
1913-14	66,12	58,72	49,97	65,55	55,62	46,63	+1,24
1914-15	61,63	55,65	43,96	64.04	59,28	45,43	−1,20
1915-16	67,73	64,13	53,19	64.10	60,39	48,08	+2,65
1916-17	86,37	81,98	67,08	76,14	72,36	59,36	+11,28
1917-18	99,79	97,78	84,30	1,01,77	98.03	71,87	+12,51
1918-19	1,53,46	1,50.06	1,33,58	1,33,20	1,31,56	1,13,84	+41.97
1919-20	1,74,52	1,73,32	1,53,78	1,71,68	1,70,61	1,51,10	+37,26

* Represents 5 years increase.

The figures for the net circulation exclude the value of notes held in the Reserve Treasuries. Those for the active circulation further exclude the value of notes in all other Government Treasuries and also of notes held in the Head Offices of the Presidency Banks.

The gross circulation, which stood between Rs. 1,53 crores and Rs. 1,54 crores at the commencement of the year, increased continuously until the

middle of January when it reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 1,86,91 lakhs. From that point onwards the gross circulation shrank to a closing figure of Rs. 1,74,52 lakhs. The decrease in circulation which thus marked the closing months of the year was due to the return of notes in payment for gold held in the Paper Currency Reserve and sold to the public and in payment for sterling drafts which were met from the invested portion of the Reserve in London.

The course of the active circulation was similar to that of the gross circulation, though the turning point occurred a few weeks earlier. A decrease in the active circulation marked the closing months of the preceding year also, but in that case the decrease amounted only to some Rs. 2 crores as against a decrease in the year under report of over Rs. 12 crores. Moreover, the reduction in the notes in active circulation at the close of 1918-19 was of a purely temporary character and the circulation again expanded with the opening of the new year. Although the events of 1920-21 are outside the scope of this report, it may be noticed that during the earlier months of that year the circulation continued to fall, and the downward movement initiated in December and January assumes therefore an importance quite different from that of the temporary decline which occurred at the close of 1918-19 and was confined to the active circulation alone.

As in the previous year every circle showed an increase in the average note circulation, the most noteworthy feature being the remarkable extension in the use of notes shown by Burma, where the average gross circulation increased by no less than 81·619 per cent. Indeed, but for a considerable increase in the circulation in the Madras circle Rangoon would have stood third to Calcutta and Bombay in the matter of gross circulation. The Bombay and Karachi circles recorded increases of but little over 10 per cent with the result that by the end of the year Bombay had fallen from the first place, which, as a result of the enormous expansion of the circulation in Western India during the war, it held in 1918-19. This set-back is to some extent due to the absence of any shipment of notes to Basra. Calcutta which thus assumed the lead closed the year with a circulation of just under Rs. 52 crores, the average circulation increasing by some 39 per cent over the figure for the previous year. To some extent no doubt the increase in the note circulation may be attributed to the restrictions on the use of silver, but that this is only a partial explanation is evident from the fact that in Rangoon and Madras circles, which recorded unusually large proportional increases, there was an actual return of rupees from circulation. Further confirmation of this appears from the fact that but little if any premium on notes came to notice, at all events in the closing part of the year.

Character of the note circulation.

36. The following statement shows by circles the number of notes of each denomination (excluding the Rs. 10,000 note) in circulation on the 31st December in each of the last three years for each 10,000 of the population:—

Circle.	Year.	Re. 1.	Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.
Calcutta	1917	54	...	85	1,011	6	78	2	...
	1918	2,232	112	146	2,164	6	41	2	6
	1919	3,955	-5	223	2,910	18	138	2	6
Cawnpore	1917	...	...	39	71	3	19	6	·7
	1918	1,235	173	50	247	43	132	·7	·7
	1919	2,572	109	126	210	19	96	·6	1
Lahore	1917	...	...	385	608	24	96	2	1
	1918	2,433	476	770	931	29	120	3	1
	1919	3,637	293	1,091	1,229	6	95	3	2
Bombay	1917	94	...	712	967	53	81	2	·9
	1918	4,021	263	1,336	1,748	49	122	2	12
	1919	3,295	109	1,378	1,809	57	113	2	12
Karachi	1917	...	...	488	2,037	128	171	2	15
	1918	12,732	18	594	3,247	422	553	3	17
	1919	14,646	—185	376	4,777	75	718	3	21
Madras	1917	59	...	243	229	—11	136	·9	·7
	1918	1,890	387	631	408	—15	232	·9	·9
	1919	4,186	446	742	316	—3	266	1	1
Rangoon	1917	...	...	186	1,984	7	170	...	1
	1918	5,467	159	358	3,052	9	422	...	2
	1919	11,908	263	663	5,158	205	675	6	2
All-India	1917	48	...	290	737	17	86	1·5	4
	1918	2,728	239	566	1,405	26	135	1·5	5·2
	1919	4,046	151	669	1,749	30	171	1·7	5·6

The foregoing figures indicate an extended use of notes of all denominations with the solitary exception of the Rs. 2½ note. Particularly noticeable is the increase in the volume of Re. 1 notes in circulation, and it is interesting to note that in the year under report the Rangoon circle followed Karachi in showing a circulation of notes of this denomination representing rather over one note per head of population. It must, however, be borne in mind that the preceding table gives only a rough indication of the actual distribution of notes as is indeed apparent from the fact that in some instances a minus sign occurs. This is due to the method of calculation founded on the issue and return of notes, and the fact that foreign circle notes held in currency chests are treated as home notes for the purpose of the currency accounts.

Encashment at Treasuries.

37. The following table, which shows the receipts from, and issues to, the public of currency notes, displays once again an increased employment of notes for the discharge of dues to and by Government, a further decrease in the exchange of notes for silver and *vice versa*, and a marked increase in the exchange of notes for notes of other values :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Receipts from public.				Issues to public.			
	In payment of dues to Government.	For silver.	In exchange of notes of other values.	Total.	In payment of dues by Government.	For silver.	In exchange of notes of other values.	Total.
1911-12 . . .	22,68	4,00	1,22	27,90	16,24	6,00	1,22	23,46
1912-13 . . .	25,99	4,34	1,68	32,01	17,41	5,96	1,68	25,05
1913-14 . . .	27,16	4,02	1,55	32,73	19,08	6,61	1,55	27,24
1914-15 . . .	26,41	5,86	1,77	34,04	21,92	8,53	1,77	32,22
1915-16 . . .	33,16	8,89	2,44	44,49	25,06	8,60	2,44	36,10
1916-17 . . .	42,44	14,17	3,02	59,63	31,31	10,22	3,02	44,55
1917-18 . . .	51,79	13,68	3,13	68,60	39,74	12,02	3,13	54,89
1918-19 . . .	86,71	8,72	8,75	1,04,18	85,32	8,15	8,75	1,02,22
1919-20 . . .	1,07,37	6,21	13,50	1,27,08	1,03,91	7,50	13,50	1,24,91

The lack of facilities for cashing notes referred to in last year's report prevailed also in 1919-20, but probably to a less degree. There is ground for hope, therefore, that the decrease in the number of transactions between notes and silver was due not entirely to the lack of facilities but in part to the growing acceptance of notes as the ordinary medium of exchange.

Life of Currency Notes.

38. The following statement compares the mean circulation for the year with the total number of cancellations of notes of the denominations of Rs. 5 and upwards :—

(In thousands of pieces.)

	Re. 1	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000
Total cancellation . .	185,915	10,435	25,946	52,116	1,733	9,752	262	877	79
Mean circulation . .	119,971	5,841	20,643	50,823	979	4,709	51	157	19
Ratio of circulation to cancellation.	·65	·56	·79	·97	·56	·48	·19	·18	·24
Corresponding Ratio.									
1918-19	·73	·52	2·34	2·6	·82	·52	·31	·2	·26
1917-18			1·0	·88	·65	·41	·28	·17	·26
1916-17			·72	·69	·44	·32	·24	·12	·15
1915-16			·49	·56	·41	·31	·25	·12	·15
1914-15			·58	·64	·40	·30	·27	·17	·20
1913-14			·58	·76	·44	·32	·25	·13	·20
Average of five years ending with 1912-13.			·65	·81	·44	·36	·28	·16	·20

In considering this table, however, it is necessary to repeat the caution given in last year's report that though the ratio of circulation to cancellation is a rough measure of the life of each denomination, the life so arrived at tends to be in excess of the actual life of the note where the circulation is rapidly expanding a condition which prevailed during the major portion of the year.

VIII.—Miscellaneous matters connected with currency notes and coinage.

Note forgeries.

39. There was a further increase during the year under review in the number of forged notes received in the Currency Offices, an aggregate of 1,896 pieces being recorded against 1,174 and 396 pieces respectively during 1918-19 and 1917-18. Of these, 582 were of the Re. 1, 53 of the Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$, 1,008 of the Rs. 5, 174 of the Rs. 10, 1 of the Rs. 50 and 78 of the Rs. 100 denominations.

The bulk of the Re. 1 forged notes made their appearance in the Calcutta and Rangoon circles, the notes received at the Calcutta Currency Office mostly belonging to the C-15 and M-13 series, and those at Rangoon being with few exceptions forgeries of the R-5 series, specimens of which had already been presented there during the preceding year. None of the new Re. 1 forgeries was notable for excellence of workmanship. The notes of the M-13 and C-15 series, though received in some numbers, were barely passable imitations apparently printed from metal blocks on ordinary paper. The forgeries of the Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ denomination also were comparatively crude specimens.

A little less than half of the forgeries of the Rs. 5 denomination received during the year belonged to the YB-35, YB-34, LC-60, and LC-61 series, of which mention was made in last year's report. Another successful five-rupee note forgery is that of the FC-15 series which made its first appearance but appears already to have been widely circulated, as many as 363 specimens having been brought to light during the year chiefly in the Lahore, Bombay and Karachi circles. The notes were apparently produced by the lithographic process on ordinary paper with imitation watermarks. The general numbers are fairly even; the figures indicating the denomination, the lettering, the signature and the medallions neatly executed, though the red colouring in some specimens is fainter than that on a genuine note. It is satisfactory to note that towards the close of the year several persons believed to be implicated in these forgeries had been arrested and a quantity of materials and implements of forgery seized in a house at Peshawar. Among the other new forgeries of the Rs. 5 denomination, mention may be made of the forgeries of the SC-36 series and its variants, a number of which were received at Bombay.

The forgeries of the Rs. 10 denomination which appeared during the year were as a rule clumsy and careless imitations, generally made by the lithographic process and in a few cases, hand drawn. The forgeries of the QD-27 series specimens of which appeared in the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon circles, were passable imitations of the process-made type. They appear to have been printed from metal blocks on thin paper, the black ink being somewhat darker and the red colouring fainter than on a genuine note. The number are soomewhat uneven.

The only new forgeries of the Rs. 100 denomination worth noting are those of the BD-74 series, a number of which were received at the Madras Currency Office. The impressions on the notes seem to have been obtained by the well-known anastatic process, a thin oily paper with faint imitation water marks being used. It may be mentioned that genuine notes of the BD-74 series belong to the Rs. 5 denomination.

Altogether 10 prosecutions were undertaken during the year in connection with forged notes, 2 in the Lahore, 1 in the Cawnpore, 1 in the Madras and 6 in the Rangoon circle. Of these 7 resulted in convictions of the accused.

Claims on lost notes, etc.

40. The figures below show the number of wholly-destroyed, half and mutilated notes, claims in respect of which were admitted during the year 1919-20 and the three preceding years :—

		1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Whole notes destroyed		579	88	206	158
Half notes	Lost by post	615	462	482	740
	Lost otherwise	806	1,030	1,217	1,804
Mutilated notes		999	1,506	1,741	1,807

Writing off old notes.

The value of notes written off to Government during the year under section 19 of Act II of 1910 amounted Rs. 65,630 as compared with Rs. 70,830, Rs. 66,740 and Rs. 81,755 in the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.

State of the coinage.

41. The total value of withdrawn coins amounted to $49\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs against $56\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1918-19. The details are as shown in the statement below :—

Province.	In thousands of rupees.				
	1835.	1840.	1911.	Shroff marked.	Other uncurrent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
India	34	3,21	...	...	3,93
North-West Frontier Province	...	8	...	...	...
Madras	12	2,12	1	...	9,77
Bombay	8	2,18	...	1	2,01
Bengal	20	1.26	...	...	99
United Provinces	68	7,58	...	15	4,65
Punjab	29	2,66	...	...	1,26
Burma	2	15	...	...	79
Bihar and Orissa	25	2,13	...	...	1,29
Central Provinces	4	94	...	...	9
Assam	3	21	...	...	8
TOTAL	2,05	22,52	1	16	24,86*

* The total includes worn small silver coins to the value of Rs. $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

The following table shows the number of light weight coins withdrawn or remitted to the Mints during the year :—

	NUMBER OF COINS REDUCED IN WEIGHT.				
	Whole Rupees.		Small Silver Coins.		All Silver Coins.
	Over 2 per cent. but not more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	Over $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 2 per cent. but not more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Over $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 25 per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rupees	881,891	5,093	...	...	2,903
Half Rupees	...	...	172,085	21,218	229
Quarter Rupees	...	...	...	162,515	350
Eighth Rupees	...	...	...	229,427	318
TOTAL	881,891	5,093	172,085	413,160	3,800
Grand Total 1919-20	1,476,029				
Do. 1918-19	1,929,888				
Do. 1917-18	4,624,449				
Do. 1916-17	5,120,259				
Do. 1915-16	5,186,353				
Do. 1914-15	6,812,907				

False coinage.

42. Information regarding the counterfeit silver coins which came to light during the year will be found in the review of the reports of the working of the Mints in Bombay and Calcutta.

Absorption of small silver, nickel and bronze.

43. In statement XX will be found figures for the absorption of small coin. In one important particular this statement differs from those of previous years including as it does nickel coins of the eight-anna denomination. The

exclusion of the silver eight-anna pieces from the category of small coin follow from their being legal tender to an unlimited amount. When, however, powe was taken in September by Act XXI of 1919 to mint nickel coins of the eigh and four-anna denominations it was provided that these, as in the case of othe small coin, should have the legal tender character up to Re. 1 only. Statement XX therefore includes the nickel 8-anna coin and has also been expanded to show separately the silver and nickel coins of the four and two anna denominations.

The mintage of the new eight and four-anna pieces commenced in October, and by the end of the year eight-anna pieces had been coined to the value of just under Rs. 22 lakhs and four-anna pieces to the value of nearly Rs. 66 lakhs. The absorption during the year of these two coins amounted to Rs. $14\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and Rs. $37\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs respectively. In the interests of enconomy the extension of the use of base metals for the purposes of our subsidiary coinage was eminently desirable, but the process carried with it a danger of its own. Almost simultaneously with the issue of the new nickel coins a few excellent counterfeits of the eight-anna coin made their appearance. Complete statistics of counterfeit coins are not procurable, but it is of interest to note that during the last half of the year the number of counterfeit nickel coins cut at treasuries and railway stations amounted to 366 of the eight-anna denomination, 162 of the four-anna, 2980 of the two-anna and 6319 of the one-anna denomination. The figures are undoubtedly big, and it is somewhat surprising that counterfeiters have turned their attention so largely to the smallest coin from the counterfeit of which the least profit is derivable. The question of the steps necessary to safeguard our subsidiary coinage is receiving attention and experiments are being made at the Mints with a view to ascertaining whether a more suitable material than the cupro-nickel employed at present can be advantageously adopted for our small coinage.

The table below summarises the details of the absorption of small coin contained in Statement XX and gives also the corresponding figures for the years from 1911-12 onwards (a *minus* sign indicating a return from circulation) :—

[In thousands of rupees.]

Year.	Eight-anna pieces.	Four-anna pieces.	Two-anna pieces.	One-anna pieces.	Single pice.	TOTAL.
1911-12 . .		15,23	14,05	24,76	11,11	65,15
1912-13 . .		25,72	19,53	23,76	16,51	85,52
1913-14 . .		15,38	12,89	19,91	7,95	56,13
1914-15 . .		—10,23	—4,63	6,87	—12,57	—20,56
1915-16 . .		8,33	7,44	18,60	2,06	36,43
1916-17 . .		32,99	23,17	32,50	8,59	97,25
1917-18 . .		38,11	28,53	25,86	6,15	98,65
1918-19 . .	...	1,17,02	93,21	55,46	23,92	2,89,61
1919-20 . .	14,73	88,15	60,33	44,05	21,18	2,28,44

The total for the year 1919-20 excludes about Rs. 3 lakhs of small coin sent to Basra. The absorption for the year amounted to Rs. $228\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs against about $289\frac{2}{3}$ in the previous year.

44. Statement XXI gives the usual details of the receipts and expenditure of the Currency Department for the year 1919-20. The receipts, it will be seen, have increased by 40 per cent and amounted to Rs. 4,14,22,811 the interest realized on Government Securities accounting for the larger receipts. The expenditure owing to a larger consumption of note forms increased by Rs. 12,19,267 to 64·67 lakhs.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. ALDER,

Offg. Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the Treasury balances in India on the first day of each month during 1918-19 and 1919-20 and their distribution.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	March closing balances.
1918-19.													
Reserve Treasuries .	2,43,19	4,54,91	1,58,34	2,35,19	1,13,68	2,19,21	2,52,28	1,01,92	82,00	77,66	1,72,44	1,67,88	3,57,59
Presidency Banks (Head Offices).	9,55,90	3,76,14	9,12,83	9,87,39	3,48,14	3,25,65	13,94,16	5,78,78	4,46,93	5,77,43	3,97,75	6,01,21	11,81,29
District Treasuries .	10,99,68	9,16,67	9,15,02	11,13,45	11,54,87	9,44,76	11,18,51	10,08,48	8,37,25	8,17,51	10,05,67	11,52,13	10,57,93
TOTAL .	22,98,77	17,47,72	19,86,23	23,36,03	16,16,69	14,89,62	27,64,95	16,89,18	13,66,18	14,72,60	15,75,86	19,21,22	25,96,81
1919-20.													
Reserve Treasuries .	3,57,59	1,07,09	54,44	85,73	96,15	88,89	1,11,58	1,25,32	1,13,62	63,55	4,14,32	3,44,09	1,55,56
Presidency Banks (Head Offices).	11,81,29	10,51,24	5,43,32	5,06,66	4,11,28	6,10,89	4,16,64	8,50,51	9,36,32	4,29,23	13,57,25	14,57,57	13,63,69
District Treasuries	10,57,93	10,09,29	10,24,25	10,57,45	10,48,49	9,79,07	8,90,19	8,97,20	9,03,44	9,13,66	11,43,74	11,11,91	11,26,35
TOTAL .	25,96,81	21,67,62	16,22,01	16,49,84	15,55,92	16,78,85	14,18,41	18,73,03	19,53,38	14,06,44	29,15,31	29,13,57	26,47,60
Difference .	+2,98,04	+4,19,90	−3,64,22	−6,86,19	−60,77	+1,89,23	−13,46,54	+1,83,85	+5,87,20	−66,16	+1' 39,45	+9,92,35	+50,79

STATEMENT II.

Cash transactions of the Secretary of State under the more important heads for the years from 1910-11 onwards and the cash balances held by him at the close of each year.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
1. Net Debt incurred (a)	1,156,920	78,903	−3,477,600	−1,781,200	6,500,000	−909,000	−7,500,000	−500,163	−500,000	...
2. Gold Standard Reserve—Net receipt of interest (b)	499,399	498,882	517,725	575,061	487,969	569,985	794,742	1,700,565	1,356,208	1,615,804
3. Remittances— (i) Councils	26,783,303	27,058,549	25,759,706	31,200,827	7,748,111	20,354,517	32,998,095	34,880,682	20,946,314	31,226,219
(ii) Gold: (a) Treasury	...	...	327,501	453,024	604,754	2,000,000	...	...	...	...
(b) Paper Currency	...	...	1,600,000	...	...	...	−3,500,000	−4,000,000	−3,67,609	−82,391
(c) G.S. Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Net Capital deposited by Railway Companies— (i) Companies working purchased Railways	2,294,278	...	...	...	2,325,244	3,459,580	...	...	...	...
(ii) Other Companies	...	−40,000	495,000	4,552,788	1,557,337	−375,200	−75,000	−1,082,500	−1,531,900	−453,000
5. Purchase and sale of wheat	...	...	...	...	...	6,303,881	82,674	75	...	...
6. Postal and money order transactions	565,301	839,304	1,000,511	1,196,545	522,626	654,897	922,386	6,335,259	3,621,439	−281,327
7. War Transactions (Net)	...	...	...	...	8,685,936	14,250,592	33,195,213	61,994,298	82,879,627	58,236,·37
8. Other Miscellaneous transactions	6,767	−261,697	−354,340	−450,745	−481,606	−119,551	3,825,206	7,899,619	4,693,187	3,332,417
9. Opening balances on 1st April— (i) Treasury	12,799,090	16,696,991	18,390,013	8,783,970	8,132,770	7,904,914	7,010,717	5,390,537	10,624,918	8,700,155
(ii) Paper Currency Reserve — Securities	1,333,333	1,333,333	2,666,666	2,666,666	2,666,666	2,666,666	6,666,962	25,661,280	34,319,252	54,998,953
(ii) Paper Currency Reserve — Gold	2,500,000	5,045,000	5,700,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	5,100,000	7,950,000	4,450,000	450,000	82,391
(iii) Gold Standard Reserve — Securities	13,219,217	15,851,786	16,748,085	16,906,561	17,745,543	13,168,219	16,731,053	25,652,457	28,776,725	29,848,332
(iii) Gold Standard Reserve — Gold (d)	3,010,528	1,477,358	1,073,710	2,625,664	4,344,962	1,258,322	5,792,631	6,001,456	6,000,499	6,015,672
(iv) Special Reserve—Securities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000,309	6,939,612
TOTAL	64,168,136	68,578,409	70,446,977	72,829,161	66,940,312	76,287,822	104,894,679	174,383,565	211,268,969	200,179,074
10. Net charges against revenue	18,605,706	18,865,246	19,302,292	19,455,055	19,525,856	19,403,940	20,268,182	24,016,010	20,400,499	21,791,489
11. India's Financial contribution to the war (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,073,000	33,415,000	8,796,000
12. Capital Outlay	1,922,180	2,310,197	2,577,434	3,111,960	2,531,784	899,042	347,475	446,182	634,694	3,117,802
13. " " of Companies— (i) Working purchased Railways	2,115,748	2,152,576	3,449,179	4,956,669	4,567,397	2,047,140	654,950	885,259	871,953	5,623,114
(ii) Other Companies	1,120,034	671,916	976,592	1,787,480	1,513,292	642,638	320,557	299,399	540,043	3,390,677
14. Purchase of Silver. (a) Direct purchase by Secy. of State	...	...	7,058,619	4,528,056	−3,138	983,200	16,093,978	13,492,012	19,648,698	4,609,026
(b) Purchase under the Pittman Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,037,967	2,397,332
15. Purchase of gold	...	...	...	...	8,707,000	...	...	...	...	27,671,149
16. Payment of sterling bills on London	...	...	...	...	...	4,893,000	...	...	5,135,000	23,935,000
17. Purchase and sale of wheat	...	...	...	...	...	3,267,499	53,807	...	...	2,584,749
18. Closing balances—on 31st March— (i) Treasury	16,696,991	18,390,013	8,783,970	8,132,770	7,904,914	7,010,717	5,390,537	10,624,918	8,700,155	11,996,842
(ii) Paper Currency Reserve — Securities	1,333,333	2,666,666	2,666,666	2,666,666	2,666,666	6,666,962	25,661,280	34,319,252	54,998,953	44,849,864*
(ii) Paper Currency Reserve — Gold	5,045,000	5,700,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	5,100,000	7,950,000	4,450,000	450,000	82,391	2,293,129
(iii) Gold Standard Reserve — Securities	15,851,786	16,748,085	16,906,561	17,745,543	13,168,219	16,731,053	25,652,457	28,776,725	29,848,332	37,117,350*
(iii) Gold Standard Reserve — Gold (d)	1,477,358	1,073,710	2,625,664	4,344,962	1,258,322	5,792,631	6,001,456	6,000,499	6,015,672	551
(iv) Special Reserve—Securities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000,309	6,939,612	...
TOTAL	64,168,136	68,578,409	70,446,977	72,829,161	66,940,312	76,287,822	104,894,679	174,383,565	211,268,969	200,179,074

(a) The figures for net debt incurred include the amounts raised to pay off certain Railway obligations and applied to that purpose.
(b) i.e., excluding loss on sale of investments.
(c) In addition, £[illegible] British Government 5 per cent War Loan (1929-47) taken over by India.
(d) Includes amounts placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice.
* Represents cost price of the securities.

STATEMENT III.

Composition of the Currency Reserve held against the note circulation at the end of each month.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Month.	Gross circulation.	Coin and Bullion Reserve. Silver coin in India.	Gold coin and bullion in India.	Silver bullion under coinage.	Gold coin and bullion in England.	Silver bullion in England.	Gold coin and bullion in His Majesty's Dominions.	Gold coin and bullion in the U. S. A. and in transit therefrom.	Gold coin and bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England, U. S. A. and His Majesty's Dominions.	Securities.
April 1919 .	1,53,72	18,01	14,55	16,73	...	...	1,50	...	1,50	2,85	98,58
May „ .	1,55,18	19,61	16,11	19,38	...	...	...	...	1,50	...	98,58
June „ .	1,62,76	23,55	17,69	20,94	...	...	...	...	...	2,00	98,58
July „ .	1,67,11	28,49	19,13	20,91	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,58
August „ .	1,68,92	31,48	19,26	19,51	...	...	...	...	9	...	98,58
September „ .	1,71,86	34,35	18,44	16,62	...	...	1	1,99	92	...	99,53
October „ .	1,75,29	35,59	19,25	15,33	...	...	...	5,58	1	...	99,53
November „ .	1,79,67	32,84	23,54	14,60	51	...	48	4,60	3,57	...	99,53
December „ .	1,82,91	29,64	29,61	14,03	4,29	...	...	92	4,89	...	99,53
January 1920 .	1,85,15	28,39	35,10	11,95	3,36	...	2,98	...	5,28	...	98,09
February „ .	1,83,03	29,85	41,30	9,14	...	...	...	...	4,65	...	98,09
March „ .	1,74,52	33,22	44,36	6,63	...	...	...	...	3,45	...	86,86*

Distribution of the Metallic Reserve on the 31st March 1920 by Circles.

Circle.	Silver coin in India.	Gold coin and bullion in India.	Silver bullion under coinage.	Gold and bullion in transit between India and England, and His Majesty's Dominions.
	R	R	R	R
At Calcutta	8,90,51,313	9,39,03,549	5,40,04,950	3,44,71,947
„ Cawnpore	2,75,68,432	62,44,552	...	...
„ Lahore	1,81,95,264	2,37,86,107	...	...
„ Bombay	13,35,03,098	30,59,16,326	1,23,21,009	...
„ Karachi	87,77,431	23,49,997	...	...
„ Madras	4,09,70,525	70,51,065	...	...
„ Rangoon	1,41,25,633	44,01,839	...	...
Total .	33,21,91,696	44,36,53,445	6,63,25,959	3,44,71,947

* Made up of :—

	Nominal Value.	Cost price.
	R	R a. p.
In rupee securities—		
3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 .	8,15,95,000	8,00,00,000 0 0
3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 .	2,04,86,500	1,99,99,945 10 0
	10,20,81,500	9,99,99,945 10 0
Indian Treasury Bills .	10,09,00,000	9,58,55,000 0 0
	20,29,81,500	19,58,54,945 10 0
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In sterling securities—		
2½ per cent. Consols .	1,000,000 0 0	852,395 10 10
British Treasury Bills .	44,552,000 0 0	43,997,469 0 6
	45,552,000 0 0	44,849,864 11 4

STATE

Payments by Government on account of Transfers of Fund

	1st Quarter										2nd Quarter												
	On account of										On account of												
	India and Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Total.	India and Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	United Provinces	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Total.	India and Bengal.	[illegible]	[illegible]
India and Bengal	...	30,55	1,69,11	3,22	44,62	15,00	17,87	7	10,55	2,90,99	...	1,22,05	3,52,05	11,78	45,67	...	15,88	6	8,19	5,55,68	...	34,38	[illegible]
Madras	21,52	...	3,05,10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,26,35	12,00	...	1,43,30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,30	,70	...	[illegible]
Bombay	43,38	...	...	4,84	32,70	...	...	25,55	3	1,06,50	1,03,88	20,42	...	6,86	67,30	...	...	7,65	1	2,06,12	1,80,73	65,73	–
United Provinces	22,19	...	35,05	...	4,00	...	...	...	...	61,24	1,01	...	12,00	...	1,50	...	...	...	...	14,51	23,05	...	[illegible]
Punjab	22,81	...	35,70	5	...	...	...	...	...	58,56	22,32	...	43,70	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,02	23,31	...	[illegible]
Burma	8,00	...	1,18,88	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,88	50	14,00	39,55	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,05	1,11,00	29,00	[illegible]
Bihar and Orissa	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19	1,36	–	–
Central Provinces	29,00	...	1,01,65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,65	27,00	...	9,25	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,25	97,00	–	[illegible]
Assam	18,31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,31	18,98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,98	19,85	–	–
Total	1,64,90	30,55	7,65,49	8,11	81,32	15,00	17,87	25,62	10,58	11,19,53	1,86,88	1,56,47	5,99,85	18,64	1,14,47	...	15,88	7,71	8,20	11,08,10	4,62,00	1,28,10	[illegible]

...MENT IV.

...ffected by the Public between Provinces during the year 1919-20.

(In thousands of rupees.)

...Quarter							4th Quarter										Total									
...account of							On account of										On account of									
...Provinces	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Total.	India and Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Total.	India and Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Total
[illegible]	11,73	...	9,34	8	5,59	1,48,25	...	1,65,18	2,64,60	19,73	30,77	...	6,82	4	8,09	4,95,22	...	3,52,16	8,48,56	59,05	1,32,79	15,00	40,91	25	32,42	14,99,
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,56,60	60,00	...	1,19,00	...	...	5,00	...	...	...	1,84,00	98,95	...	7,18,30	...	...	5,00	...	...	...	8,22,
[illegible]	88,10	...	...	40	1	3,28,47	94,14	5,85	...	14,64	93,06	...	...	26	1	2,07,96	4,22,13	91,99	...	27,85	2,73,16	...	...	33,86	6	8,49,
...	3,71	...	10	...	...	53,90	12,46	...	36,25	...	1,00	...	...	...	...	49,71	58,71	...	1,10,50	...	10,25	...	10	...	...	1,79,
...	...	...	...	...	...	80,91	88	...	61,50	1	...	...	...	...	...	62,39	69,32	...	1,98,50	6	...	...	...	...	...	2,67,
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,26,65	2,76,44	75,50	5,36,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,87,94	3,95,94	1,18,50	7,81,08	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,95
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	1,52	1,80	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1,92	4,40	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,61,53	76,00	...	1,51,20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,27,20	2,29,00	...	7,36,03	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,3
...	...	...	...	...	...	19,85	22,38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,38	79,53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	9,44	48	5,60	15,77,68	3,44,10	2,46,53	11,68,55	34,40	1,24,83	5,00	6,82	30	8,10	21,38,72	13,57,97	5,62,65	23,63,3	47,24	4,16,20	20,00	50,01	34,11	32,48	37,4

STATEMENT V.

Movement of Funds within the Provinces during the year 1919-20.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	India and Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	TOTAL.
Supplies of funds to Presidency Banks in Districts.	...	4,40	3,32	...	...	4,99	...	...	...	12,71
Receipts of funds from Presidency Banks in Districts.	...	1,09	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,08
Sale of supply bills and transfers to the public.	15,97	26	2,37	36	3,14	5,48	2	39	1,61	29,60
Transfers to head quarters by Bank post-bills.	60	...	2,71	...	...	...	20	...	...	3,51
TOTAL	16,57	5,75	9,39	36	3,14	10,47	22	39	1,61	47,90

STATEMENT VI.

Gross imports of sovereigns during 1918-19 and 1919-20.

(In thousands of £.)

	1917-18.		1918-19.		1919-20.	
	Tendered to Government.	Not so tendered.	Tendered to Government.	Not so tendered.	Tendered to Government.	Not so tendered.
April	...	220	2	...	...	...
May	...	116	1	...	1,000	...
June	250	1,412	1,500	...	1,000	...
July	1,300	...	...	...	...	...
August	2,611	...	1	...	8	...
September	756	...	...	...	14	...
October	680	...	...	...	257	...
November	100	...	...	...	168	...
December	189	...	...	...	135	...
January	...	...	...	...	6	...
February	256	...	...	...	23	...
March	...	...	...	...	31	...
TOTAL	6,142	1,748	1,504	...	2,642	...
	7,890		1,504		2,642	

STATEMENT VII.

Absorption of gold coin during 1919-20.

(In thousands of £.)

	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	TOTAL.
Opening balance—					
Currency	7,180	9,192	9,340	9,974	7,180
Treasuries	3	5	2	4	3
Gold Standard Reserve	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,183	9,197	9,342	9,978	7,183
Add—Imports tendered to Government	...	22	185	60	267
Sovereigns received from Australia and New Zealand	2,000	...	375	...	2,375
Coinage in India—					
(*a*) Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Mohurs	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Exports	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,183	9,219	9,902	10,038	9,825
Closing balance—					
Currency	9,192	9,340	9,974	11,959	11,959
Treasuries	5	2	4	81	81
Gold Standard Reserve	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,197	9,342	9,978	12,040	12,040
Absorption after passing through Government Treasuries and Currency Offices	—14	—123	—76	—2,002	—2,215
Add—Imports on private account not tendered to Government but absorbed direct	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ABSORPTION	—14	—123	—76	—2,002	—2,215

STATEMENT VII-A.

Absorption of gold coin by Provinces and quarters.

(In thousands of £.)

Name of Province.	1918-19.					1919-20.				
	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	TOTAL.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	TOTAL.
India and Bengal	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	—165	—165
Madras	103	—1	...	1	103	—9	—2	...	—126	—137
Bombay	2,031	—27	—12	1	1,993	—6	—152	—76	—1,153	—1,387
United Provinces	467	—3	4	...	468	...	31	...	—85	—54
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	560	271	—11	—5	815	1	...	...	—401	—400
Burma	92	...	...	2	94	...	...	...	—28	—28
Bihar and Orissa	...	—2	...	...	—2	...	...	...	—3	—3
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—41	—41
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,254	238	—16	—1	3,475	—14	—123	—76	—2,002	—2,215

STATEMENT VII-B.

Receipts of sovereigns from the public at Treasuries, Post Offices and Railway Stations.

(In thousands of £)

	India and Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab and N.-W. F. Province.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Total Treasuries.	Post Offices.	Railways.
1908-09 . . .	168	771	696	502	529	31	...	39	12	2,748	1,001	710
1909-10 . .	31	55	679	102	67	2	...	8	1	945	265	134
1910-11 . . .	171	636	1,130	487	646	38	...	63	6	3,177	638	597
1911-12 . . .	248	902	1,845	946	1,472	41	...	162	10	5,626	1,363	1,222
1912-13 . . .	437	958	2,146	1,964	2,118	41	33	298	7	8,002	1,961	1,810
1913-14 . . .	1,011	1,398	2,939	2,019	2,443	41	35	329	8	10,223	2,737	1,987
1914-15 . . .	296	598	1,485	879	1,474	18	17	79	3	4,849	1,098	738
1915-16 . . .	11	9	174	44	49	3	...	4	...	293	67	33
1916-17 . . .	...	5	144	...	2	5	...	...	...	156	1	...
1917-18 . . .	1	2	47	6	23	...	...	...	...	79	...	...
1918-19 . . .	...	11	57	61	33	...	2	...	...	164	...	...
1919-20 . . .	102	91	628	77	127	23	3	41	...	1,092	189	27

STATEMENT VIII.

Absorption of rupees and half-rupees during 1918-19 and 1919-20.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1919-20.					1918-19.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.
Opening Balance—										
Currency . . .	16,66	23,55	34,35	29,64	16,66	10,40	5,66	12,38	10,56	10,40
Treasury . . .	2,10	1,84	1,59	1,32	2,10	3,61	2,23	1,84	1,55	3,61
TOTAL .	18,76	25,39	35,94	30,96	18,76	14,01	7,89	14,22	12,11	14,01
Closing Balance—										
Currency . . .	23,55	34,35	29,64	33,22	33,22	5,66	12,38	10,56	16,66	16,66
Treasury . . .	1,84	1,59	1,32	2,03	2,03	2,23	1,84	1,55	2,10	2,10
TOTAL .	25,39	35,94	30,96	35,25	35,25	7,89	14,22	12,11	18,76	18,76
Net difference + or —	−6,63	−10,55	+4,98	−4,29	−16,49	+6,12	−6,33	+2,11	−6,65	−4,75
Add—new coins issued .	+13,40	+12,05	+3,97	+7,63	+37,05	+9,67	+13,34	+13,85	+13,93	+50,79
Deduct—Remittances to Mints for recoinage . . .	−8	−18	−6	−9	−41	−21	−15	−10	−15	−61
Do. Exports from India . .	−10	+1	...	+3	−6	−3	−14	−15	−9	−4[illegible]
Net Absorption (+) or return from circulation (−)	+6,59	+1,33	+8,89	+3,28	+20,09	+15,55	+6,72	+15,71	+7,04	+45,02
Net receipts into (+) or payments from (−) treasuries . . .	−9,47	−2,31	−12	+12,41	+51	+37	+4,29	−12,92	+11,24	+2,98
Net Currency Note circulation increase (+) decrease (−) . .	+11,35	+10,47	+11,08	−9,87	+23,03	+13,49	+20,05	+15,28	+2,88	+51,70

Distribution of net absorption by quarters and Provinces.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

CIRCLE OR PROVINCE.	1919-20.					1918-19.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	TOTAL.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	TOTAL.
Bengal and India . .	+38	+3,25	+1,80	+2,16	+7,59	−2,44	+2,43	+4,66	+1,64	+6,29
Madras	+13	−13	−31	−1,76	−2,07	+1,86	+25	−38	−72	+1,01
Bombay	+1,23	−1,74	+3,75	+1,16	+4,40	+7,95	+2,10	+3,79	+2,04	+15,88
United Provinces . .	+2,69	−15	+1,76	+1,20	+5,50	+1,83	+66	+2,11	+1,30	+5,90
Punjab and N.-W. Frontier	+2,22	+1,38	+1,76	+1,47	+6,83	+5,53	+1,90	+3,71	+2,58	+13,72
Burma	+4	−28	−42	+9	−57	+55	+10	+1,01	+92	+2,58
Bihar and Orissa . .	−1	−9	−7	−24	−41	+19	−4	+30	−37	+8
Central Provinces and Berar	−8	−93	+52	−58	−1,07	−25	−84	+53	−28	−84
Assam	−1	+2	+9	−21	−11	+32	+16	−1	−7	+40
TOTAL .	+6,59	+1,33	+8,88	+3,29	+20,09	+15,54	+6,72	+15,72	+7,04	+45,02

STATEMENT IX.

Whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	R	R	R	R
William IV, 1835 . .	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840, 1st issue .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
" 1840, 2nd " .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
" 1862 . .	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
" 1874 . .	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
" 1875 . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
" 1876 . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
" 1877 . .	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
" 1878 . .	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
" 1879 . .	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
" 1880 . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
" 1881 . .	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
" 1882 . .	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
" 1883 . .	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
" 1884 . .	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
" 1885 . .	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
" 1886 . .	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
" 1887 . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
" 1888 . .	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
" 1889 . .	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
" 1890 . .	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
" 1891 . .	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
" 1892 . .	3,24,55,120	...	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
" 1893 . .	91,40,310	...	6,95,90,000	(a)7,87,30,310
" 1897 . .	4,70,184	...	10,54,593	(b)15,24,777
" 1898 . .	12,50,976	...	62,68,437	(c)75,19,413
" 1900 . .	5,29,02,591	...	6,52,36,908	(d)11,81,39,499
" 1901 . .	3,37,22,243	...	7,54,13,718	(e)10,91,35,961
" 1901 coined in 1902	3,82,94,644	...	5,48,44,740	(f) 9,31,39,384
Edward VII, 1903 ditto .	25,000	...	...	25,000
" " 1903 .	4,93,78,355	...	5,29,69,151	(g)10,23,47,506
" " 1904 .	5,83,38,617	...	10,19,40,291	(h)16,02,78,908
" " 1905 .	5,12,57,883	...	7,62,02,223	(i)12,74,60,106
" " 1906 .	10,47,97,164	...	15,89,53,269	(j)26,37,50,433
" " 1907 .	8,13,38,000	...	17,09,11,816	(k)25,22,49,816
" " 1908 .	2,02,17,728	...	1,07,14,770	3,09,32,498
" " 1909 .	1,27,58,580	...	95,38,746	(l)2,22,97,326
" " 1910 .	85,00,000	...	91,88,673	1,76,88,673
" " 1910 coined in 1911.	41,27,013	...	16,96,273	58,23,286
George V, 1911 .	42,99,924	...	51,43,125	94,43,049
" " 1912 .	4,51,22,132	...	7,90,67,074	(m)12,41,89,206
" " 1913 .	7,58,00,163	...	8,74,65,788	(n)16,32,65,951
" " 1914 .	3,31,00,150	...	1,52,70,000	4,83,70,150
" " 1915 . .	99,00,139	...	53,71,979	1,52,72,118
" " 1916 .	11,50,00,210	...	9,79,00,000	21,29,00,210
" " 1917 .	11,32,00,217	...	15,15,82,659	26,47,82,876
" " 1917 coined in 1918.	17,74,025	...	...	17,74,025
" " 1918 .	20,13,26,240	...	21,05,50,363	41,18,76,603
" " 1918 coined in 1919.	40,94,006	...	...	40,94,006
" " 1919 . .	19,68,06,224	...	22,67,06,054	42,35,12,278
" " 1920 . .	3,86,00,000	...	3,68,06,653	7,54,06,653
TOTAL .	2,67,57,55,898	10,76,07,305	3,63,97,36,184	6,42,30,99,387

* Up to 31st March 1920.

(a) Includes R5,90,000 coined for the Bikaner State.

(b) On account of Kashmir and Bhopal re-coinage.

(c) Ditto ditto.

(d) Includes R2,09,02,414 coined for Native States.

(e) " R1,90,43,904 coined for Native States.

(f) " R2,98,86,014 coined for Native States.

(g) " R11,66,451 coined for Native States.

(h) " R5,94,221 coined for Native States.

(i) " R3,28,000 coined for Native States.

(j) " R3,90,310 coined for Native States and R167 lakhs (Calcutta R32 lakhs and Bombay R135 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(k) " R94,766 coined for Native States and R433 lakhs (Calcutta R168 lakhs and Bombay R265 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(l) " R1,01,459 coined for Native States.

(m) " R16,56,250 coined for Native States.

(n) " R12,78,441 coined for Native States.

STATEMENT X.

Rupee Census.

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
liam IV. 1835 .	·4	·4	·3	·3	·25	·2	·19	·19	·15	·15	·17	·12	·11	·08	·07	·07	·07	·06	·06	·05	[illegible]	[illegible]
1840, 1st issue	4·5	4·5	4·1	2·1	1·5	·95	·8	·75	·5	·43	·45	·32	·32	·26	·19	·19	·18	·18	·13	·13	·12	[illegible]
1840, 2nd issue	13·1	12·6	11·8	8·2	4·3	2·8	2·13	1·6	1·2	1·04	·99	·73	·61	·50	·39	·37	·30	·27	·27	·31	·23	[illegible]
1862 .	20·95	20·2	19·0	19·85	20·15	18·35	17·2	15·7	14·35	13·54	13·72	13·50	13·52	13·09	12·13	11·42	11·17	11·10	9·64	9·22	7·95	[illegible]
1874 .	·85	·9	·76	·75	·75	·75	·75	·65	·55	·56	·59	·53	·54	·61	·52	·48	·51	·50	·43	·57	·47	[illegible]
1875 .	1·25	1·2	1·03	1·15	1·15	1·09	·99	·95	·85	·77	·84	·80	·79	·79	·74	·73	·73	·75	·66	·69	[illegible]	[illegible]
1876 .	1·5	1·5	1·36	1·4	1·4	1·3	1·25	1·1	1·0	·96	1·01	1·00	·98	·96	·89	·90	·88	·91	·80	·81	[illegible]	[illegible]
1877 .	4·7	4·5	4·2	4·4	4·5	4·09	3·85	3·5	3·2	2·95	3·09	3·05	3·09	3·04	2·78	2·70	2·68	2·67	2·32	2·20	1·79	[illegible]
1878 .	3·15	3·0	2·9	2·95	3·0	2·85	2·55	2·4	2·2	2·04	2·13	2·12	2·12	2·11	1·91	1·80	1·84	1·86	1·58	1·48	1·23	[illegible]
1879 .	2·8	2·8	2·5	2·55	2·6	2·5	2·24	2·0	1·95	1·80	1·87	1·82	1·82	1·82	1·68	1·60	1·62	1·61	1·34	1·25	1·09	[illegible]
1880 .	2·7	2·7	2·4	2·45	2·5	2·25	2·08	1·95	1·8	1·66	1·68	1·69	1·67	1·68	1·55	1·50	1·52	1·51	1·29	1·23	1·03	[illegible]
1881 .	·37	·4	·3	·3	·3	·35	·28	·25	·25	·23	·24	·24	·20	·22	·22	·22	·23	·23	·22	·26	·21	[illegible]
1882 .	3·0	3·0	2·73	2·8	2·8	2·5	2·4	2·2	2·0	1·84	1·87	1·87	1·85	1·78	1·67	1·60	1·68	1·65	1·49	1·35	1·13	[illegible]
1883 .	1·1	1·1	1·0	1·0	1·0	·95	·9	·8	·75	·70	·72	·69	·67	·67	·68	·63	·66	·65	·58	·61	·48	[illegible]
1884 .	2·2	2·2	1·92	2·0	1·95	1·85	1·75	1·6	1·45	1·33	1·38	1·38	1·36	1·34	1·25	1·20	1·23	1·24	1·05	1·08	·88	[illegible]
1885 .	4·2	4·1	3·7	3·85	3·8	3·55	3·25	2·95	2·8	2·51	2·61	2·59	2·60	2·60	2·36	2·30	2·28	2·25	1·96	1·80	1·44	[illegible]
1886 .	2·45	2·35	2·15	2·15	2·2	2·01	1·88	1·75	1·6	1·46	1·51	1·50	1·49	1·52	1·35	1·33	1·34	1·36	1·15	1·13	·95	[illegible]
1887 .	4·3	4·3	3·9	4·0	4·0	3·65	3·4	3·1	2·8	2·59	2·64	2·58	2·60	2·56	2·34	2·24	2·28	2·33	2·05	1·96	1·58	[illegible]
1888 .	3·25	3·2	2·9	3·0	2·95	2·7	2·5	2·35	2·1	1·98	2·03	1·98	1·98	1·97	1·84	1·80	1·78	1·80	1·58	1·55	1·30	[illegible]
1889 .	3·7	3·7	3·33	3·35	3·35	3·04	2·85	2·6	2·35	2·16	2·23	2·25	2·23	2·18	2·02	2·00	1·99	2·03	1·73	1·67	1·40	[illegible]
1890 .	6·3	6·4	5·6	5·7	5·65	5·04	4·8	4·3	3·85	3·53	3·60	3·70	3·65	3·60	3·34	3·28	3·28	3·26	2·80	2·64	2·14	[illegible]
1891 .	3·3	3·4	3·0	3·0	3·0	2·75	2·6	2·35	2·1	1·99	2·00	2·02	2·00	2·00	1·87	1·70	1·79	1·84	1·62	52	1·25	[illegible]
1892 .	5·55	5·6	4·9	5·0	5·0	4·5	4·2	3·85	3·35	3·13	3·21	3·23	3·22	3·20	2·92	2·87	2·82	2·89	2·50	2·30	1·94	[illegible]
1893 .	4·32	4·3	3·8	3·75	3·8	3·4	3·2	2·85	2·6	2·37	2·43	2·42	2·37	2·37	2·24	2·18	2·19	2·17	1·90	1·85	1·46	[illegible]
1897 .	·01	·1	·17	·15	·15	·18	·15	·17	·15	·18	·16	·17	·13	·16	·14	·15	·14	·15	·16	·17	·19	[illegible]
1898 .	·05	·35	·4	·45	·4	·5	·4	·44	·35	·38	·42	·34	·34	·45	·40	·38	·35	·32	·27	·33	·28	[illegible]
1900 .	...	1·2	6·8	7·0	7·05	6·3	5·85	5·25	4·7	4·34	4·32	4·30	4·30	4·21	3·84	3·67	3·75	3·73	3·27	3·04	2·45	[illegible]
1901 .	...	...	3·05	6·4	9·75	9·4	9·03	8·1	7·35	6·84	6·89	6·74	6·68	6·57	6·07	5·90	5·90	5·90	4·98	4·55	3·64	[illegible]
1903 .	...	...	...	...	·75	6·6	5·83	4·8	4·2	3·94	3·84	3·58	3·59	3·60	3·46	3·23	3·19	3·23	2·79	2·78	2·27	[illegible]
1904 .	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	8·4	8·0	6·8	6·48	6·03	5·82	5·79	5·58	5·21	4·90	4·92	4·92	4·28	3·89	3·13	[illegible]
1905 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	7·8	6·6	6·00	5·74	5·41	5·32	5·14	4·74	4·20	4·40	4·39	3·87	3·60	2·89	[illegible]
1906 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	11·6	10·56	9·92	10·35	10·20	10·02	9·40	8·70	8·86	8·86	7·86	7·36	5·99	[illegible]
1907 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	8·92	8·22	8·56	8·66	9·38	9·17	8·51	8·54	8·40	7·37	6·57	5·29	[illegible]
1908 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·64	1·20	1·48	1·55	1·52	1·75	2·57	1·52	1·46	1·23	1·28	1·01	[illegible]
1909 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25	·95	·90	·96	·95	·91	·85	·83	·75	·61	·67	[illegible]
1910 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·17	·75	1·09	·94	·95	·85	·85	·82	·85	·49	[illegible]
1911 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·03	·13	...	...	...	...	...	—	[illegible]
1911 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·13	...	·18	·14	·13	·10	·20	·34	[illegible]
1912 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·21	4·63	4·40	4·69	4·62	4·24	3·74	2·88	[illegible]
1913 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	5·80	5·79	5·51	5·56	4·79	2·69	[illegible]
1914 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·44	1·05	1·17	1·44	1·32	1·30	[illegible]
1915 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	·34	·74	97	·73	[illegible]
1916 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·07	7·41	6·08	5·14	[illegible]
1917 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·71	7·08	6·11	[illegible]
1918 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·07	14·65	[illegible]
1919 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3·67	[illegible]
1920 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	[illegible]
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

N.—This statement shews the result of the examination undertaken once a year of a portion of the rupees held at the different treasuries in India, to determine the composition of the rupee circulation according to the dates borne by each coin.

STATEMENT XI

STAT

Value of Currency Notes in circulati

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
April . .	5,13	5,68	7,48	7,02	7,84	8,92	9,80	9,65	10,13	13,34	11,01
May . .	5,01	6,04	7,46	7,87	8,19	10,04	10,38	8,68	10,49	13,49	11,21
June . .	5,09	5,99	8,34	8,60	8,53	10,04	10,80	8,70	10,83	13,51	11,83
July . .	5,11	6,31	8,58	8,67	8,72	10,06	10,53	9,12	10,72	13,47	11,95
August .	5,16	6,37	8,69	8,48	9,39	10,13	10,21	9,45	11,29	13,22	12,05
September .	5,26	6,48	8,87	9,28	9,53	10,41	10,18	10,07	11,32	13,35	12,09
October	5,63	7,09	7,84	10,16	9,96	10,61	10,76	10,19	11,31	13,00	12,06
November	5,16	7,13	7,83	10,10	10,21	10,41	11,33	10,27	11,09	13,80	11,73
December .	5,11	7,48	7,40	9,96	10,32	10,30	11,31	10,35	10,87	12,88	10,91
January .	5,15	7,39	6,91	8,68	10,11	10,20	11 2	10,76	13,08	12,16	9,98
February .	5,08	7,40	6,87	8,87	9,56	10,68	10,83	10,07	12,69	11,52	9,69
March	5,35	7,43	6,90	8,09	9,07	9,96	10,47	10,44	13,17	11,14	9,25
Average .	5,19	6,73	7,76	8,81	9,29	10,15	10,67	9,81	11,42	12,86	11,15
Reserve Treasury balances held in Notes Average .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metallic Reserve Average Gold .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Silver .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Currency investment on 31st March .	2,49	3,57	3,99	3,25	3,25	3,91	3,60	3,23	5,91	5,69	5,69
Profits of Paper Currency Department .	...	13	8	7	10	7	14	12	11	21	19

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
April . .	9,27	10,75	10,75	11,13	13,30	11,27	12,89	12,86	14,20	13,33	[illegible]
May . .	9,96	11,06	10,70	11,55	13,09	11,17	13,10	13,01	14,67	13,09	[illegible]
June . .	10,15	11,29	11,59	12,67	13,87	11,82	13,64	13,72	14,91	13,01	[illegible]
July . .	10,73	11,18	11,54	12,85	14,07	12,24	13,91	14,04	15,29	13,54	[illegible]
August .	10,87	11,19	11,91	12,15	14,27	12,74	13,75	14,22	15,29	13,79	[illegible]
September .	10,60	11,77	11,75	12,39	14,06	13,33	13,47	13,55	15,28	14,40	[illegible]
October	10,88	12,04	11,45	13,19	13,70	13,58	13,55	13,39	15,82	14,49	[illegible]
November	11,02	11,69	11,93	14,74	13,46	13,75	14,50	13,07	16,25	14,47	[illegible]
December .	11,08	11,22	11,97	15,05	12,69	13,80	14,38	13,15	16,16	13,89	[illegible]
January .	11,10	11,77	12,44	15,64	12,15	14,23	14,12	13,39	15,37	13,11	[illegible]
February .	11,13	11,28	12,07	14,07	12,20	13,28	13,25	13,74	14,42	13,28	[illegible]
March	11,24	11,00	11,62	13,57	11,42	12,36	13,40	13,91	14,51	12,76	[illegible]
Average .	10,67	11,35	11,64	13,25	13,19	12,80	13,66	13,50	15,18	13,33	[illegible]
Reserve Treasury balances held in Notes Average .	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1,44	2,35	1,36	[illegible]
Metallic Reserve Average Gold .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
" Silver .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,72	7,49	9,18	7,40	[illegible]
Currency investment on 31st March .	5,69	5,69	6,00	5,69	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	[illegible]
Profits of Paper Currency Department .	20	20	21	20	19	25	23	22	21	27	[illegible]

MENT XI.

on the last day of each month.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
13,02	13,78	14,02	16,54	15,82	17,42	25,71	23,96	24,22	30,64	30,76	25,92	23,91	24,28	28,02	27,90	28,59
13,54	14,17	13,90	17,03	15,77	17,65	26,18	25,28	24,99	31,13	30,17	26,89	22,86	23,25	28,25	28,65	29,08
14,86	13,78	14,08	17,69	16,24	17,94	26,81	26,77	26,49	31,40	30,86	27,78	23,39	24,92	29,14	30,41	31,82
14,50	14,26	15,48	18,05	16,49	19,18	27,04	28,46	27,05	31,20	32,43	29,59	24,76	26,24	29,27	30,78	31,69
14,36	14,44	15,66	17,69	16,15	20,50	26,93	29,07	28,30	31,57	31,54	28,23	24,60	26,32	28,76	28,44	30,89
15,55	14,30	16,78	16,94	16,14	22,97	26,24	28,97	28,98	31,23	30,37	26,89	24,74	25,64	27,63	28,31	30,55
15,71	14,53	17,78	16,74	16,03	25,66	25,99	28,98	28,59	31,81	29,98	25,08	24,59	25,84	27,67	28,30	31,86
15,64	14,68	18,61	15,50	16,67	26,54	25,88	28,83	29,62	32,35	28,39	24,53	24,65	25,79	27,38	28,35	30,60
15,20	14,41	17,69	15,15	15,47	27,04	24,85	26,05	30,13	31,45	27,82	25,26	23,79	25,20	26,26	28,06	28,07
15,41	14,10	17,08	15,28	16,29	27,66	22,62	26,61	30,52	29,50	27,12	24,27	24,32	25,67	27,18	29,37	27,93
14,36	14,07	16,45	14,83	16,37	26,42	22,90	25,86	30,20	30,35	25,99	23,58	24,53	26,24	27,27	28,10	27,68
14,17	13,88	16,42	15,74	15,77	25,69	24,08	26,40	30,41	30,70	25,94	23,75	24,76	28,20	28,74	29,87	31,66
14,71	14,20	16,16	16,43	16,15	22,89	25,44	27,10	28,29	31,11	29,28	25,28	24,24	25,63	27,96	28,88	30,03
79	86	62	1,15	1,01	1,74	2,14	2,27	6,08	7,16	3,42	1,85	1,49	2,11	2,47	2,34	4,16
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	6,54	12,19	7,62
8,72	8,21	10,19	10,49	10,17	16,64	18,33	19,10	20,29	23,11	21,28	17,31	14,22	14,93	11,42	6,68	12,4[illegible]
5,99	5,99	5,99	5,98	6,00	7,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	13,93
20	21	21	21	21	21	24	29	27	28	29	22	24	28	29	29	24

STATEMENT XI—*contd.*

Value of Currency Notes in circulation on the last day of each month.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	[illegible]
April . .	31,25	33,94	36,11	39,78	43,76	46,22	46,26	43,65	52,84	54,69	58,34	66,44	65,46	60,24	65,47	82,79	1,05,96	[illegible]
May . .	31,56	35,13	37,26	40,19	42,89	46,07	44,81	46,77	54,30	55,10	58,89	66,25	66,77	61,99	66,31	88,31	[illegible]	[illegible]
June . .	33,59	36,57	40,65	41,36	45,56	48,05	45,15	49,29	56,95	58,22	64,12	68,48	70,26	66,48	71,39	93,29	1,14,79	[illegible]
July . .	35,20	37,57	42,52	41,58	47,30	50,32	48,10	51,53	59,16	60,29	66,59	69,90	75,45	68,06	75,48	99,31	1,21,41	[illegible]
August .	35,58	37,70	41,35	43,79	45,70	51,77	44,61	51,74	58,06	59,69	68,16	67,23	65,79	66,41	74,01	1,05,15	1,31,41	[illegible]
September.	34,65	36,61	39,96	42,73	44,40	52,74	43,84	50,82	56,10	56,32	68,33	61,80	60,52	63,81	71,55	1,08,43	1,34,38	[illegible]
October. .	34,36	37,00	39,45	41,58	45,22	50,65	44,25	50,50	53,35	56,61	65,79	61,90	60,78	63,59	73,32	1,14,77	1,36,43	[illegible]
November .	34,26	36,98	39,80	39,63	44,13	47,43	43,55	46,58	52,10	58,05	67,27	64,79	61,19	62,06	76,50	1,12,93	1,40,76	[illegible]
December .	33,74	34,43	38,79	39,77	45,61	43,27	42,07	48,25	49,67	56,18	65,70	64,57	60,83	62,34	82,17	1,08,31	1,47,09	[illegible]
January .	32,13	35,47	37,62	40,49	44,65	41,82	42,21	51,84	51,12	54,70	67,75	63,94	60,26	62,42	84,36	1,04,82	1,49,74	[illegible]
February .	32,85	37,29	37,73	42,63	45,49	42,66	43,86	50,57	53,52	57,19	67,54	65,18	59,55	64,01	86,76	1,03,46	1,51,48	[illegible]
March .	35,72	38,21	39,18	44,66	46,95	46,89	45,49	54,41	54,99	61,36	68,98	66,12	61,63	67,73	86,37	99,79	1,53,46	[illegible]
Average .	33,74	36,41	39,20	41,52	45,14	47,32	44,52	49,66	54,35	57,37	65,62	65,55	64,04	64,10	76,14	1,01,77	1,33,20	[illegible]
Reserve Treasury balances held in Notes Average .	4,13	3,65	3,87	3,57	3,66	4,82	3,76	2,64	5,80	553	10,71	9,93	4,76	3,70	3,78	3,74	1,64	[illegible]
Metallic Reserve Average Gold .	10,24	15,11	16,67	16,31	12,69	13,40	4,09	4,75	12,34	20,36	36,63	33,54	19,22	16,49	23,22	20,86	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Silver	13,50	11,30	12,53	13,87	20,45	21,93	28,43	32,91	30,01	23,01	14,99	18,01	30,82	32,61	21,85	20,67	26,33	[illegible]
Currency investment on 31st March .	10,00	10,00	10,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	14,00	14,00	14,00	14,00	20,00	48,49	61,48	96,58	[illegible]
Profits of Paper Currency Department . .	27	27	25	27	33	25	26	27	18	22	23	20	27	24	71	1,53	2,40	[illegible]

STATEMENT XII.

Value of Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1919-20 and previous years.

	CALCUTTA.	CAWNPORE.	LAHORE.	BOMBAY.	KARACHI.	MADRAS.	CALICUT.	RANGOON.	TOTAL.
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.
Average of 1862-63 to 1866-67	2,69,33,972	20,98,127(a)	20,77,591(a)	3,04,52,274	9,61,243(b)	60,14,446	3,45,821(a)	......	6,64,98,113
" 1867-68 to 1871-72	3,77,08,263	35,03,005	30,29,804	4,73,69,682	21,04,702	81,01,317	8,40,554	......	10,26,57,327
" 1872-73 to 1876-77	4,85,28,273	66,13,652	55,48,411	3,86,91,351	19,17,039	1,18,90,593	21,58,582	......	11,58,47,901
" 1877-78 to 1881-82	6,36,26,928	58,39,749	68,53,483	3,75,04,227	28,35,309	1,43,99,405	17,54,136	......	13,28,13,237
" 1882-83 to 1886-87	6,32,94,733	73,46,597	78,90,464	4,44,29,612	37,85,266	1,41,73,405	12,42,570	23,45,849(c)	14,40,39,326
" 1887-88 to 1891-92	7,55,28,706	93,32,570	1,03,35,142	6,61,13,610	49,21,086	2,17,27,645	15,86,244	45,96,834	19,41,41,837
" 1892-93 to 1896-97	11,66,66,705	1,24,39,476	1,63,88,145	9,14,38,035	74,74,756	3,11,76,919	15,70,975	63,73,527	28,35,28,538
" 1897-98 to 1901-02	11,66,12,090	1,35,80,579	2,02,93,085	7,52,18,545	72,85,468	3,04,66,242	15,24,750	85,13,134	27,34,93,893
" 1902-03 to 1906-07	16,37,64,515	2,04,82,663	2,83,93,678	10,84,39,796	1,03,28,794	4,22,65,899	18,28,615	1,65,07,822	39,20,11,782
" 1907-08 to 1911-12	20,82,66,121	2,56,99,584	3,35,22,552	13,11,96,698	1,49,82,723	5,93,91,275	19,61,808(b)	3,25,74,992	50,64,18,668
" 1912-13	28,42,62,019	2,40,57,345	2,91,66,391	17,06,56,935	1,18,43,344	8,34,41,987	......	5,27,79,991	65,62,08,012
" 1913-14	28,37,07,370	2,63,73,121	3,62,26,090	15,76,38,493	1,51,41,950	8,45,37,578	......	5,18,82,638	65,55,07,240
" 1914-15	27,02,58,360	3,09,54,094	3,64,41,395	15,94,45,574	1,89,71,025	7,59,56,874	......	4,83,74,447	64,04,01,769
" 1915-16	25,47,40,130	2,95,33,852	4,27,02,157	15,41,94,926	2,66,83,420	8,05,58,249	......	5,25,37,640	64,09,50,374
" 1916-17	28,45,50,700	2,25,92,672	5,59,83,332	21,83,21,052	2,63,22,231	9,39,78,294	......	5,96,68,300	76,14,16,581
" 1917-18	33,89,23,146	3,18,20,596	6,88,12,770	36,85,63,255	3,63,79,001	11,13,80,713	......	6,18,55,687	1,01,77,35,168
" 1918-19	38,08,76,505	6,41,92,789	10,96,87,086	46,23,87,165	5,24,53,622	16,80,04,082	......	9,44,34,960	1,33,20,36,209
" 1919-20	52,52,53,036	8,96,16,878	13,89,16,486	51,14,59,139	5,79,64,223	22,20,55,330	......	17,15,11,883	1,71,67,76,975
Increase in 1919-20 as compared with 1918-19	+14,43,76,531	+2,54,24,0[illegible]9	+2,92,29,400	+4,90,71,974	+55,10,601	+5,40,51,248	......	+7,70,76,923	+38,47,40,766
Percentage of increase in 1919-20 on average circulation of 1918-19.	37·906	39·606	26·648	10·613	10·506	32·173	......	81·619	28·884

(a) Average for 3 years.
(b) " " 2 "
(c) " " 4 "

STATEMENT XIII.

Value of Currency Notes in circulation in India in the years 1914-15 to 1919-20.

(In thousands of rupees.)

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
1914-15.								
April 1914	28,77,13	3,17,34	3,97,56	13,48,30	1,88,50	8,36,22	5,85,74	[illegible]
May	30,41,84	3,19,60	3,42,69	14,88,44	1,62,99	7,98,60	5,22,70	[illegible]
June	31,80,93	3,41,43	3,61,92	16,59,49	1,48,05	8,15,80	5,18,47	[illegible]
July	33,33,91	3,58,82	4,72,58	19,11,11	1,57,08	8,16,53	4,94,50	[illegible]
August	29,56,66	3,33,86	3,27,24	15,65,67	1,79,50	7,67,20	4,48,58	[illegible]
September	24,85,61	3,37,41	3,26,64	16,10,53	1,79,89	6,93,89	4,18,28	[illegible]
October	24,84,35	3,29,64	3,13,50	16,93,61	1,89,25	6,54,43	4,13,45	[illegible]
November	24,40,29	2,79,61	3,30,34	18,11,99	2,03,53	6,27,53	4,25,57	[illegible]
December	24,50,75	2,65,75	3,29,17	16,53,63	2,16,04	7,17,68	4,50,26	[illegible]
January 1915	24,93,69	2,66,82	3,55,58	14,89,80	2,03,38	7,48,93	4,67,74	[illegible]
February	22,82,71	2,80,25	3,90,21	14,53,98	2,09,27	7,87,86	5,50,39	[illegible]
March	24,03,12	2,83,95	4,25,55	14,46,91	2,44,04	8,50,16	5,09,27	[illegible]
1915-16.								
April 1915	23,68,57	2,64,80	4,63,34	13,66,20	2,61,33	7,88,91	5,11,27	[illegible]
May	25,26,46	2,77,91	4,33,11	13,94,12	3,36,39	7,19,79	5,11,30	[illegible]
June	28,02,92	3,12,60	4,00,23	15,56,57	3,57,54	7,08,67	5,09,35	[illegible]
July	29,01,94	3,41,49	4,03,09	16,39,61	2,94,99	7,10,97	5,14,01	[illegible]
August	26,45,50	3,43,57	3,99,48	16,30,28	2,67,31	8,43,22	5,11,62	[illegible]
September	24,22,92	3,51,19	3,79,20	16,45,74	2,65,05	8,27,23	4,89,21	[illegible]
October	24,70,37	3,32,22	3,83,00	16,31,51	2,39,76	8,22,68	4,79,07	[illegible]
November	24,60,50	2,97,01	4,18,63	15,16,80	2,32,39	8,17,64	4,63,15	[illegible]
December	24,25,56	2,56,09	4,62,57	15,33,60	2,35,45	8,35,57	4,85,66	[illegible]
January 1916	23,98,37	2,48,67	4,33,79	14,93,47	2,29,76	8,73,08	5,64,51	[illegible]
February	25,07,21	2,48,14	4,18,63	14,83,12	2,27,34	8,46,25	6,70,11	[illegible]
March	26,38,50	2,70,36	5,29,19	16,12,38	2,54,70	8,72,97	5,95,25	[illegible]
1916-17.								
April 1916	24,74,94	2,09,01	5,74,28	15,72,93	2,79,83	8,57,95	5,77,96	[illegible]
May	26,32,89	1,71,07	5,21,06	16,60,59	2,62,95	8,44,38	5,38,16	[illegible]
June	28,86,22	1,97,99	5,15,04	19,09,77	2,58,23	8,39,42	5,82,8[illegible]	[illegible]
July	30,75,34	2,65,83	5,32,95	20,72,58	2,20,47	8,61,26	5,19,51	[illegible]
August	28,09,99	3,48,74	5,16,40	21,15,11	2,33,04	8,72,60	5,05,21	[illegible]
September	24,80,67	2,93,84	5,70,36	21,52,51	2,22,45	8,82,61	5,52,29	[illegible]
October	26,32,92	3,01,80	5,79,36	21,26,06	2,14,24	9,37,98	5,39,19	[illegible]
November	29,07,79	2,43,86	5,50,88	21,24,36	2,45,73	10,22,44	5,55,51	[illegible]
December	29,37,14	1,98,88	5,90,65	25,43,25	2,91,74	10,44,76	6,10,25	[illegible]
January 1917	30,52,49	1,42,79	5,58,51	26,25,15	2,94,36	10,42,48	7,20,52	[illegible]
February	30,89,30	1,65,39	5,55,05	26,76,66	3,24,81	10,56,10	8,17,82	[illegible]
March	31,75,40	1,71,93	6,53,46	26,19,56	3,10,80	10,15,41	6,90,96	[illegible]

STATEMENT XIII—*contd.*

Value of Currency Notes in circulation in India in the years 1914-15 to 1919-20.

(In thousands of rupees.)

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
1917-18.								
April 1917	31,03,72	1,17,80	6,69,28	24,80,97	3,04,62	9,67,20	6,28,76	82,72,35
May	33,00,88	62,09	6,71,95	29,04,63	3,04,12	10,00,80	5,86,26	88,30,73
June	34,50,89	3,99,18	6,05,44	29,86,27	2,90,19	10,17,67	5,79,01	93,28,65
July	36,15,55	4,83,25	5,92,33	33,01,31	2,91,68	10,60,79	5,86,30	99,31,21
August	36,15,55	5,07,96	6,22,13	37,89,63	3,36,76	10,93,65	6,00,35	1,05,15,27
September	35,64,79	5,00,06	6,47,72	41,67,88	3,54,10	11,29,55	5,90,34	1,08,42,93
October	35,57,90	3,19,75	6,58,40	48,52,58	3,76,97	11,56,18	5,55,09	1,14,76,87
November	35,47,22	3,10,49	6,93,15	45,68,05	3,87,21	12,05,23	5,81,25	1,12,92,59
December	34,85,84	2,85,73	7,43,38	40,47,11	3,94,08	12,44,92	6,29,51	1,08,30,57
January 1918	33,48,21	2,50,94	7,58,44	38,45,58	4,33,48	11,93,43	6,51,55	1,04,81,63
February	32,13,64	2,72,36	7,53,62	37,76,90	4,42,82	11,60,09	7,26,62	1,03,46,05
March	30,28,88	3,08,87	8,41,69	35,06,68	4,49,44	11,36,17	7,07,65	99,79,38
1918-19.								
April 1918	31,69,49	2,95,12	9,39,38	38,10,93	3,86,54	12,97,85	6,96,74	1,05,96,05
May	34,00,72	3,70,29	10,18,67	39,54,70	3,53,08	13,89,40	6,66,06	1,11,52,92
June	35,44,15	3,39,97	9,63,71	41,40,24	3,82,70	14,66,85	6,41,07	1,14,78,69
July	37,15,19	3,73,75	8,86,15	45,72,94	4,46,93	14,88,53	6,57,34	1,21,40,83
August	40,05,67	3,80,06	9,50,43	50,10,34	4,61,93	16,21,35	7,11,33	1,31,41,11
September	41,37,13	3,91,21	11,03,01	48,99,90	4,90,72	16,66,34	7,60,07	1,34,38,38
October	42,54,98	4,84,21	11,65,73	47,74,58	5,11,71	16,09,37	8,42,38	1,36,42,96
November	39,55,63	8,54,85	11,94,34	49,73,85	6,69,04	15,99,25	8,28,82	1,40,75,78
December	37,07,51	11,24,30	11,13,71	49,46,37	7,27,38	19,37,32	11,52,31	1,47,08,90
January 1919	37,09,66	10,72,22	11,87,11	48,82,17	7,74,65	19,31,09	14,16,99	1,49,73,89
February	40,40,94	10,03,61	12,57,01	47,01,07	5,55,34	20,31,53	15,58,85	1,51,48,35
March	40,74,12	10,13,54	13,83,18	48,19,37	5,34,41	21,21,62	14,00,24	1,53,46,48
1919-20.								
April 1919	40,89,97	10,16,98	15,26,98	48,39,49	4,57,13	20,77,27	13,64,25	1,53,72,07
May	40,59,73	7,82,66	16,51,49	50,10,06	4,90,43	21,83,80	13,39,46	1,55,17,63
June	43,49,46	7,20,27	16,87,02	55,60,48	4,35,17	22,04,74	13,19,17	1,62,76,31
July	47,25,09	6,89,94	16,05,07	57,51,61	3,61,06	22,61,09	13,17,65	1,67,11,51
August	49,51,64	8,10,63	16,25,63	54,42,83	4,06,82	23,22,55	13,32,18	1,68,92,28
September	61,78,17	7,61,91	12,79,48	49,28,79	5,41,88	22,12,66	12,83,46	1,71,86,35
October	66,04,58	8,15,77	12,41,20	47,48,80	5,15,55	20,75,99	15,27,16	1,75,29,05
November	58,95,57	10,10,18	11,67,26	52,17,58	5,97,64	23,68,05	17,10,63	1,79,66,94
December	56,09,92	9,54,48	12,19,17	53,50,91	8,02,14	23,60,81	19,94,17	1,82,91,10
January 1920	56,00,48	8,64,45	12,62,84	48,70,12	8,18,30	24,57,96	26,40,64	1,85,14,79
February	56,87,80	11,37,96	12,38,57	47,58,26	7,87,92	22,28,31	24,63,94	1,83,02,76
March	52,77,95	11,88,80	11,65,27	48,96,16	7,41,66	18,93,92	22,88,70	1,74,52,48

STATEMENT XIV.

Statement of Net note Circulation during 1919-20 and the preceding two years by circles.

(i.e., *gross circulation less the balances held in Reserve Treasuries in notes.*)

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Last Day of	Calcutta.			Cawnpore.			Lahore.			Bombay.			Karachi.			Madras.			Rangoon.			Total.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
April	30,66	29,69	40,28	1,18	2,95	10,17	6,69	9,39	15,27	24,77	36,53	48,34	3,05	3,87	4,57	9,44	12,44	20,54	6,29	6,97	13,64	82,08	1,01,84	1,52,81
May	30,81	33,38	40,56	62	3,70	7,83	6,72	10,19	16,52	27,67	39,49	50,03	3,04	3,53	4,90	9,70	13,52	21,59	5,86	6,66	13,39	84,42	1,10,47	1,54,82
June	30,99	33,91	43,30	3,99	3,40	7,20	6,05	9,64	16,87	28,73	41,20	55,44	2,90	3,83	4,35	9,76	14,57	21,85	5,79	6,41	13,19	88,21	1,12,96	1,62,20
July	30,56	36,93	46,92	4,83	3,74	6,90	5,92	8,86	16,05	31,02	44,69	57,36	2,92	4,47	3,61	9,77	14,66	22,43	5,86	6,58	13,18	90,88	1,19,93	1,66,45
August	31,34	38,96	49,06	5,08	3,80	8,11	6,22	9,50	16,26	37,65	50,03	54,34	3,37	4,62	4,07	10,24	15,90	23,19	6,00	7,11	13,32	99,90	1,29,92	1,68,35
September	32,95	39,90	61,58	5,00	3,91	7,62	6,48	11,03	12,80	40,97	48,79	49,11	3,54	4,91	5,42	10,93	16,23	22,01	5,90	7,60	12,83	1,05,77	1,32,37	1,71,37
October	33,68	42,25	65,46	3,20	4,84	8,16	6,58	11,66	12,41	47,75	47,65	47,35	3,77	5,12	5,16	11,22	15,99	20,64	5,55	8,42	15,27	1,11,75	1,35,93	1,74,45
November	34,28	39,29	58,55	3,11	8,55	10,10	6,93	11,94	11,67	43,99	49,73	52,04	3,87	6,69	5,98	11,73	15,94	23,47	5,81	8,29	17,11	1,09,72	1,40,43	1,78,92
December	33,43	36,90	56,07	2,86	11,24	9,54	7,43	11,14	12,19	38,89	49,40	53,43	3,94	7,28	8,02	12,26	19,23	23,50	6,30	11,52	19,94	1,05,11	1,46,71	1,82,69
January	31,77	36,71	53,94	2,51	10,72	8,65	7,58	11,87	12,63	37,24	47,79	48,62	4,33	7,75	8,18	11,17	19,15	23,24	6,52	14,17	26,41	1,01,12	1,48,16	1,81,67
February	30,90	39,68	55,24	2,72	10,04	11,38	7,54	12,57	12,39	36,11	46,81	47,58	4,43	5,55	7,88	10,70	19,70	21,14	7,26	15,59	24,64	99,66	1,49,94	1,80,25
March	28,89	39,66	51,80	3,09	10,13	11,89	8,42	13,83	11,65	34,60	46,89	48,96	4,49	5,34	7,41	11,21	20,21	18,72	7,08	14,00	22,89	97,78	1,50,06	1,73,32
AVERAGE	31,69	37,27	51,90	3,18	6,42	8,96	6,88	10,97	13,89	35,78	45,75	51,05	3,64	5,25	5,80	10,68	16,46	21,86	6,18	9,44	17,15	98,03	31,56	1,70,61

STATEMENT XV.

Statement of Active Note Circulation during 1919-20 and the preceding two years.

[In lakhs of rupees]

LAST DAY OF MONTH.	Gross circulation on last day of month.			Amounts held in Reserve Treasuries.			Amounts held in other Treasuries.			Total held in Treasuries.			Balance, being notes in circulation with the public.			Notes held by Presidency Banks at Head Offices.			Active circulation among the people.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
April	82,72	1,05,96	1,53,72	65	4,12	91	3,84	3,27	4,97	4,49	7,39	5,88	78,23	98,57	1,47,84	12,02	12,23	10,86	66,21	86,34	1,36,98
May	88,31	1,11,53	1,55,18	3,89	1,06	35	3,56	3,76	5,01	7,45	4,82	5,36	80,86	1,06,71	1,49,82	16,33	16,00	11,37	64,58	90,71	1,38,45
June	93,29	1,14,79	1,62,76	5,07	1,83	56	7,14	5,19	4,87	12,21	7,02	5,43	81,08	1,07,77	1,57,33	18,81	15,35	19,00	62,27	92,42	1,38,33
July	99,31	1,21,41	1,67,12	8,43	1,48	66	6,63	4,30	3,99	15,06	5,78	4,65	84,25	1,15,63	1,62,47	20,11	19,55	19,62	64,14	96,08	1,42,85
August	1,05,15	1,31,41	1,68,92	5,26	1,49	58	8,16	4,39	3,55	13,42	5,88	4,13	91,73	1,25,53	1,64,79	24,74	22,44	14,18	66,99	1,03,09	1,50,61
September	1,08,43	1,34,38	1,71,86	2,66	2,01	49	4,90	4,55	3,57	7,56	6,56	4,06	1,00,87	1,27,82	1,67,80	30,88	17,14	13,47	69,99	1,10,68	1,54,33
October	1,14,77	1,36,43	1,75,29	3,02	50	84	2,34	4,02	3,32	5,36	4,52	4,16	1,09,41	1,31,91	1,71,13	36,00	11,93	17,97	73,41	1,19,98	1,53,16
November	1,12,93	1,40,76	1,79,67	3,21	33	74	2,38	4,03	3,60	5,59	4,36	4,34	1,07,34	1,36,40	1,75,33	33,15	9,03	19,71	74,19	1,27,37	1,55,62
December	1,08,31	1,47,09	1,82,91	3,20	38	21	2,46	3,61	3,82	5,66	3,99	4,03	1,02,65	1,43,10	1,78,88	23,88	7,71	13,01	78,77	1,35,39	1,65,87
January	1,04,82	1,49,74	1,85,15	3,69	1,58	3,48	3,80	5,06	5,30	7,49	6,64	8,78	97,33	1,43,10	1,76,37	19,06	7,71	12,96	78,27	1,35,39	1,63,41
February	1,03,46	1,51,48	1,83,03	3,80	1,54	2,78	4,03	5,46	4,80	7,83	7,00	7,58	95,63	1,44,48	1,75,45	16,28	9,50	15,70	79,35	1,34,98	1,59,75
March	99,79	1,53,46	1,74,52	2,02	3,40	1,20	3,49	4,08	4,31	5,51	7,48	5,51	94,28	1,45,98	1,69,01	9,98	12,40	15,23	84,30	1,33,58	1,53,78
Average	1,01,77	1,33,20	1,71,68	3,74	1,64	1,07	4,39	4,31	4,26	8,13	5,95	5,33	93,64	1,27,25	1,66,85	21,77	13,41	15,25	71,87	1,13,84	1,51,10

STATEMENT XVI.

Gross circulation of each denomination of note on the 31st March 1920.

Circle.	Number of Notes for Rupees										Total.	
	1	2/8	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta . . .	32,840,279	—130,652	1,316,916	24,494,657	3,328	141,032	1,213,815	19,361	57,260	4,839	59,960,305	Rs. [illegible]
Cawnpore . . .	15,410,718	567,341	1,202,487	1,328,369	1,369	69,399	617,729	2,738	4,396	1,172	19,205,715	[illegible]
Lahore	10,423,223	766,050	3,834,926	3,821,288	3,148	43,225	210,448	9,467	8,259	1,054	19,121,088	[illegible]
Bombay . . .	21,663,159	699,180	9,526,286	11,816,349	5,201	558,347	1,013,394	14,068	75,855	8,816	45,380,655	[illegible]
Karachi . . .	7,127,491	—57,832	152,533	2,369,683	840	40,612	235,563	1,547	7,986	836	9,879,259	[illegible]
Madras	23,482,302	2,071,640	3,924,249	1,167,172	1,652	—44,582	1,035,778	4,742	6,135	1,955	31,651,043	[illegible]
Rangoon . . .	23,929,153	387,501	2,947,412	9,726,177	718	171,786	712,938	707	2,142	958	37,879,492	[illegible]
TOTAL .	1,34,876,325	4,303,228	22,904,809	54,723,695	16,256	979,819	50,39,165	52,630	162,003	19,630	22,30,77,560	[illegible]
Percentage of increase .	+28·4	+41·7	24·6	+16·6	—8·0	...	+15·0	+6·6	+7·2	+5·0	...	—
Total for 31st March 1919	1,05,06,560	7,378,712	18,38 1,83	46,922,029	17,689	979,508	4,380,532	49,387	151,080	18,685	183,345,110	[illegible]
Percentage of increase	+3,107·2	+930·4	+68·7	+71·7	—9·7	+41·8	+34·7	—1·0	+9·5	+31·7	...	—
Total for 31st March 1918	3,275,931	716,129	10,897,857	27,331,814	19,581	690,652	3,253,072	49,879	137,993	14,190	46,387,098	[illegible]

NOTE.—The anomaly of a *minus* sign is due to the procedure under which foreign circle notes held in currency chests are treated as [illegible] notes for the purpose of the currency accounts.

STATEMENT XVII.

Details of comparative circulation of notes on the 31st March in 1919-20 and the two preceding years.

Circle and Period.	Circulation in lakhs of rupees of notes for									Percentage to gross circulation excluding Rs. 10,000 note of the circulation of notes for									Total.
	Re. 1.	Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Re. 1.	Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	
Calcutta.																			
1917-18	16	20	54	10,02	1	34	7,97	96	4,72	·6	·8	2·2	40·2	...	1·4	32·0	3·8	19·0	100
1918-19	1,89	19	67	18,45	1	1,45	6,43	86	5,24	5·4	·5	1·9	52·4	...	4·1	18·3	2·5	14·9	100
1919-20	3,29	—8	66	24,49	1	70	12,13	97	5,72	6·9	—·1	1·4	51·1	...	1·5	25·3	2·0	11·9	100
Cawnpore.																			
1917-18	—4	—10	12	48	...	9	1,14	17	42	—1·7	—4·4	5·3	21·0	...	3·9	50·0	7·5	18·4	100
1918-19	1,02	24	28	1,58	...	96	4,69	16	39	10·9	2·6	3·0	17·0	...	10·3	50·3	1·7	4·2	100
1919-20	1,54	14	60	1,33	...	35	6,18	14	44	14·4	1·3	5·6	12·4	...	3·3	57·6	1·3	4·1	100
Lahore.																			
1917-18	...	—1	75	2,16	1	40	3,75	38	52	...	—·1	9·4	27·2	·1	5·0	47·1	4·8	6·5	100
1918-19	90	39	1,13	3,17	1	97	5,40	42	71	6·9	3·0	8·6	24·2	·1	7·4	41·2	3·2	5·4	100
1919-20	1·04	19	1,92	3,82	1	22	2,10	47	83	9·6	1·8	18·1	36·0	·1	2·1	19·9	4·4	7·8	100
Bombay.																			
1917-18	11	5	3,06	8,33	1	2,91	8,04	71	7,04	·4	·1	10·1	27·5	...	9·6	26·6	2·4	23·3	100
1918-19	2,95	30	4,65	12,86	1	1,67	10,46	70	7,51	7·2	·7	11·3	31·3	...	4·1	25·4	1·7	18·3	100
1919-20	2,17	17	4,76	11,82	1	2,79	10,13	70	7,59	5·4	·4	11·9	29·4	...	7·0	25·3	1·7	18·9	100
Karachi.																			
1917-18	...	...	11	1,12	...	31	94	5	56	...	...	3·6	36·3	...	10·0	30·4	1·6	18·1	100
1918-19	65	...	13	1,61	...	33	1,11	4	64	14·4	...	2·9	35·7	...	7·3	24·6	·9	14·2	100
1919-20	71	—1	8	2,37	...	20	2,35	8	80	10·8	—·1	1·2	36·0	...	3·0	35·7	1·2	12·2	100
Madras.																			
1917-18	9	4	74	1,38	1	—64	8,18	22	35	·8	·4	7·1	13·3	·1	—6·2	79·0	2·1	3·4	100
1918-19	1,67	63	1,90	2,15	...	—54	12,03	25	43	9·0	3·4	10·3	11·6	...	—3·0	65·0	1·4	2·3	100
1919-20	2,35	52	1,96	1,17	...	—22	10,36	24	61	13·8	3·1	11·5	6·9	...	—1·3	61·0	1·4	3·6	100
Rangoon.																			
1917-18	1		13	3,84	...	5	2,51	1	19	·2	...	1·9	57·0	...	·8	37·3	...	2·8	100
1918-19	1,43	9	44	7,08	...	6	3,69	5	19	11·0	·7	3·4	54·3	...	·5	28·3	·4	1·4	100
1919-20	2,39	10	1,47	9,73	...	86	7,13	3	21	10·9	·5	6·7	44·4	...	3·9	32·5	·1	1·0	100
All Circles.																			
1911-12			1,30	15,09	13	1,90	10,52	2,80	9,30			2·8	32·1	·3	4·0	35·1	5·9	19·8	100
1912-13			1,48	17,94	10	1,72	17,76	2,72	9,04			2·9	35·3	·2	3·4	35·0	5·4	17·8	100
1913-14			1,61	17,73	8	1,78	17,81	2,64	9,17			3·2	34·9	·2	3·5	35·0	5·2	18·0	100
1914-15			1,56	14,99	6	1,75	16,05	2,36	9,20			3·4	32·6	·1	3·8	35·0	5·1	20·0	100
1915-16			2,25	18,80	5	2,24	20,39	2,33	8,99			4·0	34·2	·1	4·2	37·0	4·2	16·3	100
1916-17			3,31	22,60	5	2,52	25,32	2,45	11,24			4·9	33·5	·1	3·7	37·5	3·6	16·7	100
1917-18	33	18	5,45	27,33	4	3,46	32,53	2,50	13,80	·4	·2	6·4	31·9	...	4·1	38·0	2·9	16·1	100
1918-19	10,31	1,91	9,20	46,90	3	4,90	43,81	2,48	15,11	7·8	1·4	6·8	34·8	...	3·6	32·5	1·9	11·2	100
1919-20	13,49	108	11,45	54,73	3	4,90	50,38	2,63	16,20	8·7	·7	7·4	35·3	...	3·2	32·5	1·7	10·5	100

NOTE.—For explanation of the minus entry, *vide* footnote to the preceding statement (Statement XVI).

STATEMENT XVIII.

Encashment of Foreign Circle Notes.

Circle.	Cashed by							Total.			
	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	...	1,03,20,950	96,31,375	5,19,54,960	45,47,760	1,57,95,720	10,03,325	9,32,54,090	4,44,74,559	4,60,79,983	[illegible]
Cawnpore	3,64,40,875	...	70,48,380	2,81,55,290	31,94,275	42,80,525	3,07,635	7,94,26,980	7,54,16,932	3,03,99,535	[illegible]
Lahore	4,12,54,045	85,24,470	...	4,63,55,335	1,09,30,660	31,18,325	1,98,205	11,03,81,040	7,58,87,407½	5,56,84,181	[illegible]
Bombay	4,56,37,960	66,53,950	1,33,60,690	...	1,09,44,105	3,13,69,600	6,69,030	10,86,35,335	10,58,91,578½	7,29,76,611	[illegible]
Karachi	78,05,190	13,87,735	46,73,350	1,52,88,680	...	23,56,900	74,255	3,15,86,110	2,75,95,227	1,53,09,860	[illegible]
Madras	2,21,52,050	32,01,320	44,32,875	5,15,58,115	16,50,965	...	6,87,545	8,36,82,870	5,33,02,298½	4,80,80,665	[illegible]
Rangoon	1 ,1,70,70	13,52,000	23,23,185	1,62,66,210	7,94,675	1,00,21,490	...	4,23,28,340	1,82,70,824	96,60,099	[illegible]
Total of 1919-20	16,48,60,900	3,14,40,425	4,14,69,855	20,95,78,590	3,20,62,440	6,69,42,560	29,39,995	54,92,94,765	...	...	...
" 1918-19	15,68,65,053¾	2,46,84,573	5,12,09,095½	9,65,44,254	2,15,88,247½	4,76,84,810½	22,62,792½	...	40,08,38,826½	...	...
" 1917-18	8,88,79,539½	1,45,83,380½	3,30,48,819½	8,24,65,478½	2,40,53,265	3,28,41,460	23,18,991	...	...	27,81,90,934	...
" 1916-17	7,83,36,040	1,67,85,175	2,49,17,950	8,64,66,010	2,05,81,505	2,30,29,785	17,40,880	...	...	...	[illegible]

STATEMENT XIX.

Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on the 31st December 1919.

	Denominations of Notes.											Total.			Total.	Percentage of Notes in Total Balance.		Percentage Excluding Reserve Treasury Balances.	
	R1.	R2-8.	R5.	R10.	R20.	R50.	R100.	R500.	R1,000.	R10,000.	Foreign Circle Notes.	Notes.	Sovereigns.	Rupees.		December 1918.	December 1919.	December 1918.	December 1919.
Treasuries and Branch Banks.																			
Calcutta Circle . .	14,86,678	1,16,145	7,45,080	25,23,590	2,380	1,59,650	16,00,500	1,77,000	6,66,000	3,00,000	49,000	78,26,023	5,955	24,73,716	1,03,05,694	59	76	53	73
Cawnpore " . .	11,[illegible]0,563	2,21,327½	11,08,760	19,86,690	160	5,31,450	47,12,400	3,59,500	6,47,000	36,50,000	...	1,43,97,850½	92,992	36,24,009	1,81,14,851½	71	79	...	...
Lahore " . .	14,17,792	2,88,287½	7,62,265	23,84,910	1,100	3,47,400	24,89,900	4,92,500	13,48,000	52,00,000	56,500	1,47,88,654½	4,00,807½	15,41,599	1,67,31,061	77	88	...	...
Bombay " . .	17,71,010	3,22,737½	18,01,050	39,02,580	560	10,33,350	66,63,400	3,32,500	13,92,000	7,90,000	7,000	1,80,16,187½	62,310½	82,50,203	2,63,28,701	85	68	82	65
Karachi " . .	3,30,427	40,692½	1,18,200	11,43,290	20	2,16,850	6,94,800	42,000	10,07,000	51,10,000	78,500	87,76,779½	12,158	10,45,532½	98,34,470	92	89	...	...
Madras " . .	26,02,252	8,66,635	8,57,660	13,01,420	400	9,31,650	72,63,400	2,77,500	4,80,000	10,00,000	...	1,55,80,917	405	43,09,250	1,98,90,572	77	78	66	74
Rangoon " . .	8,07,342	1,59,710	2,90,270	10,67,280	40	29,900	8,05,600	23,500	1,47,000	23,10,000	16,000	56,56,642	5,558	13,80,265	70,42,465	88	80	...	...
TOTAL .	95,96,064	20,15,535	56,83,285	1,43,09,760	4,660	32,50,250	2,42,30,000	17,04,500	56,87,000	1,83,60,000	2,02,000	8,50,43,054	5,80,186	2,26,24,574½	10,82,47,814½	75	79	...	...
Head Offices of Presidency Banks.																			
Bank of Bengal .	1,44,456	17,730	1,04,400	10,02,830	...	1,00,300	10,66,500	6,08,500	61,29,000	1,74,70,000	72,70,500	3,39,14,306	3,85,148	2,98,773	3,45,98,227	95	98	...	...
" Bombay .	93,646	6,760	1,22,815	7,08,120	40	1,58,730	6,83,400	7,28,000	57,22,000	6,96,10,000	5,29,500	7,83,63,031	59,737	98,990	7,85,21,758	99	99	...	...
" Madras .	5 81.264	72,465	1,40,035	2,52,250	...	1,13,800	19,98,500	1,42,500	5,56,000	1,39,70,000	...	1,78,26,814	2,670	4,35,000	1,82,64,484	96	97	...	...
TOTAL .	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,67,340	19,63,200	40	3,72,830	37,48,400	14,79,000	1,24,07,000	10,10,50,000	78,00,000	13,01,04,151	4,47,555	8,32,763	13,13,84,469	97	98	...	...

STATEMENT XX.

Absorption of Small Coins.

[In thousands of rupees]

	India.	Madras.	Bombay	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab and N.-W. Frontier.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.
¼ RUPEES—(Silver).										
Opening Balance	2,01	2,21	4,14	1,95	4,87	3,92	1,37	2,11	1,70	2,01
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	19,72	8,00	3,04	8,11	5,50	6,25	6,60	—1,10	10	4,01
Closing Balance	4,93	6,96	4,10	1,02	6,98	4,73	2,29	1,99	98	[illegible]
Net Local Absorption in 1919-20	16,80	3,25	3,08	9,04	3,39	5,44	5,68	—98	82	[illegible]
Ditto ditto in 1918-19	49,76	10,36	16,82	8,75	6,41	9,59	7,41	—73	1,91	[illegible]
Ditto ditto in 1917-18	8,71	1,98	14,84	4,31	—60	4,38	4,55	—2,40	46	1,38
½ RUPEES—(Silver).										
Opening Balance	57	1,95	1,36	20	2,38	84	12	1,88	73	50
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	—8,27	...	21	— 5	6,00	...	...	—70	...	...
Closing Balance	2,81	3,80	1,82	22	3,54	1,22	12	1,00	72	47
Net Local Absorption in 1919-20	—10,51	—1,85	—25	— 7	4,84	—38	...	—37	1	3
Ditto ditto in 1918-19*	27,04	9,87	14,81	8,60	3,49	8,97	8,01	1,98	6,94	4,40
Ditto ditto in 1917-18*	4,94	8,09	13,97	55	—2,12	4,11	4,94	—1,36	—14	55
ANNA NICKEL—										
Opening Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	3,41	3,10	4,10	46	2,26	3,00	2,00	87	2,00	70
Closing Balance	37	1,47	1,34	8	39	1,32	45	56	1,09	10
Net Local Absorption 1919-20	3,04	1,63	2,76	38	1,87	1,68	1,55	31	91	60
4 ANNA NICKEL—										
Opening Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	21,37	2,60	16,27	3,75	3,80	3,00	5,50	1,32	3,20	4,35
Closing Balance	1,95	1,03	10,77	1,87	2,26	1,64	2,26	77	2,29	3,00
Net Local Absorption 1919-20	19,42	1,57	5,50	1,88	1,54	1,36	3,24	55	91	1,35
2 ANNA NICKEL—										
Opening Balance	1,86	1,48	4,97	1,22	1,12	3,38	86	77	3,24	1,24
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	15,16	13,00	2,72	10,28	—1,50	8,66	17,31	1,52	6,74	4,56
Closing Balance	95	5,02	5,08	1,45	2,18	4,69	4,47	1,33	3,85	1,69
Net Local Absorption 1919-20	17,07	9,46	2,61	10,05	—2,56	7,35	13,70	96	6,13	4,11
NICKEL ANNA PIECES—										
Opening Balance	2,60	1,93	3,68	62	4,29	2,45	11	1,02	3,74	1,77
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	3,68	15,25	50	9,22	7,90	8,39	6,29	1,95	9,00	2,94
Closing Balance	2,94	10,24	3,09	1,04	7,75	4,78	2,90	1,17	7,50	1,87
Net Local Absorption in 1919-20	3,34	6,94	1,09	8,80	4,44	6,06	3,50	1,80	5,24	2,84
Ditto ditto in 1918-19	5,89	6,07	12,07	3,74	4,62	8,94	1,04	2,17	7,35	3,57
Ditto ditto in 1917-18	2,04	2,10	3,71	2,23	3,26	3,39	23	97	6,31	1,62
DOUBLE PICE—										
Opening Balance	1	9	2	...	2	6	...	2	2	...
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	—9	—13	—10	...	—3	—1	...	—1	—3	...
Closing Balance	1	16	5	...	2	1	...	1	3	...
Net Local Absorption in 1919-20	—9	—20	—13	...	—3	4	...	...	—4	...
Ditto ditto in 1918-19	—9	—13	—12	...	—3	—7	...	—1	—4	...
Ditto ditto in 1917-18	—15	—24	—19	...	—12	—1	—5	—2	—10	...
SINGLE PICE—										
Opening Balance	76	1,87	1,12	65	4,20	1,02	50	94	3,20	83
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces	1,55	5,26	— 8	5,73	55	2,39	4,06	1,90	90	1,72
Closing Balance	1,22	3,88	94	98	3,77	1,34	1,29	80	2,82	87
Net Local Absorption in 1919-20	1,09	3,25	10	5,40	98	2,07	3,27	2,04	1,28	1,70
Ditto ditto in 1918-19	2,17	3,98	1,14	3,33	28	2,73	2,91	1,88	3,79	1,71
Ditto ditto in 1917-18	16	59	—1,48	1,38	42	1,31	1,66	96	49	66
HALF PICE—										
Opening Balance	2	9	13	4	14	11	...	4	2	1
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	60	...	...	9	...	11	...	...	3	—
Closing Balance	1	9	12	3	14	8	...	2	3	1
Net Local Absorption in 1919-20	61	...	1	10	...	14	...	2	2	—
Ditto ditto in 1918-19	51	2	7	11	—1	16	...	2	2	2
Ditto ditto in 1917-18	28	...	22	8	1	14	...	—1	2	1
PIE PIECES—										
Opening Balance	3	35	21	1	8	4	1	3	2	3
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	7	66	5	1	14	4	1	5	...	—
Closing Balance	3	29	11	1	9	4	1	2	1	2
Net Local Absorption in 1919-20	7	72	15	1	13	4	1	6	1	1
Ditto ditto in 1918-19	34	73	30	...	6	4	...	1	1	1
Ditto ditto in 1917-18	27	58	43	1	7	5	...	3	1	—

* Includes nickel two anna coins.

STATEMENT XXI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Currency Department for the year 1919-20.

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest realised on Government Securities	1,17,95,931	20,04,671	33,85,814	1,37,98,088	10,[illegible]9,101	55,02,969	37,29,201	4,12,65,775
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.								
Miscellaneous	1,293	2,041	1,845	2,421	716	35,895	...	44,211
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	18,435	1,394	6,011	9,413	653	10,476	793	47,205
Value of old Currency Notes no longer in circulation	35,490	3,990	5,115	11,130	1,450	8,445	...	65,620
TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1919-20	1,18,51,149	20,12,096	33,[illegible]8,815	1,38,21,052	10,51,920	55,57,785	37,29,994	4,14,22,811
TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1918-19	89,14,531	8,28,400	24,77,490	1,06,45,467	9,87,101	36,43,280	17,87,554	2,92,83,823
DISBURSEMENTS.								
Salaries (including Exchange Compensation, House rent and Local allowance)	1,03,080	8,149	10,858	29,675	10,745	7,4[illegible]9	10,[illegible]37	1,80,723
Establishment (including Local allowances)	3,16,792	36,291	66,525	1,68,104	21,059	68,8[illegible]9	1,22,802	8,00,452
Compensation for dearness of provision and other special allowances	3,145	2,602	...	254	...	10,180	...	16,181
Temporary establishment	32,154	7,099	...	30,303	1,924	8,494	957	80,931
Charges for remittance	...	...	...	52,626	1,771	172	...	54,569
Stationery	4 910	71	2,483	1,812	6[illegible]4	2,304	...	12,264
Printing charges	15,100	...	920	3,031	845	966	...	20,862
Service postage and telegram charges	22,291	3,522	3,480	17,060	2,482	4,468	1,495	54,[illegible]05
House, lighting, police, water rates, etc.	14.700	549	59	6,658	7,268	782	150	30,166
Cost of Note forms, including freight	11,52.481	1,09,716	3,00.734	27,80,838	...	2,67,653	1,10,054	47,21,476
Pensions and gratuities	15,120	872	1,462	9.649	131	7,974	...	35,208
Cost of repairs, etc., to Currency buildings	10,556	...	2,365	1,556	...	6,174	...	20,651
Cost of chests, bags and locks	13,108	26	107	461	...	...	226	13,928
Contingencies	1,05,365	22,510	9,916	23,953	3.844	4,728	6,568	1,76,924
Travelling allowances	46,854	3,683	...	12,585	1,476	4,594	1,277	70,469
Deadstock, Cost of office furniture	913	431	...	2,917	...	9[illegible]4	849	5,594
Cost of coining gold bullion into sovereigns	...	...	...	1,70,758	...	...	...	1,70,7[illegible]8
Refund of value of old Currency Notes	1,110	10	40	50	...	60	...	1,270
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1919-20	18,57 679	1,95,531	3,98,979	33,12,290	52,236	3,95,901	2,54,615	64,67,231
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1918-19	19,83,353	2,67,041	3,87,931	15,09,789	1,12,756	4,82,253	5,04,741	52,47,864
PROFIT DURING 1919-20	99,93,470	18,16,565	29,99,836	1,05,08,762	9 99,684	51,61,884	34,75,379	3,49,55,580

STATEMENT XXII.

Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1920.

In England—	£
Estimated value on the 31st March 1920 of the Sterling Securities of the nominal value of £37,475,224 (as per details below) . .	36,343,616
Cash at the Bank of England	551
TOTAL	36,344,167

Details of investments :—

	Face value. £
British Treasury Bills	15,069,000
Guaranteed 2¾ per cent. Stock	438,720
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock (1923—53) .	1,092,023
Exchequer 5¾ per cent. Bonds, 1925	8,243,500
Ditto 1921	6,955,800
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	1,762,181
National 5 per cent. War Bonds	3,914,000
TOTAL .	37,475,224

STATEMENT XXIII.

Statistics of Work in Currency Offices.

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total, 1917-18.	Total, 1918-19.	Total, 1919-20.
Receipts of home notes over the counter (value in lakhs of rupees)	1,31,15	8,61	23,18	1,57,11	9,76	46,84	43,47	2,59,99	3,61,21	4,20,12
Issues do.	1,40,36	5,66	22,06	1,73,58	12,53	53,67	43,34	2,69,35	3,44,98	4,51,20
Receipts of coin over the counter (value in lakhs of rupees)—										
Gold	10	2	30	83	...	24	6	88	5	1,55
Silver	2,50	32	5	3,45	17	78	15	17,08	12,98	7,42
Issues of coin over the counter (value in lakhs of rupees)—										
Gold	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2,58	...	10
Silver	9,88	6,44	4,71	8,67	62	88	63	33,74	54,87	31,83
Encashment of home notes over the counter (average number for each working day)	306,104	103,257	194,496	225,099	14,265	163,128	155,836	229,431	848,259	1,162,185
Issues do. do. .	293,406	121,343	203,215	125,920	9,921	181,760	211,597	277,788	1,121,211	1,147,162
Cancellations do. do. .	345,438	42,158	132,331	257,846	18,667	141,993	102,597	177,055	404,607	1,041,030
Issues of home notes (in thousands of pieces)	137,185	34,583	53,547	72,921	8,011	52,165	57,602	86,027	398,235	416,014
Cancellations do. do. . .	99,141	12,015	34,869	67,556	5,339	40,752	27,445	48,135	111,252	287,117
Consumption of note forms do. . .	123,644	22,624	45,873	54,905	6,626	53,062	44,595	64,952	327,419	829

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 25th November, 1920.

No. 3058.—Raja Narendra Nath is appointed to be a Member of the Staff Selection Board, *vice* the Hon'ble Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, C.I.E., resigned.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 25th November, 1920.

No. 1928-F. E.—Mr. J. O'Brien has been granted combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 17 days, furlough on average salary for 4 months, and ordinary furlough for the remaining period, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, Nos. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, 1514-C.S.R., dated the 29th December 1919, and 79-C.S.R., dated the 23rd January 1920, with effect from the 6th April 1920.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 27th November, 1920.

No. 8160.—The following draft of amendments which it is proposed to make in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, in exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911, is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st February 1920.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft amendments.

I. In rule 20 of the said rules—

(*a*) the existing rule shall be renumbered 20 (*1*) and in that sub-rule as renumbered :—

(*i*) the word " and " at the end of clause (*b*) shall be omitted, and inserted at the end of clause (*c*) ; and

(*ii*) the following shall be inserted as clause (*d*), namely :—

" (*d*) by a medical certificate granted not more than fourteen days previously to the date of the application by an officer of the Royal Air Force Medical Service or by a medical officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council by a notification in the *Gazette of India*," and

(*b*) the following shall be added as sub-rule (2), namely :—

" (2) The certificates referred to in clause (*d*) of sub-rule (*1*) shall be granted only in such form as may be approved, and in accordance with such instructions regarding the nature of the medical examination or otherwise as may be issued, by the Governor-General in Council by order in writing."

2. In sub-rules (*1*) and (*2*) of rule 21 and in rules 22 and 23 of the said rules, clause (*a*) and the letter " (*b*) " shall be omitted.

3. In rule 25 of the said rules—

(*a*) in sub-rule (*1*) for the words " one year " the words " six months " shall be substituted, and at the end of the sub-rule the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

" Provided that no person to whom a licence has been granted under this Part shall fly, or assist in flying, any aircraft after suffering from an illness or an accident until he—

(a) has been medically re-examined and has obtained a certificate in a form approved by the Governor-General in Council by order in writing and granted by an officer of the Royal Air Force Medical Service or by a medical officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India*, showing that he is medically fit to fly, or, as the case may be, assist in flying, aircraft or

(b) has been exempted from such re-examination by an order in writing of such medical officer on receipt of a report as to the nature and effects of such illness or accident from the medical practitioner who attended him "; and

(b) for sub-rule (2) the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) Any licence issued under this Part may be renewed for a further period of six months by the officer authorised under rule 19 to grant such licence, provided that—

(a) no licence shall be so renewed unless the person to be licensed produces a medical certificate in a form approved by the Governor-General in Council by order in writing, and granted not more than fourteen days previously by an officer of the Royal Air Force Medical Service or a medica officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* ;

(b) the officer authorised under rule 19 to grant such licences may before renewing the licence require the person applying for renewal to undergo practical or theoretical tests."

4. For rule 26 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"26. A fee of Rs. 64 shall be payable by every person submitting himself for medical examination for the purpose of obtaining a medical certificate as required by clause (*d*) of sub-rule (*1*) of rule 20 and a fee of Rs. 32 shall be payable by every person submitting himself for the purpose of obtaining a medical certificate as required by sub-rule (*1*) or sub-rule (2) of rule 25. This fee shall be payable to the medical officer making the examination."

Fee for medical examination.

5. Schedule I shall be omitted.

6. In Schedule VI—

(a) Form E shall be omitted ; and

(b) for Form I the following Form shall be substituted, namely :—

"FORM I.

(SEE RULE 25.)

Form of Licence for personnel.

No. of 192 .

(Full Name) ______________________

of (address) ______________________

hereby licensed to act as—

*(a) pilot of a private flying machine

*(b) pilot of a passenger or goods Aeroplane / Seaplane / Flying boat of the following types —

(1) ______________________

(2) ______________________

*(c) navigator of any passenger or goods aircraft,

*(d) engineer of any passenger or goods aircraft,

*(e) member of the crew of any passenger or goods aircraft,

*All but the appropriate entry to be struck out.

for a period of six months from the __________ day of __________ 192 , subject to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920.

Dated *(Signature of officer.)*

Photograph of holder.

This licence is renewed for a further period of six months from—

the ________ day of ________ 19 . ________	Signature of officer renewing licence.
the ________ day of ________ 19 . ________	
the ________ day of ________ 19 . ________	
the ________ day of ________ 19 . ________	
the ________ day of ________ 19 . ________	

Date of original medical examination ____________________

Result of original medical examination ____________________

Date of subsequent medical examination	Result of subsequent medical examination

Note.—The form of licence for the pilot of an airship will be similar, with such modification as may be necessary.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

Lahore, the 18th November 1920.

This Agreement made the 25th day of October 1920 Between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State, of the one part and the Electric Supply Company, Limited, Lahore, a Company duly registered under the Law for the Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies and having its place of business at Lahore (who and their successors and assings are hereinafter called the Company) of the other part.

Whereas the said Company has made an application to the Punjab Government to acquire under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act land situated in Lahore and hereinafter more particularly described in, the blue print annexed and containing by admeasurement 9·47 acres or thereabouts of land and delineated or described in, the plan hereto annexed and Whereas the Punjab Government on enquiry held under Section 40 of the Land Acquisition Act is satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of a Work, and that such work is likely to prove useful to the Public and whereas the Punjab Government has called upon the said Company to enter into an agreement with the said Secretary of State regarding the matters laid down in Section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act.

Now this Agreement Witnesseth that in consideration of the premises the said Company does hereby agree and covenant with the said Secretary of State as follows: that is to say:—

1. That the said Company shall pay to the said Punjab Government or to such person or persons whom the said Government may appoint in this behalf all such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act as compensation

to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of the said Act to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the said Company, and also shall defray and pay to the said Government all charges of and incidental to and the cost of the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the said Act.

2. That on transfer by the said Secretary of State to the said Company of the aforesaid land the said Company shall perpetually hold, use and enjoy the same for the purposes following and no others that is to say:—the said Company shall immediately on being put in proprietary possession of the aforesaid land erect and maintain thereupon a new power station for the generation of electric energy and such other buildings or structures as may be necessary or requisite for the purposes of the said power station or for purposes subservient thereto but always subject to such laws, rules and conditions as may be in force now or hereafter regulating the establishment and maintenance of installations of the character aforesaid and further that the said Company shall erect the aforesaid structure within two years from the date of the possession of the aforesaid land being given to the said Company by the Secretary of State or within such further time as may be agreed in writing between the said Company and the Punjab Government.

3. That the said Company shall at all times hereafter supply to the public at Lahore and elsewhere if so permitted by the Punjab Government and at such rates and subject to such conditions as are prescribed in license dated 26th November 1912 granted to the said Company by the Punjab Government the electric energy generated in the power station erected by the said Company on the said land as in hereinbefore provided.

4. That the said Company does hereby acknowledge and recognise the right now and hereafter of the said Secretary of State to and in all mines, minerals, coals, earth, oils, gold washings and quarries of every description in or under the land aforesaid and also the right to do all such acts, deeds or things by the said Secretary of State as may be necessary or requisite to be done for the purposes of enjoyment thereof.

And the said Secretary of State does hereby agree and covenant with the said Company that on payments aforesaid having been made and defrayed by the said Company to the said Secretary of State, the said Secretary of State shall forthwith in consideration of the repayment of the compensation money and cost of acquisition aforesaid convey and grant to the said Company all that land aforesaid free from all incumbrances together with all rights, easements and appurtenances belonging or reputed to belong thereto to have and to hold the same in full proprietary possession unto and to the said Company but subject to the conditions hereinbefore mentioned.

In witness whereof the parties to this agreement have hereunto set and subscribed their respective hands on the date here above mentioned.

Signed, sealed and delivered by

ALEXANDER SHIRLEY MONTGOMERY,

for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of :—

1. ________________ } Witnesses.
2. ________________ }

Signed by GEORGE RICHARD DRUMMOND,

General Manager,

The Lahore Electric Supply Company, Limited.

in the presece of :—

1. (Sd.) WALTER BULL, A.M.I.E.E., Electrical Engineer. } Witnesses.
2. (Sd.) JAG RAJ, Secretary, Lahore Electric Supply Company, Ltd. }

A. S. MONTGOMERY,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

THE TREASURY.

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1920.

In continuation of this office Notification dated the 18th October 1920 it is notified that the rate at which contributions to the Indian Civil Service and Indian Military Service Family Pension Funds and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Funds are recoverable during the month of December 1920 is 1*s*. 6½*d*. the rupee.

W. ALDER,

Controller of Currency.

1734 PGG—770—10-12-20—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4 1920

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PORT BLAIR.

Delhi, the 2nd December 1920.

No. 536.—In the Home Department notification No. 477, dated the 8th October 1920, placing the services of Major J. H. Murray, C.I.E., I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Jail Department, *for* "the 27th November 1920" *read* "the afternoon of the 18th November 1920."

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

BOOKS.

Delhi, the 2nd December 1920.

No. 155.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to

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direct that the following proviso shall be inserted after item 11 of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 5604, dated the 21st December 1871, namely :—

"Provided that notwithstanding anything above contained, no publication issued by or in support of any person who is a candidate at any election either to any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or to any local authority shall be so exempted."

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 1st December 1920.

No. 1456.—On return from leave, Mr. W. F. Perrée, C.I.E., Chief Conservator of Forests, resumed charge of the office of the President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th November 1920.

J. HULLAH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 30th November 1920.

No. 3752-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), as applied to Berar, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Part VIII of the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1822-I. B., dated the 25th August 1911, namely :—

(1) For rule 29 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"29. Certificates of competency under these rules shall be granted by the Board of Examiners and their decision regarding the grant of such certificates shall be final. Certificates granted by the Board shall hold good throughout Berar, and shall be of two classes, namely, first and second class."

(2) Rules 38, 39 and 40 of the said Rules shall be cancelled.

J. B WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Delhi, the 29th November 1920.

No. 3018-F.—In modification of the notification in the Finance Department, dated the 23rd October 1920, it is notified for public information that, with effect from Tuesday, the 30th November 1920, rates for three months and six months Treasury Bills will be Rs. 98-8-0 and Rs. 97-4-0 per cent., respectively; those for nine months and twelve months bills remaining unchanged.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 2nd December 1920.

No. 1971-F.E.—Mr. H. Minson, M.B.E., I.C.S., is appointed as an officer in the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 8th October 1920, and is attached to the office of the Accountant-General, Punjab, from the 14th October 1920.

No. 1976-F.E.—Lala Nathu Lal, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant-General, Punjab has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer, with effect from the 7th November 1920.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 4th December 1920.

No. 8480.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of shaving brushes, tooth brushes, nail brushes and paint brushes manufactured in or exported from the Empire of Japan.

CUSTOMS-WAR.

The 4th December 1920.

No. 8437.—The following Board of Trade List, dated the 1st November 1920, is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,

BOARD OF TRADE,

GT. GEORGE STREET,

S. W. 1.

Telephone: Victoria 3840.

Telegrams: Derestim, London.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

1st November 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued monthly. Exporters who desire to have a copy of each list posted to them can do so on payment at the rate of 2*d.* a copy per month, prepaid to the end of the current year.

All payments made for the supply of lists for the year 1920 will expire on the 31st December next.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register for the year 1921 should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Stamps or Postal orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Gt. George Street, S. W. 1.

LIST A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, P. 1063.)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, P. 1063.)

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Bacon and ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

(A) Bread.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, P. 1062.)

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, P. 1062.)

(A)*Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives. (*See*, however, P. 1062.)

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, P. 1063.)

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A)*Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. (*See*, however, P. 1062.)

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

(A) Explosives, except the following:—Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses, Dynamite, Rex Powder, Fireworks, Fog Signals, Amorces and Bonbons.

(A) Firearms and their component parts (*See*, however, P. 1063.)

(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.

(A) Salmon, tinned.

Flour, *see* Wheat.

Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings. (*See also* P. 1063.)

Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

(A) Fruit, preserved, the following:—

(*i*) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following:—
Pineapples.

(*ii*) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup except Cherries.

(*iii*) Fruit Pulp.

(*iv*) Jam and Marmalade.

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes. Fairy dyes. Drummer dyes. Dainty dyes. Diamond dyes. Dol's household dyes. Dixon's home dyes. Maypole dyes.

(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine guns.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit, preserved.
Meals, *see* Wheat.
(A) Meat, home produced, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horse-flesh, suet, and marrow fat.
(A) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
* Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(A) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry, dead, except imported frozen poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts, except Air-gun pellets.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Seeds, *see* Wheat.
(A) Semolina.
(A) Silver bullion, and British Silver coin.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet.
(A) Superphosphates.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal, except wheat offals.
(A) Whisky.
(A) Yeast.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Apomorphia Hydrochloride.
Bird seed.
Cake mixture.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened, in tins.
Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
Cotarnine Phthalate.
Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
Gloy.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
"Phosto" animal food.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bonâ fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bonâ fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licence for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

Open General Licence for Coal Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of the Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough, inclusive.	Captain H. E. Gilroy, Old Infermary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn, inclusive).	Mr. A. D Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mercy ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. A. Howarth, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport, inclusive.	Mr. H. Bamber, Cory's Buildings, Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section.

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are :—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas' Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

Open General Licence for the export of aircraft, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :— "Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

Open General Licence for the export of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

Notes regarding export to certain countries.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to **Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia** (except **Dalmatia**), **Lettland (Latvia), Lithuania, Poland**.

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople" (or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straight away with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to " Derestim, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W. 1.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2559.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

ORGANIZATION AND RECRUITMENT FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Delhi, the 1st December 1920.

RESOLUTION.

THE orders of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India relating to the pay and pension of the Indian Civil Service have already been announced by the Government of India in previous Resolutions, namely :—

(1) Resolution No. 1918, dated the 20th November 1919.
(2) Resolution No. 286, dated the 13th February 1920 (as modified by Resolution No. 919, dated the 4th May 1920).
(3) Resolution No. 1260, dated the 24th June 1920.

The decisions which have been taken on certain other proposals relating to the Indian Civil Service are set forth below.

2. *Organization.*—It has been decided, as recommended by the Public Services Commission, to maintain the existing organization of the Civil Services. The division into an Imperial service and a Provincial service is based on the work for the performance of which the two services are recruited, and not on any artificial distinction. The evidence recorded by the Commission disclosed no desire for any change. In future the Imperial Branch will be known as the Indian Civil Service and the Provincial Branch will bear the name of the province in which its members are serving ; *e.g.*, Bengal Civil Service.

3. The recruitment of military officers to fill Civil Service posts in Burma will cease from the date of the present Resolution.

4. A revised list of superior appointments is annexed to the Resolution.* It has been approved by the Secretary of State, but it has been compiled primarily for recruitment purposes and does not purport to be final in any way.

*See Appendix I.

5. *Methods of recruitment.*—Recruitment for the Indian Civil Service (including appointments to posts ordinarily held by members of the Indian Civil Service) will in future be effected by five methods :—

(1) open competitive examination in London,

(2) separate competitive examination in India,

(3) nomination in India,

(4) promotion from the Provincial Civil Service,

(5) appointment from the Bar.

6. *Open competitive examination in London.*—This examination will be the main channel of entry to the service and will be open to all as heretofore subject to the reservation that in future Indians successful in this examination will not be allotted to Burma nor successful Burmans to India. The exact conditions of future examinations cannot at present be announced, as the details of the syllabus are still under consideration, but the Secretary of State has been in consultation with the Civil Service Commissioners and with the Universities in the United Kingdom with regard to the age of entry and the period of probation, and has arrived at the conclusion that it is in the best interests of India that the age limits for admission to the examination shall be 21 to 23 (reckoned from 1st August in the year in which the examination is held) and that the period of probation shall be two years. Before arriving at this decision the Secretary of State in Council carefully considered other possible alternatives and in particular :—

(*a*) the proposal of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India that the age limits should be 17 to 19 on the 1st January, followed by three years' probation, and

(*b*) a proposal that the age limits should be 17 to 20, followed by two years' probation.

The reasons for and against the various alternatives are succinctly stated in the extract from the report of the Civil Service Commissioners which is appended to this Resolution.* In deciding on the adoption of age limits of 21 to 23, followed by two years' probation, the Secretary of State in Council has been influenced by the facts—

*See Appendix II.

(1) that it is the solution which was favoured by the Government of India in referring the question for the consideration of Local Governments in January 1919, and by a majority of the Local Governments in reply to that reference ;

(2) that it is recommended by the Civil Service Commissioners, who are his statutory advisers in such matters, and

(3) that the Universities in the United Kingdom are practically unanimous in favour of it.

Moreover, public opinion in India is decidedly against the adoption of the school-leaving age limits which would in practice exclude many Indians from the open competition in England and in favour of the higher limits, as was evident from the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council on 24th September 1917, on a Resolution deprecating acceptance of the Royal Commission's proposal.

The decisive consideration is the paramount necessity of securing for the Indian Civil Service officers of the highest possible quality. For this it is necessary to obtain men who have completed their university education, and have had in addition a thorough special training such as a well organised course of probation lasting for two years will afford. The details of the course of probation are now under consideration by the Civil Service Commissioners, but it has been decided that law and jurisprudence shall form an important part of the training. The study of Indian languages (vernacular and classical), of Indian history, and of economics with special reference to Indian conditions, will also be included in the course. Details both of the probationary course, and of the syllabus of the open competition will be announced later, when they have been finally settled.

7. *Separate competitive examination in India.*—This has been accepted as the main source of Indian Recruitment. The institution of such an examination is provided for by section 97 of the Government of India Act. The conditions under which the examination will be held have not yet been determined by the Secretary of State who is in consultation on this subject with the Civil Service Commissioners. They will be announced later. But it has been decided that the age limits will ordinarily be 21 to 23 on 1st August of the year in which the competition is held, as in the case of the London examination ; the candidates thus selected (as well as any who may be nominated in India under paragraph 8 of this Reso-

lution) will be sent to the United Kingdom to join the candidates selected at the open competition in London in their two years' course of probation. It has been decided that of the recruits selected in India for the service (exclusive of those promoted from the Provincial Service or directly appointed for the Bar) at least 67 per cent. will be obtained through this examination.

8. *Nomination*—Nomination is provided for in section 97 (6) of the Government of India Act in order to secure to some extent representation of the various provinces and communities in India. It will not of necessity take place every year but only when the results of the competitive examination in India fail to give the representation required. The following procedure will be adopted. When the number of vacancies to be filled in India in any year by direct recruitment (*i.e.*, exclusive of promotions from the Provincial Service and appointments from the Bar) has been settled, 67 per cent. of these will be announced as open for competition. If the distribution of successes in the examination turns out to be such as will meet the requirements of the various provinces and communities resort to nomination will be unnecessary. The vacancies held in reserve will be filled as far as possible by selection from among candidates who sat for the competitive examination and attained a certain qualifying standard. Failing this, they will be filled by nomination. Rules relating to nomination are being framed under section 97 (6) of the Government of India Act and will be announced as early as possible.

9. *Promotion from the Provincial Service.*—The Commission recommended some reduction in the number of "listed" posts, but the Government of India have decided not to reduce the chances of promotion open to officers of the Provincial Service until they are in a position to appreciate more accurately than is possible at present the effect of the rules now framed regarding direct recruitment to the Indian Civil Service in India. It is probable indeed that in some provinces the number of such appointments will actually be increased.

10. Officers promoted from the Provincial Civil Service to hold posts ordinarily held by members of the Indian Civil Service will in future, have the same opportunities of promotion as those who have been directly recruited. In regard to their status *vis-a-vis* the regulas members of Indian Civil Service, the Government of India have decided to institute or, where they exist, to retain Provincial Commissions on the lines recommended by the Public Services Commission in paragraph 3 of Annexure X of their Report and to include in such Commissions not only all members of the Indian Civil Service however selected, but also promoted members of the Provincial Civil Service and members of the Bar appointed to hold superior appointments ordinarily held by members of the Indian Civil Service. The two latter classes of officers cannot be admitted to the Civil Service itself, but will, from the date of their appointment, take rank with Civil Service officers and will be eligible with them on their merits for all posts on the Civil Service cadre.

11. *Appointments from the Bar.*—Local Governments already have power under the rules laid down in the Home Department Notification No. 598, dated the 21st June 1918, to appoint persons who are not members of the Provincial Service up to one-fourth of the total number of listed appointments. This power will be utilized by them as an experimental measure to appoint District Judges direct from the Bar. It is hoped ultimately to fill not less than 40 posts in this way, should qualified men be available. Members of the Bar will, however, be appointed to posts in exces of 25 per cent. of the total number of such appointments, only as new posts are created, and with due regard to the claims of existing members of the Civil Services. Thus the rights of these officers will be duly safeguarded, as was expressly provided for by section 36 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919; at the same time there will be no reduction in the number of posts open to men promoted from the Provincial Civil Service. Should the experiment prove successful (and on this point the opinion of High Courts will be ascertained from time to time) the full number, *i.e.*, 40, will eventually be made available for persons from the Bar, For the purposes of these appointments, Vakils and Advocates of High Courts and Pleaders of Chief Courts will be eligible as well as Barristers

12. *Percentage of Indians in the Service.*—After full consideration and with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have decided to adopt the proportion suggested in paragraph 317 of the Joint Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. This proportion of 33 per cent. rising by 1½ per cent. annually for 10 years to a maximum of 48 per cent, will be taken as an all-round figure to cover total Indian recruitment from all sources including promotion from the Provincial Service and appointment from the Bar. The number of Indians to be recruited in India by examination and nomination will be fixed each year after taking into account the number of Indians recruited in other ways including the open competition in London.

The direct recruitment of Indians for 1920 has already been partially given effect to by the nominations already made under the rules issued under the Indian Civil Service

(Temporary Provisions) Act, and the candidates selected are already undergoing their probation in England. Although the candidates under these rules were selected at the end of 1919, the calculation of the number to be appointed was based on a consideration of vacancies that had accumulated from 1915 to 1920 inclusive. These candidates were selected by nomination. It was intended that any further appointments to be made in India should, so far as possible, be effected by means of a competitive examination as explained in paragraph 7 above, but the Civil Service Commissioners, who are engaged in working out the scheme for this examination, have reported that it will not be possible to hold the examination in 1921 in time for candidates selected to commence their probation in England in October 1921. It has been decided, therefore, that the number of Indians required to be recruited for 1921 according to the percentages approved above should be obtained by nomination as in 1919. The rules required to effect this are under consideration and will be published as soon as possible. It is hoped that the scheme of examination in India will have been settled, and the rules under section 97 (6), referred to in paragraph 8 above, approved in time to enable the first competition in India to be held in the cold weather of 1921-22 and the candidates selected to commence their probation in England in October 1922.

13. *Training in India.*—Subject to the general considerations mentioned below, full discertion is left to local Governments and Administrations in the matter of framing rules for departmental examinations and training. On arrival in India officers should be trained under the supervision of a suitable District Officer who should not only have the special qualities required for training junior officers but also the time to devote to this object. Much valuable assistance can often be given him in this matter by a senior Assistant. For the first year too much court work should not be prescribed and departmental examinations should be more practical. The test of proficiency in law should be more and more limited to an examination of a man's ability, with the Act and Rules at his disposal, readily to find the law governing a particular case and to apply it intelligently. The tests in the vernaculars should be stiffened and should be directed chiefly to ensuring that officers are able to converse in them with fluency and to read and write them with accuracy.

14. *Special training of officers for the judicial branch.*—Officers may be definitely selected for the judicial branch at any stage between five and eight years' service. As soon as they are so selected, they should undergo a period of training for 18 months in the posts of munsif and subordinate judge, or additional district judge, and thereafter if the High Court so recommends, they may be granted study leave to the United Kingdom for the purpose of reading in barristers' chambers and passing the Bar examinations under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by Government. Ordinarily, this leave will not be granted to any officer after the twelfth year of service.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF SUPERIOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Madras.—Two Members of Council; four High Court Judges; four Members, Board of Revenue; one Chief Secretary; one Secretary, Revenue Department; twenty-two District and Sessions Judges; twenty-eight Collectors (including third and fourth Secretaries to Government, Collector of Madras and Registrar, Co-operative Societies); Commissioner of Coorg; one Secretary to Commissioner of Land Revenue; one Secretary to Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Revenue; Registrar, High Court; twenty-three Sub-Collectors (including Deputy Commissioner, Salt and Abkari, Director of Land Records, three Settlement Officers, one headquarters Sub-Collector with powers of Additional District Magistrate; Collector of Bangalore, and Secretary to Commissioner of Revenue Settlement); Private Secretary. Total 90.

Bombay.—Two Members of Council; three High Court Judges; Chief Secretary; Commissioner in Sind, three Commissioners, two Secretaries; Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise; Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, Judicial and Additional Commissioner, Sind; one political appointment; twenty District and Sessions Judges (including Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Judicial Assistant to Political Agent at Kathiawar); twenty-seven posts of senior and junior Collectors (including Collector of Bombay, Collector of Salt

Revenue, Registrar, Co-operative Societies) ; Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records ; Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier ; Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs ; Assistant Commissioner in Sind ; Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise ; three Assistant Judges, exercising appellate and additional sessions powers ; Private Secretary to Governor ; Registrar, High Court. Total 74.

Bengal.—Two Members of Council ; five High Court Judges ; one Member of Board of Revenue ; Chief Secretary ; thirty-six District and Sessions Judges (including Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, Legal Remembrancer, Assam, three District and Sessions Judges for Assam and ten Additional Judges) ; five Commissioners ; Commissioner of Excise ; three Secretaries, forty-three Magistrates and Collectors (including Director of Land Records, Secretary to Board of Revenue, Registrar, and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, seven Settlement Officers, five posts of Additional Magistrates and Collectors of Calcutta) ; Registrar, High Court ; Chairman, Corporation and Chairman, Improvement Trust ; Private Secretary to Governor. Total 101.

United Provinces.—One Lieutenant-Governor ; three High Court Judges ; Judicial Commissioner, and Additional Judicial Commissioner ; two Members, Board of Revenue ; Chief Secretary ; thirty-one posts of District and Sessions Judges (including Legal Remembrancer) ; nine Commissioners ; Opium Agent ; Commissioner, Kumaun Division ; sixty-two posts of Magistrates and Collectors and Deputy Commissioners including Judicial, Financial and fourth Secretaries to Government, two Secretaries to the Board of Revenue, Commissioner of Excise, four Settlement Officers, Deputy Director of Land Records, Registrar and Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Superintandent, Dehra Dun, and Deputy Commissioners, Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal ; Registrar, High Court. Total 114.

Punjab.—One Lieutenant-Governor ; three High Court Judges ; two Financial Commissioners ; Chief Secretary ; five Commissioners ; twenty-two District and Sessions Judges ; forty-two Deputy Commissioners (including two Secretaries to Government, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Political Agent for Bahawalpur, Maler Kotla and Faridkot, six Settlement Officers, Registrar and Joint-Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and Director of Land Records) ; Registrar, High Court ; Small Cause Court Judge, Simla. Total 78.

Burma.—One Lieutenant-Governor ; Chief Judge, and one Judge, Chief Court ; Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma ; Financial Commissioner ; Chief Secretary ; eight Commissioners of Divisions ; Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records ; seven Divisional Judges ; fifty-four Deputy Commissioners (including two Secretaries to Government, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Commissioner of Excise, two Superintendents, Shan States, Collector of Rangoon, six Settlement Officers, Director of Agriculture and Co-operation and two Joint Registrars, Co-operative Societies, and President, Rangoon Municipality) ; nine District Judges ; Registrar, Chief Court. Total 86.

Bihar and Orissa.—One Lieutenant-Governor ; two Members of Council ; three High Court Judges ; Member, Board of Revenue ; Chief Secretary ; fourteen District and Sessions Judges (including Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, and Registrar, High Court ; five Commissioners ; thirty-four Magistrates and Collectors (including two Secretaries to Government, Director of Land Records, Commissioner of Excise, Registrar and Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, three Settlement Officers, Political Agent, Orissa, Secretary to Board of Revenue, City Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate, Patna, Additional District Magistrate, Manbhum and Deputy Commissioner, Angul). Total 61.

Central Provinces.—Chief Commissioner ; Financial Commissioner ; Judicial Commissioner ; two Additional Judicial Commissioners ; Chief Secretary ; five Commissioners ; twelve District and Sessions Judge (including Legal Remembrancer) ; thirty-three Deputy Commissioners (including second and third Secretaries to Chief Commissioner, Political Agent of Chhattisgarh, Commissioner of Excise, Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Assessed Taxes, etc., Registrar and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and three posts of Settlement Officers). Total 56.

Assam.—Chief Commissioner ; two Commissioners ; eighteen Deputy Commissioners (including Superintendent, Lushai Hills, Commissioner of Excise, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Director of Land Records, two Secretaries to Chief Commissioner, Political Agent, Manipur, and Additional District Magistrate, Sylhet). Total 21. In all cases reservation of judicial posts subject to condition stated in our telegram No. 1316, dated the 12th September 1919.

Posts under Government of India.—Three Membere of Council.

Home Department.—Secretary ; Deputy Secretary ; Chief Commissioner, Delhi ; Deputy Commissioner, Delhi ; Superintendent, Port Blair.

Finance Department.—Secretary; Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Deputy Secretary, three Accountants-General; Comptroller and Auditor-General; Controller of Currency.

Department of Commerce and Industry.—Secretary; five Postmasters-General; three Collectors of Customs; Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs; Deputy Secretary.

Legislative Department.—Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture.—Secretary.

Foreign and Political Department.—Two Secretaries and twenty-three political appointments

Education Department.—Secretary. Total 56.

APPENDIX II.

Extract from Report of Civil Service Commissioners, dated 7th July 1920, on the question of the age limits for admission to the Open Competition in England for the Indian Civil Service, and the period of probation.

The position of the Civil Service Commissioners in this matter is that of statutory advisers to the Secretary of State in Council. They endeavour, in formulating their advice, to take into account the field of candidates that is likely to be obtained under specified conditions of competition, the educational fitness which candidates may be expected to reach on their appointment under the various systems suggested and the conditions of probationary training which are likely to result from selection at various points of life. They give due, but not excessive, weight to the educational interests of this country, and they endeavour also to take into account the public interests of India, but under this last head Mr. Montagu will have many more competent advisers. I am to review the three alternative suggestions and to state the advantages and drawbacks attaching to each as seen by the Commissioners.

(1) *Age limits* 17—19 on the 1st January: probation three years. This is the proposition of the Royal Commission on the Indian Services. It has great and obvious merits. It secures that men shall go out to India at about the age of 21 or 22, when their constitution is consolidated and before they may have got too fixed in their opinions and their outlook. It secures a generous period of preparation, which could, in the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners, give all the advantages of a complete University course.

But these age limits, as the Commissioners are informed, would not suit Indian candidates in India, and there is obvious objection to selection at different ages in the two countries. Moreover, the selection of boys at this age by open competition must be a precarious matter. India would undoubtedly get a larger proportion of bad bargains with earlier than with later selection. Moreover, once selected the candidate would be committed to a specific course of study which would fit him for India but not for any home profession. If, as would be desirable, a relentless weeding out of the less satisfactory candidates took place throughout the three years of probation, many of those who had been successful in the open competition would find themselves side-tracked and compelled to begin their studies over again or to go out into the world heavily handicapped. Without such a process of weeding out there will be no sufficient motive for the less energetic candidates to pursue their studies persistently and the *morale* of the body of the candidates would be impaired. Under this system it is not likely that the Indian Service would get so many trustworthy men as if the selection were made later. On the whole, therefore, the Commissioners with great reluctance are inclined to advise the rejection of this alternative. In coming to this conclusion they are not seriously influenced by any effects that might be anticipated on education in this country; but, far from sharing the views of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters, they consider that a competition of so great importance among all the youth of the country between the ages of 17½ and 19½ would be a calamity rather than a benefit to the schools and the school boys.

(2) *Age limits* 17—20: probation two years. This proposition was universally condemned at the Conference. It seems to have all the objections which can be brought against the first suggestion. It also cuts right across the lines of British education. Covering, as it does, both the concluding years of school life and the first year or two of University life, candidates will be compelled either to conclude their school life prematurely or to resort to crammers, and under their tuition continue such instruction as is suitable to school years a year after it should have been terminated. It would not be possible to arrange a competitive examination which would be equally suited to boys of 17 and men of nearly 20. This consideration appears to be mainly educational; it is not so in fact, for the resulting conditions must prejudicially affect both the field of candidates and the quality of those selected. The Commissioners cannot recommend the adoption of this proposal.

(3) *Age limits* 21—23: probation two years. This proposition has the support of the minority of the Viceroy's Council. Having regard to the importance which is obviously attached in India to securing candidates whilst still young, flexible and teachable, and having regard also to the fact that many of those holding high places in India must have been themselves selected at the earlier age, the Commissioners think that the view of the minority must have been formed under the influence of very important considerations. The Commissioners are aware that just before his retirement Lord Morley had come to the same decision as the minority. At the last moment he held his hand, and the result was the appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian Public Services.

The adoption of these limits of age with two years' probation will not result in the commencement of the duties of Indian civilians at an earlier age than at present. On the other hand, by placing the age limits a year earlier some disturbance will be caused to the ordinary studies, at any rate of Oxford candidates. This fact was put forward with emphasis, though with moderation, by the Oxford representative, who nevertheless clearly expressed on behalf of his University preference for this option out of the three. The other Universities, almost without exception, actually preferred the age limits 21—23 to those 22—24. Besides Oxford, Cambridge and Manchester would prefer that the age limits of 21—23 should be reckoned from a governing date of the 1st January. If the examination continued to be held in August as hitherto, the effect of taking the 1st January as the governing date would be to make the actual age at the time of examination seven months higher, and the result would be that candidates on the average would go out in future seven months older than at present. The Commissioners are of opinion that if the age limits 21—23 are adopted the governing date should be 1st August, since that date is the most convenient for the examination. It is possible that in the future young men will tend to go to Universities earlier, but that must be uncertain. Great as is the importance of Oxford and excellent as is the Oxford four years' course, the Commissioners do not consider it desirable that Indian civilians should go out to India any later in life than they do at present.

Having stated the only objections to this third option which appear to the Commissioners weighty, the advantages may now be set forth. From almost all the Universities of the United Kingdom candidates may appear at the examination under these conditions having completed a full Honours Course. Even at Oxford they might be expected to have completed a three years' course, and in some cases a full four years. Men will be selected, so far as competitive examination allows, to the best possible advantage at the time, that is, when, the full results of school and college education can be most certainly ascertained. They will be mature and ready to take the responsibilities of maturity. Moreover, this option, if chosen, will allow for two years' probationary instruction, which, so far as the acquirement of knowledge is concerned, should be quite as valuable as a three years' probation given by the scheme of the Royal Commission. Again the Commissioners understand it to be possible, and even desirable, to assign to the Indian candidates in India the same limits of age, *viz.*, 21—23 at entry.

Conclusion—After weighing all the circumstances; the Commissioners advise the Secretary of State in Council that of the three plans that which fixes the age limits at 21—23 and allows for two years of probationary instruction has the greatest advantages and the fewest drawbacks, and in coming to this conclusion they are almost entirely influenced by considerations affecting the welfare of India. If they had felt it their duty to consider the educational advantages and disadvantages of the three options so far as this country is concerned, the balance of advantage would lean even more emphatically in the same direction.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Persian and Arabic Instructors.

Two fully qualified instructors are maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian and Arabic. The services of these Instructors may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

The Arabic Instructor is capable of giving instruction in *Turkish* as well.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

AMBALA.

Gulam Qadir ...	... Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
Jawala Parshad ...	... Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
Mohd. Aqil Shadi ...	... Mohalla Mamaran, Ambala City.
*Rahmat Khan ...	... Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

AMRITSAR.

Mihruddin ... ... C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.

DALHOUSIE.

Sita Ram, Mehtha ... Mankote Barracke, Dalhousie.

FEROZEPORE.

Suraj Narain, B.A. ... .. Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.

JHELUM.

Syed Aftab Ali ... ... Hindustani Instructor, Jhelum Cantonment, Punjab.

JULLUNDUR.

Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Saddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

Dharm Lal ... ... C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ... .. Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE.

*Abdul Huq ... English Teacher, Islamia High School, Bhati Gate, Lahore.

Abdur Rahman Ahmadi ... Head Clerk, No. 1, Base Depôt, Medical Stores, Lahore Cantonment.

Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., H.P ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate

Brahmanand, Aggarwal ... Aggarwal Asram, Room No. 47, Lahore.

Ganesh Datt, Shastri ... ... Late Professor, Government College, Lahore.

Mahbub Alam Kuraishi ... Kucha Phullanwala, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.

Muhammad Din, 2999 .. Pir Gilaman Street, Lahore.

Mohd. Ishaq ... ... Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chunian, District Lahore.

Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

Waris Ali Khan "Waris" ... Central Training College, Lahore.

LUDHIANA.

Kishori Lall Jethi ... ... Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.

†Amar Nath Yogi ... ... Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.

Abdul Muid ... ... S/o S. M. Ahmad, Retired Ludhiana Municipality Head Clerk, Ludhiana.

MULTAN.

Abdul Majid Shakir ... .. Near Railway Station, Multan Cantonment.

Permanand C/o Babu Chhinku Ram ... Train Clerk, Multan Cantonment.

Sultan Mohammad ... Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment.

Sher Ali Khan Rind ... ... House No. 634, Sudder Bazar, Multan.

*Din Mohd. Khan "Talib" ... Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion. The Buffs, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

Ghulam Rasul ...	... Saddar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
Mohd. Abdul Khaliq ...	... C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Rawalpindi.

ROHTAK.

Mohammad Akeeluddin ...	... Fort, Rohtak.
Abrar Ali ...	... Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.

SHAHPUR.

Bhag Singh, Vidwan ...	... Head Master, Khalsa Middle School, Chak 29 S. B., District Shahpur.

SIALKOT.

Abdul Hamid Khan ...	... Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street.
Ghulam Rasul, Syed ...	... Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.

Abdul Latif ...	... Urdu Instructor, c/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Lower Bazar.

SOLON.

Dewa Singh, Bawa ...	... Private Munshi, Solon, District Simla.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

CALCUTTA:

The 3rd November 1920.

E. S. HARCOURT, MAJOR,

Offg. Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th December 1920.

No. 145.—In pursuance of Rule 5 of the Indian Legislative Rules the Governor-General is pleased to oppoint the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department to be Secretary of the Council of State, and further, to appoint the Joint Secretary and all Deputy Secretaries in the same Department to be assistants of the Secretary of the said Council.

No. 146.—In pursuance of Rule 5 of the Indian Legislative Rules the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department to be Secretary of the Legislative Assembly, and further, to appoint the Joint Secretary and all Deputy Secretaries in the same Department to be assistants of the Secretary of the said Assembly.

No. 147.—In accordance with the provisions of Rule 12 (9) of the Council of State Electoral Rules the names of the following candidates, who have been declared to be elected as members of the said Council by the constituencies mentioned opposite] their respective names are hereby published :—

Name.	Constituency.
Sardar Jogindra Singh	The Punjab (Sikh).

No. 148.—In accordance with the provisions of Rule 12 (9) of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules the names of the following candidates who have been declared to be elected as members of the said Assembly by the constituencies mentioned opposite their respective names, are hereby published :—

Name.	Constituency.
Chaudhri Shhab-ud-din	East Central Punjab (Muhammadan).
Makhdum Sayed Rajan Bakhsh Shah	South West Punjab (Muhammadan).

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 9th December 1920.

No. 8675.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (*l*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall, with effect from the 10th December 1920, be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-15, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely —

For sub-rule (2) of rule 122 of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money orders*, the following shall be substituted :—

"(2). In the case of foreign sterling money orders the rate of commission shall be the following, namely :—

"For every sum of five shillings or fraction thereof ... ... Rs. 1-1-0."

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1920.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th December 1920.

No. 149.—Mr. G. H. Spence, I.C.S., is appointed to be temporary Additional Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 17th December 1920, and until further orders.

No. 150.—His Excellency the Governor-General in exercise of the power conferred by section 63 D (2) of the Government of India Act has been pleased to direct that the first sessions of the Council of State shall commence at Delhi on Thursday, the 3rd of February 1921.

No. 151.—His Excellency the Governor-General in exercise of the power conferred by section 63 D (2) of the Government of India Act has been pleased to direct that the first sessions of the Legislative Assembly shall commence at Delhi on Thursday, the 3rd of February 1921.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 6th December 1920.

No. 4067.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to permit the title "Honourable" to be borne during their term of office by the following officers in India :—

1. The Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
2. The President of the Council of State.
3. The President of the Legislative Assembly.
4. The Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of High Courts.
5. The Members of Executive Councils and Ministers in Governors' provinces.
6. Residents of the 1st Class.
7. The Presidents of Legislative Councils in Governors' provinces.
8. The Chief Judge and Judges of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
9. Members of the Council of State.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 8th December 1920.

No. 477.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in supersession of this Department notification No. 199, dated the 27th May 1920, the words "24 and Appendix C" should be substituted for "and 24" in Rule 1, Part V of the Ecclesiastical Rules.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 8th December 1920.

No. 30.—Mr. R. P. Hadow, Executive Engineer, Punjab, was attached to the Public Works Department of the Government of India Secretariat on special duty for the period from the 15th to the 25th November 1920, and is appointed as Deputy Secretary in that Department with effect from the 26th idem.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Delhi, the 7th December 1920.

No. 833-A.—The following draft of an amendment in the Indian Securities Rules, 1920, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), is published as required by the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 11th January 1921.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Amendment.

In rule 3 of the said rules, after the words "if there is no British Treasury," the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

"or, if there is no Head Post Office, at any Post Office designated by the Governor-General in Council by order in writing in this behalf."

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 9th December 1920.

No. 2027-F. E.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoin Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S., as an Additional Financial Adviser, Military Finance, with effect from the 23rd November 1920, and until further orders.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

Delhi, the 11th December 1920.

No. 8647.—Whereas certain hostile foreigners were on the 3rd day of August 1914, Members of the German Club, Calcutta, a Company within the definition contained in section 2 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916) :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 12 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the powers conferred by section 7 of the said Act shall extend to the property movable and immovable of the said German Club.

No. 8683.

RESOLUTION.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 9th December 1920.

In supersession of the Resolution of the Department of Commerce No. 8485, dated the 2nd December 1920, the Government of India are pleased to sanction the application to such Local Service Telegraphists and Telegraph Masters as are eligible for house rent allowances in lieu of free quarters, of the revised scales of house rent allowance sanctioned for General Service Telegraphists and Telegraph Masters in the Resolution of the Department of Commerce No. 2754, dated the 5th June 1920. These orders will have effect from the 1st May 1920.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded to the Finance Department and to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1800 PGG—770—17-12-20 SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1920.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 11th December, 1920.

No. 2635.—His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint His Excellency General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India, to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India, with effect from the 21st November 1920.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTAORDINARY, DELHI, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1920.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, December 17, 1920.

No. 314-S.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Devolution Rules, ath Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is plesede

1834 PGG

to direct that the provisions of the said rules which are specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed shall come into force in the parts of India specified in the second column thereof on such dates respectively as are specified in the corresponding entries in the third column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Column 1.	Column 2.	Column 3.
* *	* * *	*
All the provisions of the rules except those contained in rules 14, 15, 16, 24, 27, 28, 29, 47, and 48 and Schedule III.	The province of the Punjab ...	The 3rd January 1920.

No. 315-S.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Local Government (Borrowing) Rules, the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to appoint the dates specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed as the dates on which the said rules shall come into force in the parts of India specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Column 1.	Column 2.
* * *	* *
The 3rd January 1921	The province of the Punjab.

No. 316-S.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Transferred Subjects (Temporary Administration) Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to appoint the dates specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed as the dates on which the said rules shall come into force in the parts of India specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Column 1.	Column 2.
* * *	* *
The 3rd January 1921	The province of the Punjab.

No. 317-S.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Scheduled Taxes Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to appoint the dates specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed as the dates on which the said rules shall come into force in the parts of India specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Column 1.	Column 2.
* * *	* *
The 3rd January 1921	The province of the Punjab.

No. 318-S.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Local Legislatures (Previous Sanction) Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to appoint the dates specified in the first column of the schedule hereto

annexed as the dates on which the said rules shall come into force in the parts of India specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Column 1.	Column 2.
* * *	* *
The 3rd January 1921	The province of the Punjab.

No. 319-S.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Reservation of Bills Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to appoint the dates specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed as the dates on which the said rules shall come into force in the parts of India specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Column 1.	Column 2.
* * *	* *
The 3rd January 1921	The province of the Punjab.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, December 17, 1920.

No. 157.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Punjab Legislative Council Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State inl Council, is pleased to appoint the 3rd January 1921 as the date on which the said rules shal come into force.

H. M. SMITH,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

1834 PGG—780—24-12-20 SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1920.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, December 16, 1920.

No. 308-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 45-A and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been approved by both Houses of Parliament.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) These rules may be called the Devolution Rules.

(*2*) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India, and for different provisions of these rules.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "all-India revenues" means such portion of the revenues of India as is not allocated to local Governments under these rules;

(*b*) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules;

(*c*) "the Act" means the Government of India Act.

Part I.—Classification of subjects.

3. (*1*) For the purpose of distinguishing the functions of the local Governments and local legislatures of Governors' provinces and of the province of Burma from the functions of the Governor General in Council and the Indian legislature, subjects shall in those provinces be classified in relation to the functions of Government as central and provincial subjects in accordance with the lists set out in Schedule I.

(2) Any matter which is included in the list of provincial subjects set out in Part II of Schedule I shall, to the extent of such inclusion, be excluded from any central subject of which, but for such inclusion, it would form part.

Settlement of doubts.

4. Where any doubt arises as to whether a particular matter does or does not relate to a provincial subject, the Governor General in Council shall decide whether the matter does or does not so relate, and his decision shall be final.

Duty of local Government to supply information.

5. The local Government shall furnish to the Governor General in Council from time to time such returns and information on matters relating to the administration of provincial subjects as the Governor General in Council may require and in such form as he may direct.

Transfer of subjects and revocations or suspension of transfer.

6. The provincial subjects specified in the first column of Schedule II shall, in the Governors' provinces shown against each subject in the second column of the said Schedule, be transferred subjects: provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, revoke or suspend for such period as he may consider necessary the transfer of any provincial subject in any province, and upon such revocation or during such suspension the subject shall not be a transferred subject.

Settlement of doubts.

7. If any doubt arises as to whether any matter relates to a reserved or to a transferred subject, the Governor shall decide the question, and his decision shall be final.

Transfer in consequence of legislation.

8. Where an Act of the Legislative Council of a Governor's province confers on local authorities powers of the management of matters relating to reserved subjects, those matters shall, to the extent of the powers conferred by such legislation, be deemed in that province to form part of the transferred subject of local self-government.

Matters affecting both reserved and transferred subjects.

9. (*1*) When a matter appears to the Governor to affect substantially the administration both of a reserved and of a transferred subject, and there is disagreement between the member of the Executive Council and the minister concerned as to the action to be taken, it shall be the duty of the Governor, after due consideration of the advice tendered to him, to direct in which department the decision as to such action shall be given: provided that, in so far as circumstances admit, important matters on which there is such a difference of opinion shall before the giving of such direction be considered by the Governor with his Executive Council and his ministers together.

(2) In giving such a direction as is referred to in sub-rule (*1*), the Governor may, if he thinks fit, indicate the nature of the action which should in his judgment be taken, but the decision shall thereafter be arrived at by the Governor in Council or by the Governor and minister or ministers, according as the department to which it has been committed is a department dealing with reserved or a department dealing with transferred subjects.

Regulation of exercise of authority over members of public services.

10. The authority vested in the local Government over officers of the public services employed in a Governor's province shall be exercised in the case of officers serving in a department dealing with reserved subjects by the Governor in Council, and in the case of officers serving in a department dealing with transferred subjects by the Governor acting with the minister in charge of the department: provided that—

(*a*) no order affecting emoluments or pensions, no order of formal censure, and no order on a memorial shall be passed to the disadvantage of an officer of an all-India or provincial service without the personal concurrence of the Governor; and

(*b*) no order for the posting of an officer of an all-India service shall be made without the personal concurrence of the Governor.

Service in a department.

11. If an officer performs duties both in a Department dealing with reserved subjects and in a Department dealing with transferred subjects, the Governor shall decide in which Department he shall be deemed to be serving.

Employment of I. M. S. officers.

12. A local Government shall employ such number of Indian Medical Service officers in such appointments and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.

Devolution.

13. Subject to the provisions of these rules, provincial subjects shall be administered by the local Government. But, save in the case of transferred subjects, nothing in these rules shall derogate from the power of superintendence, direction, and control conferred on the Governor general in Council by the Act.

Part II.—Financial arrangements.

14. (*1*) The following sources of revenue shall, in the case of Governors' provinces and in the province of Burma, be allocated to the local Government as sources of provincial revenue, namely :—

Allocation of revenue.

(*a*) balances standing at the credit of the province at the time when the Act comes into force ;

(*b*) receipts accruing in respect of provincial subjects ;

(*c*) a share (to be determined in the manner provided by rule 15) in the growth of revenue derived from income-tax collected in the province, so far as that growth is attributable to an increase in the amount of income assessed ;

(*d*) recoveries of loans and advances given by the local Government and of interest paid on such loans ;

(*e*) payments made to the local Government by the Governor General in Council or by other local Governments, either for services rendered or otherwise ;

(*f*) the proceeds of any taxes which may be lawfully imposed for provincial purposes ;

(*g*) the proceeds of any loans which may be lawfully raised for provincial purposes ; and

(*h*) any other sources which the Governor General n Council may by order declare to be sources of provincial revenue.

(2) The revenues of Berar shall be allocated to the local Government of the Central Provinces as a source of provincial revenue. This allocation shall be subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(i) that the local Government of the Central Provinces shall be responsible for the due administration of Berar ; and

(ii) that if in the opinion of the Governor General in Council provision has not been made for expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of Berar, the allocation shall be terminated by order of the Governor General in Council, or diminished by such amount as the Governor General in Council may by order in writing direct.

15. (*1*) There shall be allocated to each local Government a share in the income-tax collected under the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1918, within its jurisdiction. The share so allocated shall be three pies on each rupee brought under assessment under the said Act in respect of which the income-tax assessed has been collected.

(2) In consideration of this allocation, each local Government shall make to the Governor General in Council a fixed annual assignment of a sum to be determined by the Governor General in Council as the equivalent of the amount which would have accrued to the local Government in the year 1920-21 (after deducting the provincial share of the cost of special income-tax establishments in that year) had the pie rate fixed under sub-rule (1) been applied in that year, due allowance being made for any abnormal delays in collection of the tax.

(*3*) The cost of special income-tax establishments employed within a province shall be borne by the local Government and the Governor General in Council in the proportions of 25 per cent. and 75 per cent. respectively.

16. All moneys derived from sources of provincial revenue shall be paid into the public account of which the Governor General in Council is custodian, and credited to the Government of the province. The Governor General in Council shall have power, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, to prescribe by general or special order the procedure to be followed in the payment of moneys into, and in the withdrawal, transfer and disbursement of moneys from, the public account, and for the custody of moneys standing in the account.

Payment of Government revenues into the public account.

17. In the financial year 1921-22 contributions shall be paid to the Governor General in Council by the local Governments mentioned below according to the following scale :—

Contributions by local Governments in 1921-22.

Name of Province.	Contributions (In lakhs of rupees).
Madras	348
Bombay	56
Bengal	63
United Provinces	240
Punjab	175
Burma	64
Central Provinces and Berar	22
Assam	15

Provided further, that if the order which it is proposed to revoke was passed in accordance with the r port of an authority appointed by the Governor General, the Governor shall obtain the consent of the Governor General before revoking the same.

Condition of order of allocation.

34. Every order of allocation made under these rules shall provide that, if any increase of revenue accrues during the period of the order on account of the imposition of fresh taxation, that increase, unless the legislature otherwise directs, shall be allocated in aid of that part of the Government by which the taxation is initiated.

Preparation of budget in default of agreement or order of allocation.

35. If at the time of the preparation of any budget no agreement or allocation such as is contemplated by these rules has been arrived at, the budget shall be prepared on the basis of the aggregate grants respectively provided for the reserved and transferred subjects in the budget of the year about to expire.

Part III.—Finance Department.

Finance Department.

36. (1) There shall be in each Governor's province a Finance Department which shall be controlled by a member of the Executive Council.

(2) Immediately subordinate to the member there shall be a financial secretary, with whom shall be associated, if the ministers so desire, a joint secretary app ointed by the Governor after consultation with the ministers.

(3) The joint secretary shall be specially charged with the duty of examining and dealing with financial questions arising in relation to transferred subjects and with proposals for taxation or borrowing put forward by any minister.

Functions of Finance Department.

37. The Finance Department shall perform the following functions, namely :—

(a) it shall be in charge of the account relating to loans granted by the local Government, and shall advise on the financial aspect of all transactions relating to such loans ;

(b) it shall be responsible for the safety and proper employment of the famine insurance fund ;

(c) it shall examine and report on all proposals for the increase or reduction of taxation ;

(d) it shall examine and report on all proposals for borrowing by the local Government ; shall take all steps necessary for the purpose of raising such loans as have been duly authorised ; and shall be in charge of all matters relating to the service of loans ;

(e) it shall be responsible for seeing that proper financial rules are framed for the guidance of other departments and that suitable accounts are maintained by other departments and establishments subordinate to them ;

(f) it shall prepare an estimate of the total receipts and disbursements of the province in each year, and shall be responsible during the year for watching the state of the local Government's balances ;

(g) in connection with the budget and with supplementary estimates—

(i) it shall prepare the statement of estimated revenue and expenditure which is laid before the Legislative Council in each year and any supplementary estimates or demands for excess grants which may be submitted to the vote of the Council ;

(ii) for the purpose of such preparation, it shall obtain from the departments concerned material on which to base its estimates, and it shall be responsible for the correctness of the estimates framed on the material so supplied ;

(iii) it shall examine and advise on all schemes of new expenditure for which it is proposed to make provision in the estimates, and shall decline to provide in the estimates for any scheme which has not been so examined ;

(h) on receipt of a report from an audit officer to the effect that expenditure for which there is no sufficient sanction is being incurred, it shall require steps to be taken to obtain sanction or that the expenditure shall immediately cease ;

(i) it shall lay the audit and appropriation reports before the committee on public accounts, and shall bring to the notice of the committee all expenditure which has not been duly authorised and any financial irregularities ;

(j) it shall advise departments responsible for the collection of revenue regarding the progress of collection and the methods of collection employed.

Powers of Finance Department with reference to re-appropriation.

38. (1) After grants have been voted by the Legislative Council—

(a) the Finance Department shall have power to sanction any re-appropriation within a grant from one major, minor or subordinate head to another ;

(b) the member or minister in charge of a department shall have power to sanction any re-appropriation within a grant between heads subordinate to a minor head which does not involve undertaking a recurring liability, provided that a copy of any order sanctioning such a re-appropriation shall be communicated to the Finance Department as soon as it is passed.

(2) The Finance Department shall have power to sanction the delegation by a Member or Minister to any officer or class of officers of the power of re-appropriation conferred on such Member or Minister by clause (1) (b) above.

(3) Copies of orders sanctioning any re-appropriation which does not require the sanction of the Finance Department shall be communicated to that department as soon as such orders are passed.

Matters to be referred to Finance Department.

39. No expenditure on any of the heads detailed in section 72-D (3) of the Act, which is in excess of the estimate for that head shown in the budget of the year, shall be incurred without previous consultation with the Finance Department.

Establishment changes.

40. No office may be added to, or withdrawn from, the public service in the province and the emoluments of no post may be varied except after consultation with the Finance Department; and, when it is proposed to add a permanent or temporary post to the public service, the Finance Department shall, if it thinks necessary, refer for the decision of the Audit Department the question whether the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is, or is not, necessary.

Allowances and pay.

41. No allowance and no special or personal pay shall be sanctioned for any post or class of posts or for any Government servant without previous consultation with the Finance Department.

Grants and concessions.

42. No grant of land or assignment of land revenue, except when the grant is made under the ordinary revenue rules of the province, shall be given without previous consultation with the Finance Department; and no concession, grant or lease of mineral or forest rights, or right to water power or of right-of-way or other easement, and no privilege in respect of such rights shall be given without such previous consultation.

Abandonment of revenue, etc.

43. No proposal involving an abandonment of revenue for which credit has been taken in the budget, or involving expenditure for which no provision has been made in the budget, shall be submitted for the consideration of the local Government or the Legislative Council, nor shall any orders giving effect to such proposals issue, without a previous reference to the Finance Department.

Disposal of reports by Finance Department.

44. Every report made by the Finance Department on any matter on which it is required to advise or report under these rules shall be forwarded to the department concerned and shall, if the Finance Department so require, be submitted by the department concerned to the Governor for the orders of the local Government. The Governor may, if he thinks fit, direct that any such report shall be laid before the committee on public accounts.

Presumption of assent of Finance Department.

45. Wherever previous consultation with the Finance Department is required by these rules it shall be open to that department to prescribe, by general or special order, cases in which its assent may be presumed to have been given.

Part IV.—Agency.

Agency employment of local Governments.

46. The Governor General in Council may employ the agency of the Governor in Council of any province in the administration of central subjects in so far as such agency may be found convenient.

Cost of agency establishments.

47. The cost of an establishment exclusively employed on the business of agency shall be a charge against all-India revenues.

Distribution of cost of joint establishment.

48. If a joint establishment is employed upon the administration of central and provincial subjects, the cost of such establishment may be distributed in such manner as the Governor General in Council and the Governor in Council of the province concerned may agree, or, in the case of disagreement, in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council.

Part V.—Limitation of control.

Limitation of control by Governor General in Council over transferred subjects.

49. The powers of superintendence, direction, and control over the local Government of a Governor's province vested in the Governor General in Council under the Act shall in relation to transferred subjects be exercised only for the following purposes, namely :—

(1) to safeguard the administration of central subjects;

(2) to decide questions arising between two provinces, in cases where the provinces concerned fail to arrive at an agreement; and

(3) to safeguard the due exercise and performance of any powers and duties possessed by, or imposed on, the Governor General in Council under, or in connection with, or for the purposes of the following provisions of the Act, namely, section 29-A, section 30 (1A), Part VIIA, or of any rules made by, or with the sanction of, the Secretary of State in Council.

SCHEDULE I.

(SEE RULE 3.)

Part I.—Central Subjects.

1. (*a*) Defence of India, and all matters connected with His Majesty's Naval, Military, and Air Forces in India, or with His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or with any other force raised in India, other than military and armed police wholly maintained by local Governments.

(*b*) Naval and military works and cantonments.

2. External relations, including naturalisation and aliens, and pilgrimages beyond India.

3. Relations with States in India.

4. Political charges.

5. Communications to the extent described under the following heads, namely :—

(*a*) railways and extra-municipal tramways, in so far as they are not classified as provincial subjects under entry 6 (*d*) of Part II of this Schedule;

(*b*) aircraft and all matters connected therewith; and

(*c*) inland waterways, to an extent to be declared by rule made by the Governor General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.

6. Shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on inland waterways in so far as declared to be a central subject in accordance with entry 5 (*c*).

7. Light-houses (including their approaches), beacons, lightships, and buoys.

8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

9. Ports declared to be major ports by rule made by the Governor General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.

10. Posts, telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.

11. Customs, cotton excise duties, income-tax, salt, and other sources of all-India revenues.

12. Currency and coinage.

13. Public debt of India.

14. Savings Banks.

15. The Indian Audit Department and excluded Audit Departments, as defined in rules framed under section 96-D (1) of the Act.

16. Civil law, including laws regarding status, property, civil rights and liabilities, and civil procedure.

17. Commerce, including banking and insurance.

18. Trading companies and other associations.

19. Control of production, supply, and distribution of any articles in respect of which control by a central authority is declared by rule made by the Governor General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature to be essential in the public interest.

20. Development of industries, in cases where such development by a central authority is declared by order of the Governor General in Council, made after consultation with the local Government or local Governments concerned, expedient in the public interest.

21. Control of cultivation and manufacture of opium, and sale of opium for export.

22. Stores and stationery, both imported and indigenous required for Imperial Departments.

23. Control of petroleum and explosives.

24. Geological survey.

25. Control of mineral development, in so far as such control is reserved to the Governor General in Council under rules made or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and regulation of mines.

26. Botanical Survey.

27. Inventions and designs.

28. Copyright.

29. Emigration from, and immigration into, British India, and inter-provincial migration.

30. Criminal law, including criminal procedure.

31. Central police organisation.

32. Control of arms and ammunition.

33. Central agencies and institutions for research (including observatories), and for professional or technical training or promotion of special studies.

34. Ecclesiastical administration, including European cemeteries.

35. Survey of India.

36. Archæology.

37. Zoological Survey.

38. Meteorology.

39. Census and statistics.

40. All-India services.

41. Legislation in regard to any provincial subject, in so far as such subject is in Part II of this Schedule stated to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and any powers relating to such subject reserved by legislation to the Governor General in Council.

42. Territorial changes, other than inter-provincial, and declaration of laws in connection therewith.

43. Regulation of ceremonial, titles, orders, precedence, and civil uniform.

44. Immovable property acquired by, and maintained at the cost of, the Governor General in Council.

45. The Public Service Commission.

46. All matters expressly excepted by the provisions of Part II of this Schedule from inclusion among provincial subjects.

47. All other matters not included among provincial subjects under Part II of this Schedule.

Part II.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Local self-government, that is to say, matters relating to the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining boards of health, and other local authorities established in a province for the purpose of local self-government, exclusive of matters arising under the Cantonments Act, 1910; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards—

(a) the powers of such authorities to borrow otherwise than from a provincial government, and

(b) the levying by such authorities of taxation not included in Schedule II to the Scheduled Taxes Rules.

2. Medical administration, including hospitals, dispensaries, and asylums, and provision for medical education.

3. Public health and sanitation and vital statistics; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to infectious and contagious diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.

4. Pilgrimages within British India.

5. Education: provided that—

(a) the following subjects shall be excluded, namely:—

(i) the Benares Hindu University, and such other Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules as may be declared by the Governor General in Council to be central subjects, and

(*ii*) Chiefs' Colleges and any institution maintained by the Governor General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants; and

(*b*) the following subjects shall be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, namely :—

(*i*) the control of the establishment and the regulation of the constitutions and functions of Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules, and

(*ii*) the definition of the jurisdiction of any University outside the province in which it is situated, and

(*iii*) for a period of five years from the date of the commencement of these rules, the Calcutta University, and the control and organisation of secondary education in the presidency of Bengal.

6. Public works included under the following heads, namely :—

(*a*) construction and maintenance of provincial buildings used or intended for any purpose in connection with the administration of the province; and care of historical monuments, with the exception of ancient monuments as defined in section 2 (*1*) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, which are for the time being declared to be protected monuments under section 3 (*1*) of that Act; provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, remove any such monument from the operation of this exception;

(*b*) roads, bridges, ferries, tunnels, ropeways, and causeways, and other means of communication, subject to such conditions as regards control over construction and maintenance of means of communication declared by the Governor General in Council to be of military importance, and as regards incidence of special expenditure connected therewith, as the Governor General in Council may prescribe;

(*c*) tramways within municipal areas; and

(*d*) light and feeder railways and extra-municipal tramways, in so far as provision for their construction and management is made by provincial legislation; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in the case of any such railway or tramway which is in physical connection with a main line or is built on the same gauge as an adjacent main line.

7. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature with regard to matters of inter-provincial concern or affecting the relations of a province with any other territory.

8. Land revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely :—

(*a*) assessment and collection of land revenue;

(*b*) maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes, records-of-rights;

(*c*) laws regarding land tenures, relations of landlords and tenants, collection of rents;

(*d*) Courts of Wards, incumbered and attached estates;

(*e*) land improvement and agricultural loans;

(*f*) colonisation and disposal of Crown lands and alienation of land revenue; and

(*g*) management of Government estates.

9. Famine relief.

10. Agriculture, including research institutes, experimental and demonstration farms, introduction of improved methods, provision for agricultural education, protection against destructive insects and pests, and prevention of plant diseases; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to destructive insects and pests and plant diseases, to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.

11. Civil Veterinary Department, including provision for veterinary training, improvement of stock, and prevention of animal diseases; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to animal diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.

12. Fisheries.

13. Co-operative Societies.

14. Forests, including preservation of game therein; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards disforestation of reserved forests.

15. Land acquisition; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

16. Excise, that is to say, the control of production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase, and sale of alcoholic liquor and intoxicating drugs, and the levying of excise duties and licence fees on or in relation to such articles, but excluding, in the case of opium, control of cultivation, manufacture and sale for export.

17. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organisation of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards High Courts, Chief Courts, and Courts of Judicial Commissioners, and any courts of criminal jurisdiction.

18. Provincial law reports.

19. Administrators General and Official Trustees; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

20. Non-judicial stamps, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and judicial stamps, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards amount of court-fees levied in relation to suits and proceedings in the High Courts under their original jurisdiction.

21. Registration of deeds and documents; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

22. Registration of births, deaths, and marriages; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature for such classes as the Indian legislature may determine.

23. Religious and charitable endowments.

24. Development of mineral resources which are Government property, subject to rules made or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but not including the regulation of mines.

25. Development of industries, including industrial research and technical education.

26. Industrial matters included under the following heads, namely :—

(a) factories;

(b) settlement of labour disputes;

(c) electricity;

(d) boilers;

(e) gas;

(f) smoke nuisances; and

(g) welfare of labour, including provident funds, industrial insurance (general, health and accident), and housing;

subject as to heads (a), (b), (c), (d) and (g) to legislation by the Indian legislature.

27. Stores and stationery, subject, in the case of imported stores and stationery, to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.

28. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards import and export trade.

29. Weights and measures; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards standards.

30. Ports, except such ports as may be declared by rule made by the Governor General in Council or by or under Indian legislation to be major ports.

31. Inland waterways, including shipping and navigation thereon so far as not declared by the Governor General in Council to be central subjects, but subject as regards inland steam-vessels to legislation by the Indian legislature.

32. Police, including railway police; subject in the case of railway police to such conditions as regards limits of jurisdiction and railway contributions to cost of maintenance as the Governor General in Council may determine.

33. The following miscellaneous matters, namely :—

(a) regulation of betting and gambling;

(b) prevention of cruelty to animals;

(c) protection of wild birds and animals;

(d) control of poisons, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature;

(e) control of motor vehicles, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards licences valid throughout British India; and

(f) control of dramatic performances and cinematographs, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in regard to sanction of films for exhibition.

34. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

35. Coroners.

36. Excluded areas.

37. Criminal tribes; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

38. European vagrancy; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

39. Prisons, prisoners (except State prisoners), and reformatories; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

40. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.

41. Treasure trove.

42. Libraries (except the Imperial Library) and museums (except the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, and the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta) and Zoological Gardens.

43. Provincial Government Presses.

44. Elections for Indian and provincial legislatures; subject to rules framed under sections 64 (*1*) and 72-A (*4*) of the Act.

45. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

46. Local Fund Audit, that is to say, the audit by Government agency of income and expenditure controlled by local bodies.

47. Control, as defined by rule 10, of members of all-India and provincial services serving within the province; and control, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, of public services within the province other than all-India services.

48. Sources of provincial revenue, not included under previous heads, whether:—

(*a*) taxes included in the Schedules to the Scheduled Taxes Rules; or

(*b*) taxes not included in those Schedules, which are imposed by or under provincial legislation which has received the previous sanction of the Governor General.

49. Borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province; subject to the provisions of the local Government (Borrowing) Rules.

50. Imposition by legislation of punishments by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province relating to any provincial subject; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in the case of any subject in respect of which such a limitation is imposed under these rules.

51. Any matter which, though falling within a central subject, is declared by the Governor General in Council to be of a merely local or private nature within the province.

52. Matters pertaining to a central subject in respect of which powers have been conferred by or under any law upon a local Government

SCHEDULE II.

(SEE RULE 6.)

List of Provincial Subjects for Transfer.

Column I.	Column II.
1. Local self-government—that is to say, matters relating to the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining boards of health, and other local authorities established in the province for purposes of local self-government, exclusive of matters arising under the Cantonments Act, 1910; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards (*a*) the powers of such authorities to borrow otherwise than from a provincial Government, and (*b*) the levying by such authorities of taxation not included in Schedule II to the Scheduled Taxes Rules.	All Governors' provinces.
2. Medical administration, including hospitals, dispensaries and asylums, and provision for medical education.	Ditto.
3. Public health and sanitation and vital statistics; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to infectious and contagious diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.	Ditto.
4. Pilgrimages within British India.	Ditto.
5. Education, other than European and Anglo-Indian education, provided that—	Ditto.
(*a*) the following subjects shall be excluded, namely :—	
(i) the Benares Hindu University and such other Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules as may be declared by the Governor General in Council to be central subjects, and	

List of Provincial Subjects for Transfer—contd.

Column I.	Column II.
(*ii*) Chiefs' Colleges and any institution maintained by the Governor General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants ; and	
(*b*) the following subjects shall be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, namely :—	
(*i*) the control of the establishment and the regulation of the constitutions and functions of Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules, and	
(*ii*) the definition of the jurisdiction of any University outside the province in which it is situated, and	
(*iii*) for a period of five years from the date of the commencement of these rules, the Calcutta University and the control and organisation of secondary education in the Presidency of Bengal.	
6. Public Works included under the following heads, namely :—	All Governors' provinces, except Assam.
(*a*) construction and maintenance of provincial buildings, other than residences of Governors of provinces, used or intended for any purpose in connection with the administration of the province on behalf of the departments of Government concerned, save in so far as the Governor may assign such work to the departments using or requiring such buildings ; and care of historical monuments, with the exception of ancient monuments as defined in section 2 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, which are for the time being declared to be protected monuments under section 3 (1) of that Act : provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, remove any such monument from the operation of this exception ;	
(*b*) roads, bridges, ferries, tunnels, ropeways, and causeways, and other means of communication, subject to such conditions as regards control over construction and maintenance of means of communication declared by the Governor General in Council to be of military importance, and as regards incidence of special expenditure connected therewith, as the Governor General in Council may prescribe ;	
(*c*) tramways within municipal areas ; and	
(*d*) light and feeder railways and extra-municipal tramways, in so far as provision for their construction and management is made by provincial legislation ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in the case of any such railway or tramway which is in physical connection with a main line or is built on the same gauge as an adjacent main line.	
7. Agriculture, including research institutes, experimental and demonstration farms, introduction of improved methods, provision for agricultural education, protection against destructive insects and pests and prevention of plant diseases ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to destructive insects and pests and plant diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.	All Governors' provinces.
8. Civil Veterinary Department, including provision for veterinary training, improvement of stock, and prevention of animal diseases ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to animal diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.	Ditto
9. Fisheries	All Governors' provinces, except Assam.
10. Co-operative Societies	All Governors' provinces
11. Forests, including preservation of game therein ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards disforestation of reserved forests.	Bombay.
12. Excise, that is to say, the control of production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase, and sale of alcoholic liquor and intoxicating drugs, and the levying of excise duties and licence fees on or in relation to such articles, but excluding, in the case of opium, control of cultivation, manufacture, and sale for export.	All Governors' provinces except Assam.
13. Registration of deeds and documents ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.	All Governors' provinces.

(i) the proposed expenditure is so large that it cannot reasonably be met from current revenues; and

(ii) if the project appears to the Governor General in Council unlikely to yield a return of not less than such percentage as he may from time to time by order prescribe, arrangements are made for the amortisation of the debt;

(b) to meet any classes of expenditure on irrigation which have under rules in force before the passing of the Act been met from loan funds;

(c) for the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief works in times of famine or scarcity;

(d) for the financing of the Provincial Loan Account; and

(e) for the repayment or consolidation of loans raised in accordance with these rules or the repayment of advances made by the Governor General in Council.

Sanction to Loans.

3. (1) No loan shall be raised by a local Government without the sanction (in the case of loans to be raised in India) of the Governor General in Council, or (in the case of loans to be raised outside India) of the Secretary of State in Council, and in sanctioning the raising of a loan the Governor General in Council or the Secretary of State in Council, as the case may be, may specify the amount of the issue and any or all of the conditions under which the loan shall be raised.

(2) Every application for the sanction of the Secretary of State required by this rule shall be transmitted through the Governor General in Council.

Priority.

4. Every loan raised by a local Government in accordance with these rules shall be a charge on the whole of the revenues allocated to the local Government, and all payments in connection with the service of such loans shall be made in priority to all payments by the local Government other than the payments of—

(i) the fixed provincial contribution payable to the Governor General in Council,

(ii) interest due on sums advanced to the local Government by the Governor General in Council from the revenues of India, and

(iii) interest due on all loans previously raised by the local Government.

No. 310-S.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint;

And whereas sub-section (3) of section 4 of the said Act confers power to make certain rules, and it is expedient for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act on such date as may hereafter be appointed to make such rules prior to the said date;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Transferred Subjects (Temporary Administration) Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India.

Vacancy in office of minister.

2. In cases of emergency where, owing to a vacancy, there is no minister in charge of a transferred subject, the Governor—

(1) shall, if another minister is available and willing to take charge of the subject, appoint such minister to administer the subject temporarily; or

(2) may, if the vacancy cannot be provided for in the manner aforesaid, himself temporarily administer the subject, and while so doing shall exercise in relation to such subject all such powers in addition to his own powers as Governor as he could exercise if he were the minister in charge thereof.

Certification of necessity.

3. In any case in which the Governor himself undertakes temporarily to administer a subject under these rules he shall certify that an emergency has arisen in which, owing to a ministerial vacancy, it is necessary for him so to do, and shall forthwith forward a copy of such certificate for the information of the Governor General in Council.

Administration to be temporary.

4. Such temporary administration by the Governor shall only continue until a minister has been appointed to administer the subject.

Certification of legislation.

5. The Governor shall not exercise in respect of such subject the powers conferred on him by section 72-E of the Government of India Act.

No. 311-S.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint;

And whereas clause (*a*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 10 of the said Act confers power to make certain rules, and it is expedient for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act on such date as may hereafter be appointed to make such rules prior to the said date;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the power conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 10 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Scheduled Taxes Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India.

Taxes which may be imposed for purposes of local Government.

2. The Legislative Council of a province may, without the previous sanction of the Governor General, make and take into consideration any law imposing, for the purposes of the local Government, any tax included in Schedule I to these rules.

Taxes which may be imposed for purposes of local authorities.

3. The Legislative Council of a province may, without the previous sanction of the Governor General, make and take into consideration any law imposing, or authorising any local authority to impose, for the purposes of such local authority, any tax included in Schedule II to these rules.

Additions to Schedules.

4. The Governor General in Council may at any time, by order, make any addition to the taxes enumerated in Schedules I and II to these rules.

Saving.

5. Nothing in these rules shall affect the right of a local authority to impose a tax without previous sanction or with the previous sanction of the local Government when such right is conferred upon it by any law for the time being in force.

SCHEDULE I.

1. A tax on land put to uses other than agricultural.
2. A tax on succession or on acquisition by survivorship in a joint family.
3. A tax on any form of betting or gambling permitted by law.
4. A tax on advertisements.
5. A tax on amusements.
6. A tax on any specified luxury.
7. A registration fee.
8. A stamp-duty other than duties of which the amount is fixed by Indian legislation.

SCHEDULE II.

(*In this Schedule the word "tax" includes a cess, rate, duty or fee.*)

1. A toll.
2. A tax on land or land values.
3. A tax on buildings.

4. A tax on vehicles or boats.

5. A tax on animals.

6. A tax on menials and domestic servants.

7. An octroi.

8. A terminal tax on goods imported into a local area in which an octroi was levied on or before the 6th July, 1917.

9. A tax on trades, professions and callings.

10. A tax on private markets.

11. A tax imposed in return for services rendered, such as—

(*a*) a water rate,

(*b*) a lighting rate,

(*c*) a scavenging, sanitary or sewage rate,

(*d*) a drainage tax,

(*e*) fees for the use of markets and other public conveniences.

No. 312-S.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint;

And whereas clause (*h*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 10 of the said Act confers power to make certain rules, and it is expedient for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act on such date as may hereafter be appointed to make such rules prior to the said date;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the power conferred by clause (*h*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 10 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Local Legislatures (Previous Sanction) Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India.

Laws requiring previous sanction.

2. A local legislature may not repeal or alter without the previous sanction of the Governor General—

(1) any law made by any authority in British India before the commencement of the Indian Councils Act, 1861: provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that this provision shall not apply to any such law which he may specify and, if he does so, previous sanction shall not thereafter be necessary to the alteration or repeal of that law; or

(2) any law specified in the Schedule to these rules or any law made by the Governor General in Council amending a law so specified.

Year.	No.	Short title.
1860	XLV	The Indian Penal Code.
1864	III	The Foreigners Act, 1864.
1865	III	The Carriers Act, 1865.
"	X	The Indian Succession Act, 1865.
"	XV	The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.
"	XXI	The Parsi Intestate Succession Act, 1865.
1866	XXI	The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.
"	XXVIII	The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.
1867	XXV	The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.
1869	IV	The Indian Divorce Act, 1869.
1870	XXI	The Hindu Wills Act, 1870.
1872	I	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
"	III	The Special Marriage Act, 1872.
"	IX	The Indian Contract Act, 1872.
"	XV	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.
1873	X	The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.

Year.	No.	Short title.
1874 . .	III	The Married Women's Property Act, 1874.
" . .	XIV	The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874.
" . .	XV	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.
1875 . .	IX	The Indian Majority Act, 1875.
1877 . .	I	The Specific Relief Act, 1877.
1881 . .	V	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.
" . .	XIII	The Fort William Act, 1881.
" . .	XXVI	The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
1882 . .	II	The Indian Trusts Act, 1882.
" . .	IV	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
" . .	VII	The Powers-of-Attorney Act, 1882.
1889 . .	IV	The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.
" . .	VII	The Succession Certificate Act, 1889.
" . .	XV	The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.
1890 . .	VIII	The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.
" . .	IX	The Indian Railways Act, 1890.
1891 . .	XVIII	The Banker's Books Evidence Act, 1891.
1895 . .	XV	The Crown Grants Act, 1895.
1897 . .	III	The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.
" . .	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897.
" . .	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.
1898 . .	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
" . .	IX	The Live-Stock Importation Act, 1898.
1899 . .	IX	The Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.
1903 . .	XIV	The Indian Foreign Marriage Act, 1903.
" . .	XV	The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.
1908 . .	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
" . .	IX	The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.
" . .	XIV	The Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1908.
" . .	XV	The Indian Ports Act, 1908.
" . .	XVI	The Indian Registration Act, 1908.
1909 . .	III	The Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909.
" . .	IV	The Whipping Act, 1909.
" . .	VII	The Anand Marriage Act, 1909.
1910 . .	I	The Indian Press Act, 1910.
1911 . .	X	The Seditious Meetings Act, 1911.
1912 . .	IV	The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.
" . .	V	The Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.
" . .	VI	The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.
1913 . .	VI	The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1913.
" . .	VII	The Indian Companies Act, 1913.
1914 . .	II	The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.
" . .	III	The Indian Copyright Act, 1914.
" . .	IX	The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.
1916 . .	XV	The Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1916.
1917 . .	I	The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917.
" . .	XXVI	The Transfer of Property (Validating) Act, 1917.
1918 . .	X	The Usurious Loans Act, 1918.
1919 . .	XI	The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919.
1920 . .	V	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.
" . .	X	The Indian Securities Act, 1920.
" . .	XIV	The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920.

No. 313-S.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint;

And whereas sub-section (1) of section 12 of the said Act confers power to make certain rules, and it is expedient for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act on such date as may hereafter be appointed to make such rules prior to the said date;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Reservation of Bills Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India.

2. The Governor of any Governor's province shall reserve for the consideration of the Governor General any Bill, not having been previously sanctioned by the Governor General, which has been passed by he Legislative Council of the province and is presented to the Governor for his assent, if the Bill appears to the Governor to contain provisions—

Bills which must be reserved.

(a) affecting the religion or religious rites of any class of British subjects in British India, or

(b) regulating the constitution or function of any University, or

(c) having the effect of including within a transferred subject matters which have hitherto been classified as reserved subjects, or

(d) providing for the construction or management of a light or feeder railway or tramway other than a tramway within municipal limits, or

(e) affecting the land revenue of a province either so as to—

(i) prescribe a period or periods within which any temporarily settled estate or estates may not be reassessed to land revenue, or

(ii) limit the extent to which the assessment to land revenue of such an estate or estates may be made or enhanced, or

(iii) modify materially the general principles upon which land revenue has hitherto been assessed,

if such prescription, limitation or modification appears to the Governor to be likely seriously to affect the public revenues of the province.

3. The Governor of any Governor's province may reserve for the consideration of the Governor General any Bill, not having been previously sanctioned by the Governor General which has been passed by the Legislative Council of the province and is presented to the Governor for his assent, if the Bill appears to the Governor—

Bills which may be reserved.

(a) to affect any matter wherewith he is specially charged under his Instrument of Instructions, or

(b) to affect any central subject, or

(c) to affect the interests of another province.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864.

Complete, from 16 Jany to 1st Oct 1920

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1920.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 7th January, 1920.

An Ordinance to prohibit certain transactions in order to give effect to the provisions of the Treaty of Peace made at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1919.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it expedient, for the purpose of enabling effect to be given in due course to the provisions of the Treaty of Peace made at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1919, to prohibit certain transactions as from the date on which the said Treaty comes into force;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— 5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 61.

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1920.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Ordinance may be called the Treaty of Peace Ordinance, 1920;

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the District of Angul, the Shan States and the Pargana of Spiti; and it applies also to—

(*a*) all British and Indian subjects of His Majesty within any State in India; and

(*b*) all servants of His Majesty, whether British subjects or not, within any State in India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the date on which the Treaty comes into force.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "custodian" means a custodian of enemy property appointed under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 ; XIV of 1915.

(*b*) "enemy debt" means any pecuniary obligation of the kind referred to in the first paragraph of Article 296 of the Treaty, as set out in the Schedule, and includes any sum which under the Treaty has to be treated or dealt with in like manner as an enemy debt ;

(*c*) "national" in relation to any State other than a State in India means a subject of that State, and includes any company or corporation incorporated therein according to the law of that State, and, in the case of a Protectorate, the natives thereof ; and

"British national in India" includes any person being a British national who resides or carries on business in India and any subject of a State in India ; and

(*d*) "the Treaty" means the Treaty of Peace with Germany made and signed on behalf of His Majesty at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1919, together with all Protocols annexed thereto.

Prohibition of payment or receipt of payment of enemy debts.

3. (*1*) No person shall pay or accept payment of any enemy debt, nor shall any person interested in any such debt as debtor or creditor have any communications with any other person interested therein as creditor or debtor.

(*2*) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Prohibition of legal proceedings for recovery of enemy debts.

4. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie in any court of law for the recovery of any enemy debt.

Creation of charge on enemy property.

5. All property, rights and interests belonging to German nationals at the date when the Treaty comes into force (not being property, rights or interests acquired under any general licence issued by or on behalf of His Majesty) and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealings therewith are hereby charged—

(*a*) in the first place, with the payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals in India with regard to their property, rights and interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested in German territory and debts owing to them by German nationals, and with the payment of any compensation which may hereafter be awarded by any Tribunal which may be set up under or in pursuance of the terms of the Treaty or by any arbitrator appointed by any such Tribunal and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the German Government or by German authorities since the thirty-first day of July and before the fourth day of August, 1914;

(*b*) secondly, with payments of the amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals in India with regard to their property, rights and interests in the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, in so far as those claims are not otherwise satisfied ;

(*c*) thirdly, with payments of amounts due in respect of claims by any British nationals of the nature referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) :

Provided, that any particular property, rights or interests so charged may at any time be released from the charge so created by order of the Governor General in Council.

6. (*1*) No person shall, without the consent of the custodian appointed for the Province in which such person resides or carries on business, transfer, part with or otherwise deal in any property, right or interest which has become subject to a charge by virtue of section five.

Prohibition of transactions in enemy property.

(*2*) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

7. No Court shall take cognisance of any offence punishable under this Act, unless the Local Government has by order in writing consented to the initiation of the proceedings.

Cognisance of offences against the Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

[*See section 2 (b).*]

The following are the classes of pecuniary obligations referred to in the first paragraph of Article 296 of the Treaty :—

(*1*) Debts payable before the war and due by a national of one of the Contracting Powers, residing within its territory, to a national of an Opposing Power, residing within its territory ;

(*2*) Debts which became payable during the war to nationals of one Contracting Power residing within its territory and arose out of transactions or contracts with the nationals of an Opposing Power, resident within its territory, of which the total or partial execution was suspended on account of the declaration of war ;

(*3*) Interest which has accrued due before and during the war to a national of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by an Opposing Power, provided that the payment of interest on such securities to the nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war ;

(*4*) Capital sums which have become payable before and during the war to nationals of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by one of the Opposing Powers, provided that the payment of such capital sums to nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General.

CALCUTTA ;

The 7th January, 1920.

H. M. SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864.

Please add the following three pages (pages Nos. 5—7) of Part IV to the *Punjab Gazette* of 20th February 1920.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1920.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th February, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884.

VII of 1884. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Steam-ships (Amendment) Act, 1920.

VII of 1884. Repeal of section 6, Act VII of 1884.

2. Section 6 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, is hereby repealed.

VII of 1884. Insertion of new section 14 in Act VII of 1884.

3. After section 13 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Penalty for carrying passengers in contravention of the Act.

"14. If a steam-ship on any voyage carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section 4, or has on board or in any part thereof a number of passengers which is greater than the number set forth in the certificate of survey as the number of passengers which the steam-ship or the part thereof is, in the judgment of the surveyor, fit to carry on that voyage, the owner and the master shall each be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and also with an additional fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every passenger above the number so set forth, or, if the fare of any passenger on board exceeds twenty rupees, not exceeding double the amount of the fares of all the passengers above the number so set forth, reckoned at the highest rate of fare payable by any passenger on board; and if the master or any other officer of any steam-ship which carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section 4 is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his license as a pilot suspended or cancelled for any period by the Local Government".

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th February, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VIII of 1911.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 116, Act VIII of 1911.

2. In section 116 of the Indian Army Act, 1911, after the words "becoming insane" the following shall be added, namely :— VIII of 1911.

"or, who, being on active service, is officially reported missing :

Provided that, in the case of a person so reported missing, no action shall be taken under sub-sections (2) to (5), inclusive, of the said section, until one year has elapsed from the date of such report."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th February, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. III OF 1920.

An Act to modify certain provisions of the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919.

WHEREAS it is expedient to modify the provisions of the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919, so as to provide in certain cases for an appeal to the High Court from the awards of the Tribunal constituted under that Act; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the United Provinces Town Improvement (Appeals) Act, 1920.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

(*1*) "High Court" means in Agra the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, and in Oudh, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh; and

(*2*) "Tribunal" has the same meaning as in the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919.

Appeals from awards of the Tribunal.

3. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919, and subject to the provisions of sub-section (*2*), an appeal shall lie to the High Court in any of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) where the decision is that of the President of the Tribunal sitting alone in pursuance of clause (*b*) of section 64 of the said Act;

(*b*) where the decision is that of the Tribunal, and—

(*i*) the President of the Tribunal grants a certificate that the case is a fit one for appeal, or

(*ii*) the High Court grants special leave to appeal :

Provided that the High Court shall not grant such special leave unless the President has refused to grant a certificate under sub-clause (*i*) and the amount in dispute is not less than five thousand rupees.

(*2*) An appeal under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) shall only lie on one or more of the following grounds, namely :—

(*i*) the decision being contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law;

(*ii*) the decision having failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law;

(*iii*) a substantial error or defect in the procedure provided by the said Act which may possibly have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

Procedure in such appeals.

4. Subject to the provisions of section 3, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with respect to appeals from original decrees shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under this Act. V of 1908.

Execution of orders of High Court.

5. Every order passed by the High Court on appeal under this Act shall be enforced, on application, by a Court of Small Causes within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the award or order appealed against was made, as if it were a decree of that Court.

Period of limitation for such appeals.

6. An appeal under section 3 shall be deemed to be an appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, within the meaning of Article 156 of the First Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908. V of 1908. IX of 1908.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

IV B

Registered No. L. 864.

Please add the following two pages (pages Nos. 9-10) of Part IV to the *Punjab Gazette* of 27th February 1920.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1920.

PART IV.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 18th February 1920:—

No. 6 of 1920.

A Bill to declare that the members of the Cutchi Memon community are subject to Muhammadan Law.

WHEREAS there is in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere a class of persons known as Cutchi Memons, and questions have from time to time arisen as to the Law by which such persons are in matters of succession and inheritance governed;

AND WHEREAS the Cutchi Memons consider that they are or desire that they should be governed in those matters by the Muhammadan Law of the Hanafi School;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the applicability of that Law to such persons in those matters should be placed beyond dispute; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Cutchi Memons Act, 1920.

Law applicable to Cutchi Memons.

2. It is hereby declared that the Cutchi Memons residing in the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere are governed by the Muhammadan Law of the Hanafi School; and that Law shall, notwithstanding any custom to the contrary, apply to them and their property in each part of British India in all matters of succession and inheritance to the same extent as it applies to other Muhammadans in that part.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Cutchi Memons claim that they are the descendants of the Muhammadans who settled in Cutch after migrating from the coast of Oman. Except for the historical fact that they were originally Hindus and were converted to Muhammadanism about four or five hundred years ago, they are at the present day good and strict Moslems. It has been held by the Courts on more than one occasion since the judgment of Sir Erskine Perry in the year 1847, in what is commonly known as the Khojas and Memons case, that in some particulars they are still governed by the Hindu Customs instead of Muhammadan Law. The Cutchi Memons have always felt aggrieved and considered the principle so established was incorrect both in Law and in practice.

Realising this grievance of the Cutchi Memons a Bill was brought in by Mr. Justice Amir Ali about the end of 1885. That Bill intended to make it permissive to the members of the Cutchi Memon community to declare themselves subject to Muhammadan Law. The Bill provided for such a declaration to be made in a prescribed form. By reason of certain difference of opinion as to its provisions the Bill was not proceeded with.

In the year 1896, another Bill was submitted to the Imperial Legislative Council. That Bill was drafted on practically the same lines as the Bill of 1885. The Government of India would appear to have been still of opinion that it would not be right to accept such a measure unless it were shown to be in accordance with the wishes of the entire community. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Committee made its report on the Bill and the matter was allowed to rest there, and as no motion with respect to the Bill was made for two years, the Bill was removed from the List of Business on the 24th March, 1900, by an order of the President under rule 43 of the Rules for the conduct of Legislative Business.

From the manner in which the Cutchi Memons have been agitating this question in their community it would appear that they are unanimous that they should be governed in all particulars by Muhammadan Law of the Hanafi School.

EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER,

Additional Member.

DELHI :
The 9th February, 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864.

Please add the following 21 pages (Pages Nos. 11—31) of Part IV to the *Punjab Gazette* of 5th March 1920.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1920.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th February, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1920.

[AS PASSED IN COUNCIL.]

An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India during the year 1921, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Census Act, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Appointment of census-officers.

2. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint any person to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

(*2*) Persons so appointed shall be called census-officers.

(*3*) The Local Government may delegate to such authority, as it thinks fit, the power of appointing census-officers which is conferred by this section.

Proof of appointment of census-officers and their status as public servants.

3. (*1*) A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(*2*) All census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Discharge of duties of census-officers in certain cases.

4. (*1*) (*a*) Every officer in command of any body of men belonging to His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or to His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or of any vessel of war,

(*b*) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

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(c) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(d) every keeper, secretary or manager of any sarai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, emigration depôt or club, and

(e) every occupant of immoveable property who has at the time of the taking of the census not less than twenty persons living on or in such property, and every manager or officer of a railway or other commercial or industrial establishment who has at such time not less than ten persons employed under him,

shall, if so required by the District Magistrate or by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or are inmates of his house or present on or in such immoveable property or are employed under him as such Magistrate or officer may, by written order, direct.

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Power of District Magistrate to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

5. (1) The District Magistrate, or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order, which shall have effect throughout the limits of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon—

(a) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees of land-revenue and lessees of fisheries under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1905, or the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, or their agents,

Bur. Act III of 1905.
III of 1889.

(b) all village-officers and servants in estates as defined in the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, and

Mad. Act II of 1894.

(c) all members of panchayats appointed under the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870, or the Sylhet and Cachar Rural Police Regulation, 1883, or members of union boards established under the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, all ghatwals, Unit-tahsildars and members of a panchayat appointed under the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, 1914, all members of Village Authorities constituted under the Assam Local Self-Government Act, 1915, and all village-headmen in the Kumaun Division of the United Provinces,

Ben. Act VI of 1870.
I of 1883.
Ben. Act V of 1919.
B. and O. Act I of 1914.
Assam Act I of 1915.

to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of the taking of the census on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, or within the limits of such fisheries or in the villages or other areas for which such village-officers and servants, panchayats, union boards, Village Authorities, ghatwals, Unit-tahsildars or village-headmen are appointed, as the case may be.

(2) Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, assignees and lessees, or their agents, and such village-officers and servants the members of such panchayats, union boards and Village Authorities, and such ghatwals, Unit-tahsildars and village-headmen shall be bound to obey it.

Asking of questions by census-officers.

6. Every census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

Obligation to answer questions.

7. Every person of whom any question is asked under the last foregoing section shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

Occupier to allow access, and permit affixing of numbers.

8. Every person occupying any house, enclosure vessel or other place shall allow census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable, and shall allow them to paint on or affix to the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule.

9. (1) Subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue in this behalf, any census-officer may leave, or cause to be left,

(a) at any dwelling-house within the local area for which he is appointed, or

(b) with any manager or officer of any commercial or industrial establishment who has at the time of the taking of the census not less than ten persons employed under him,

a schedule for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof, or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the Local Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part, or the persons employed under such manager or officer at the time of the taking of the census, as the case may be.

(2) When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates or the manager or officer with whom it is left shall fill it up, or cause it to be filled up, to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the inmates of such house or part, or the persons employed under him at the time aforesaid, as the case may be, and shall sign his name thereto, and when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census-officer or to such person as the census-officer may direct.

10. In any of the following cases, namely—

Penalties.

(*a*) if a census-officer or a person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or with any rule duly made thereunder,

(*b*) if a census-officer intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return, or, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, discloses any information which he has received by means of or for the purposes of a census return,

(*c*) if any person refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief any question asked of him by a census-officer which he is legally bound by section 7 so to answer,

(*d*) if any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place refuses to allow a census-officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 8 to allow,

(*e*) if any person removes, obliterates, alters or injures before the 31st day of March, 1921, any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census,

(*f*) if any occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof or any person with whom a schedule is left under section 9 knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of section 9 or makes any false return under that section,

t... be punishable with fine which may extend ... rupees.

...) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare before what class... Magistrates prosecutions under this Act may ...tituted.

secu...ion in pro-

(2) under ...s and until a notification is published Act sha... ction (*1*) all prosecutions under this Bombay, the towns of Calcutta, Madras and trate, and ...nstituted before a Presidency Magistrate, ...where, before the District Magistrate.

(3) No ...ecution under this Act shall be instituted ex... with the previous sanction of the Local Government or of some officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

12. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer or any schedule delivered under section 9, and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Records of census not open to inspection or admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.

I of 1872.

V of 1898.

13. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority may, at the time appointed for the taking of the census of British India during the year 1921, cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by this Act.

Temporary suspension of local enactments and rules as to mode of taking census in municipalities.

14. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule, in regard to municipal, local, union or village funds, the Local Government may direct that the whole or any part of any expenses incurred for anything done in accordance with this Act may be charged to any municipal, local, union or village fund constituted for, and on behalf of, the area within which such expenses were incurred.

Power in regard to expenses.

15. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Governor General in Council may make rules providing—

(*a*) for the appointment of census-officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of census-officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census, and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons;

(*b*) for the enumeration of persons employed on railways and their families and of other classes of the population for whom it may be necessary or expedient to make special provision; and

(*c*) for the enumeration of persons travelling on the night when a census is taken.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that all or any of the powers conferred upon him by this section may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th February, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. V OF 1920.

[AS PASSED IN COUNCIL.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.

Short title and extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(*a*) "creditor" includes a decree-holder, "debt" includes a judgment-debt, and "debtor" includes a judgment-debtor;

(*b*) "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in any area outside the local limits for the time being of the Presidency-towns and of the Town of Rangoon;

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

"property" includes any property over which or the profits of which any person has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit;

secured creditor" means a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor or any part thereof as a security for a debt due to him rom the debtor; and

(*f*) nsfer of property" includes a transfer any interest in property and the ation of any charge upon property.

(*2*) Wo nd expressions used in this Act and defined in e Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and not inbefore defined shall have the same meanin as those respectively attributed to them by th aid Code.

V of 1908.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF COURT.

3. (*1*) The District Courts shall be the Courts having jurisdiction under this Act :

Insolvency jurisdiction.

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any Court subordinate to a District Court with jurisdiction in any class of cases, and any Court so invested shall within the local limits of its jurisdiction have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court under this Act.

(*2*) For the purposes of this Act, a Court of Small Causes shall be deemed to be subordinate to the District Court.

(*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act the Court shall have full power to decide all questions whether of title or priority, or of any nature whatsoever, and whether involving matters of law or of fact, which may arise in any case of insolvency coming within the cognisance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case.

Power of Court to decide all questions arising in insolvency.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of this Act and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, every such decision shall be final and binding for all purposes as between, on the one hand, the debtor and the debtor's estate and, on the other hand, all claimants against him or it and all persons claiming through or under them or any of them.

(*3*) Where the Court does not deem it expedient or necessary to decide any question of the nature referred to in sub-section (*1*), but has reason to believe that the debtor has a saleable interest in any property, the Court may without further inquiry sell such interest in such manner and subject to such conditions as it may think fit.

5. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court, in regard to proceedings under this Act, shall have the same powers and shall follow the same procedure as it has and follows in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction.

General powers of Courts.

(*2*) Subject as aforesaid, High Courts and District Courts, in regard to proceedings under this Act in Courts subordinate to them, shall have the same powers and shall follow the same procedure as they respectively have and follow in regard to civil suits.

PART II.

PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF INSOLVENCY TO DISCHARGE.

Acts of insolvency.

A debtor commits an act of insolvency in each of the following cases, namely :—

Acts of insolvency.

(*a*) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of all or substantially all his property to a third person for the benefit of his creditors generally ;

(*b*) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of his property or of any part thereof with intent to defeat or delay his creditors ;

(*c*) if, in British India or elsewhere, he makes any transfer of his property, or of any part thereof, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged an insolvent ;

(*d*) if, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors,—

(*i*) he departs or remains out of British India,

(*ii*) he departs from his dwelling-house or usual place of business or otherwise absents himself,

(*iii*) he secludes himself so as to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him ;

(*e*) if any of his property has been sold in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money ;

(*f*) if he petitions to be adjudged an insolvent under the provisions of this Act ;

(*g*) if he gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts ; or

(*h*) if he is imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section the act of an agent may be the act of the principal.

Petition.

7. Subject to the conditions specified in this Act, if a debtor commits an act of insolvency, an insolvency petition may be presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, and the Court may on such petition make an order (hereinafter called an order of adjudication) adjudging him an insolvent.

Petition and adjudication.

Explanation.—The presentation of a petition by the debtor shall be deemed an act of insolvency within the meaning of this section, and on such petition the Court may make an order of adjudication.

8. No insolvency petition shall be presented against any corporation or against any association or company registered under any enactment for the time being in force.

Exemption of corporation, etc., from insolvency proceedings.

9. (*1*) A creditor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition against a debtor unless—

Conditions on which creditor may petition.

(*a*) the debt owing by the debtor to the creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to such creditors amounts to five hundred rupees, and

(*b*) the debt is a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some cert in future time, and

(*c*) the act of insolvency on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition.

(*2*) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he shall in his petition either state that he is willing to relinquish his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged insolvent, or give an estimate of the value of the security. In the latter case, he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated in the same way as if he were an unsecured creditor.

10. (*1*) A debtor shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition, unless he is unable to pay his debts and—

Conditions on which debtor may petition.

(*a*) his debts amount to five hundred rupees; or

(*b*) he is under arrest or imprisonment in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money ; or

(*c*) an order of attachment in execution of such a decree has been made, and is subsisting, against his property.

(*2*) A debtor in respect of whom an order of adjudication made under this Act has been annulled, owing to his failure to apply, or to prosecute an application for his discharge, shall not be entitled to present an insolvency petition without the leave of the Court by which th order of adjudication was annulled. Such Cou shall not grant leave unless it is satisfied eith that the debtor was prevented by any reasona cause from presenting or prosecuting his ap cation, as the case may be, or that the peti is founded on facts substantially different those contained in the petition on which the of adjudication was made.

11. Every insolvency petition shall be pre- to a Court having Act tion under thhich in any local area ness, the debtor ordinarily resides or carries or been or personally works for gain, or if he ly : arrested or imprisoned, where he is in place of

Court to which petition shall be presented.

Provided that no objection as to t rt in the presentment shall be allowed by any risdiction exercise of appellate or revisional Court by unless such objection was taken in e earliest which the petition was heard at e has been a possible opportunity, and unless t consequent failure of justice.

12. Every insolvency petiti shall be in writing and hall be signed and verifie in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil rocedure, 1908, for signing and verifying plain-

Verification of petition.

13. (1) Every insolvency petition presented by a debtor shall contain the following particulars, namely :—

Contents of petition.

(a) a statement that the debtor is unable to pay his debts ;

(b) the place where he ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain, or, if he has been arrested or imprisoned, the place where he is in custody ;

(c) the Court (if any) by whose order he has been arrested or imprisoned, or by which an order has been made for the attachment of his property, together with particulars of the decree in respect of which any such order has been made ;

(d) the amount and particulars of all pecuniary claims against him, together with the names and residences of his creditors so far as they are known to, or can by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence be ascertained by, him ;

(e) the amount and particulars of all his property, together with—

(i) a specification of the value of all such property not consisting of money;

(ii) the place or places at which any such property is to be found ; and

(iii) a declaration of his willingness to place at the disposal of the Court all such property save in so far as it includes such particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree ; V of 1908.

(f) a statement whether the debtor has on any previous occasion filed a petition to be adjudged an insolvent, and (where such a petition has been filed)—

(i) if such petition has been dismissed, the reasons for such dismissal, or

(ii) if the debtor has been adjudged an insolvent, concise particulars of the insolvency, including a statement whether any previous adjudication has been annulled and, if so, the grounds therefor.

(2) Every insolvency petition presented by a creditor or creditors shall set forth the particulars regarding the debtor specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1), and shall also specify—

(a) the act of insolvency committed by such debtor, together with the date of its commission ; and

(b) the amount and particulars of his or their pecuniary claim or claims against such debtor.

14. No petition, whether presented by a debtor or by a creditor, shall be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

Withdrawal of petitions.

15. Where two or more insolvency petitions are presented against the same debtor, or where separate petitions are presented against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Consolidation of petitions.

16. Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence on his petition the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor may be indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of a petitioning creditor.

Power to change carriage of proceedings.

17. If a debtor by or against whom an insolvency petition has been presented dies, the proceedings in the matter shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be continued so far as may be necessary for the realisation and distribution of the property of the debtor.

Continuance of proceedings on death of debtor

18. The procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with respect to the admission of plaints, shall, so far as it is applicable, be followed in the case of insolvency petitions. V of 1908.

Procedure for admission of petition.

19. (1) Where an insolvency petition is admitted, the Court shall make an order fixing a date for hearing the petition.

Procedure on admission of petition.

(2) Notice of the order under sub-section (1) shall be given to creditors in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Where the debtor is not the petitioner, notice of the order under sub-section (1) shall be served on him in the manner provided for the service of summons.

20. The Court when making an order admiting the petition may, and where the debtor is the petitioner ordinarily shall, appoint an interim receiver of the property of the debtor or of any part thereof, and may direct him to take immediate possession thereof or of any part thereof, and the interim receiver shall thereupon have such of the powers conferrable on a receiver appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as the Court may direct. If an interim receiver is not so appointed, the Court may make such appointment at any subsequent time before adjudication, and the provisions of this sub-section shall apply accordingly. V of 1908.

Appointment of interim receiver.

21. At the time of making an order admitting the petition or at any subsequent time before adjudication, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any creditor, make one or more of the following orders, namely :—

Interim proceedings against debtor.

(1) order the debtor to give reasonable security for his appearance until final orders are made upon the petition, and direct that, in default of giving such security, he shall be detained in the civil prison ;

(2) order the attachment by actual seizure of the whole or any part of the property in the possession or under the control of the debtor, other than such particulars (not being his books of account) as are exempted by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or by any other enactment for the time being in force from liability to attachment and sale in execution of a decree ; V of 1908.

(3) order a warrant to issue with or without bail for the arrest of the debtor, and direct either that he be detained in the civil prison until the disposal of the petition, or that he be released on

Annulment of adjudication.

35. **Power to annul adjudication of insolvency.** Where, in the opinion of the Court, a debtor ought not to have been adjudged insolvent, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the insolvent have been paid in full, the Court shall, on the application of the debtor, or of any other person interested, by order in writing, annul the adjudication.

36. **Power to cancel one of concurrent orders of adjudication.** If, in any case in which an order of adjudication has been made, it shall be proved to the Court by which such order was made that insolvency proceedings are pending in another Court against the same debtor, and that the property of the debtor can be more conveniently distributed by such other Court, the Court may annul the adjudication or stay all proceedings thereon.

37. **Proceedings on annulment.** (*1*) Where an adjudication is annulled, all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore done, by the Court or receiver, shall be valid; but, subject as aforesaid, the property of the debtor who was adjudged insolvent shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or, in default of any such appointment, shall revert to the debtor to the extent of his right or interest therein on such conditions (if any) as the Court may, by order in writing, declare.

(*2*) Notice of every order annulling an adjudication shall be published in the local official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

Compositions and schemes of arrangement.

38. **Compositions and schemes of arrangement.** (*1*) Where a debtor, after the making of an order of adjudication, submits a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts, or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs, the Court shall fix a date for the consideration of the proposal, and shall issue a notice to all creditors in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*2*) If, on the consideration of the proposal, a majority in number and three-fourths in value of all the creditors whose debts are proved and who are present in person or by pleader, resolve to accept the proposal, the same shall be deemed to be duly accepted by the creditors.

(*3*) The debtor may at the meeting amend the terms of his proposal if the amendment is, in the opinion of the Court, calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

(*4*) Where the Court is of opinion, after hearing the report of the receiver, if a receiver has been appointed, and after considering any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor, that the terms of the proposal are not reasonable or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal.

(*5*) If any facts are proved on proof of which the Court would be required either to refuse, suspend or attach conditions to the debtor's discharge, the Court shall refuse to approve the proposal unless it provides reasonable security for payment of not less than six annas in the rupee on all the unsecured debts provable against the debtor's estate.

(*6*) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of an insolvent.

(*7*) In any other case the Court may either approve or refuse to approve the proposal.

39. **Order on approval.** If the Court approves the proposal, the terms shall be embodied in an order of the Court, and the Court shall frame a schedule in accordance with the provisions of section 33, the order of adjudication shall be annulled, and the provisions of section 37 shall apply, and the composition or scheme shall be binding on all the creditors entered in the said schedule so far as relates to any debts entered therein.

40. **Power to re-adjudge debtor insolvent.** If default is made in the payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, re-adjudge the debtor insolvent and annul the composition or scheme but without prejudice to the validity of any transfer or payment duly made or of anything duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. When a debtor is re-adjudged insolvent under this sub-section, all debts provable in other respects which have been contracted before the date of such re-adjudication shall be provable in the insolvency.

Discharge.

41. **Discharge.** (*1*) A debtor may, at any time after the order of adjudication, and shall, within the period specified by the Court, apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court shall fix a day, notice whereof shall be given in such manner as may be prescribed, for hearing such application, and any objections which may be made thereto.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Court may, after considering the objections of any creditor and, where a receiver has been appointed, the report of the receiver—

(*a*) grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge; or

(*b*) suspend the operation of the order for a specified time; or

(*c*) grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the insolvent, or with respect to his after-acquired property.

42. **Cases in which Court must refuse an absolute discharge.** (*1*) The Court shall refuse to grant an absolute order of discharge under section 41 on proof of any of the following facts, namely—

(*a*) that the insolvent's assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities, unless he satisfies the Court that the fact that the assets are not of a value equal to eight annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible;

(*b*) that the insolvent has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his insolvency;

(*c*) that the insolvent has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;

(*d*) that the insolvent has contracted any debt provable under this Act without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (the burden of proving which shall lie on him) that he would be able to pay it;

(*e*) that the insolvent has failed to account satisfactorily for any loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities;

(*f*) that the insolvent has brought on, or contributed to, his insolvency by rash and hazardous speculations, or by unjustifiable extravagance in living, or by gambling, or by culpable neglect of his business affairs;

(*g*) that the insolvent has, within three months preceding the date of the presentation of the petition, when unable to pay his debts as they became due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;

(*h*) that the insolvent has on any previous occasion been adjudged an insolvent or made a composition or arrangement with his creditors;

(*i*) that the insolvent has concealed or removed his property or any part thereof, or has been guilty of any other fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section, the report of the receiver shall be deemed to be evidence; and the Court may presume the correctness of any statement contained therein.

(*3*) The powers of suspending, and of attaching conditions to, an insolvent's discharge may be exercised concurrently.

Adjudication to be annulled on failure to apply for discharge.

43. (*1*) If the debtor does not appear on the day fixed for hearing his application for discharge or on such subsequent day as the Court may direct, or if the debtor does not apply for an order of discharge within the period specified by the Court, the order of adjudication shall be annulled, and the provisions of section 37 shall apply accordingly.

(*2*) Where a debtor has been released from custody under the provisions of this Act and the order of adjudication is annulled under sub-section (*1*), the Court may, if it thinks fit, re-commit the debtor to his former custody, and the officer in charge of the prison to whose custody such debtor is so re-committed shall receive such debtor into his custody according to such re-commitment, and thereupon all processes which were in force against the person of such debtor at the time of such release as aforesaid shall be deemed to be still in force against him as if no order of adjudication had been made.

Effect of order of discharge.

44. (*1*) An order of discharge shall not release the insolvent from—

(*a*) any debt due to the Crown;

(*b*) any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party;

(*c*) any debt or liability in respect of which he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party; or

(*d*) any liability under an order for maintenance made under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. V of 1898.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided by sub-section (*1*), an order of discharge shall release the insolvent from all debts provable under this Act.

(*3*) An order of discharge shall not release any person who, at the date of the presentation of the petition, was a partner or co-trustee with the insolvent, or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him or any person who was surety for him.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY.

Method of proof of debts.

Debt payable at a future time.

45. A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting therefrom only a rebate of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable, according to the terms on which it was contracted.

Mutual dealings and set-off.

46. Where there have been mutual dealings between an insolvent and a creditor proving or claiming to prove a debt under this Act, an account shall be taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively.

Secured creditors.

47. (*1*) Where a secured creditor realises his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realised.

(*2*) Where a secured creditor relinquishes his security for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

(*3*) Where a secured creditor does not either realise or relinquish his security, he shall, before being entitled to have his debt entered in the schedule, state in his proof the particulars of his security, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

(*4*) Where a security is so valued, the Court may at any time before realisation redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.

(5) Where a creditor, after having valued his security, subsequently realises it, the net amount realised shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

(6) Where a secured creditor does not comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

Interest.

48. (1) On any debt or sum certain whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which is overdue when the debtor is adjudged an insolvent, and which is provable under this Act, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum,—

(a) if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, from the time when such debt or sum was payable to the date of such adjudication; or,

(b) if the debt or sum is payable otherwise, from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment to the date of such adjudication.

(2) Where a debt which has been proved under this Act includes interest or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest, the interest or consideration shall, for the purposes of dividend be calculated at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, without prejudice to the right of a creditor to receive out of the debtor's estate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved have been paid in full.

Mode of proof.

49. (1) A debt may be proved under this Act by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter, to the Court an affidavit verifying the debt.

(2) The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers (if any) by which the same can be substantiated. The Court may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

Disallowance and reduction of entries in schedule.

50. (1) Where the receiver thinks that a debt has been improperly entered in the schedule the Court may, on the application of the receiver and, after notice to the creditor, and such inquiry (if any) as the Court thinks necessary, expunge such entry or reduce the amount of the debt.

(2) The Court may also, after like inquiry, expunge an entry or reduce the amount of a debt upon the application of a creditor where no receiver has been appointed, or where the receiver declines to interfere in the matter or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor.

Effect of insolvency on antecedent transactions.

Restriction of rights of creditor under execution.

51. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the receiver except in respect of assets realised in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the admission of the petition.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a secured creditor in respect of the property against which the decree is executed.

(3) A person who in good faith purchases the property of a debtor under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to it against the receiver.

Duties of Court executing decree as to property taken in execution.

52. Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that an insolvency petition by or against the debtor has been admitted, the Court shall, on application, direct the property, if in the possession of the Court, to be delivered to the receiver, but the costs of the suit in which the decree was made and of the execution shall be a first charge on the property so delivered, and the receiver may sell the property or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge.

Avoidance of voluntary transfer.

53. Any transfer of property not being a transfer made before and in consideration of marriage or made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration shall, if the transferor is adjudged insolvent within two years after the date of the transfer, be voidable as against the receiver and may be annulled by the Court.

Avoidance of preference in certain cases.

54. (1) Every transfer of property, every payment made, every obligation incurred, and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if such person is adjudged insolvent on a petition presented within three months after the date thereof, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the receiver and shall be annulled by the Court.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person who in good faith and for valuable consideration has acquired a title through or under a creditor of the insolvent.

Protection of *bona fide* transactions.

55. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of insolvency on an execution, and with respect to the avoidance of certain transfers and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in the case of an insolvency—

(a) any payment by the insolvent to any of his creditors;

(b) any payment or delivery to the insolvent;

(c) any transfer by the insolvent for valuable consideration; or

(d) any contract or dealing by or with the insolvent for valuable consideration:

Provided that any such transaction takes place before the date of the order of adjudication, and that the person with whom such transaction takes place has not at the time notice of the presentation of any insolvency petition by or against the debtor.

Realisation of Property.

56. (*1*) The Court may, at the time of the order of adjudication, or at any time afterwards, appoint a receiver for the property of the insolvent, and such property shall thereupon vest in such receiver.

Appointment of receiver.

(*2*) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, the Court may—

(*a*) require the receiver to give such security as it thinks fit duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the property; and

(*b*) by general or special order, fix the amount to be paid as remuneration for the services of the receiver out of the assets of the insolvent.

(*3*) Where the Court appoints a receiver, it may remove the person in whose possession or custody any such property as aforesaid is from the possession or custody thereof:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the Court to remove from the possession or custody of property any person whom the insolvent has not a present right so to remove.

(*4*) Where a receiver appointed under this section—

(*a*) fails to submit his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs, or

(*b*) fails to pay the balance due from him thereon as the Court directs, or

(*c*) occasions loss to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence,

the Court may direct his property to be attached and sold, and may apply the proceeds to make good any balance found to be due from him or any loss so occasioned by him.

(*5*) The provisions of this section shall apply, so far as may be, to interim receivers appointed under section 20.

57. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint such persons as it thinks fit (to be called "Official Receivers") to be receivers under this Act within such local limits as it may prescribe.

Power to appoint Official Receivers.

(*2*) Where any Official Receiver has been so appointed for the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court having jurisdiction under this Act, he shall be the receiver for the purpose of every order appointing a receiver or an interim receiver issued by any such Court, unless the Court for special reasons otherwise directs.

(*3*) Any sum payable under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 56 in respect of the services of an Official Receiver shall be credited to such fund as the Local Government may direct.

(*4*) Every Official Receiver shall receive such remuneration out of the said fund or otherwise as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, and no remuneration whatever beyond that so fixed shall be received by the Official Receiver as such.

58. Where no receiver is appointed, the Court shall have all the rights of, and may exercise all the powers conferred on, a receiver under this Act.

Powers of Court if no receiver appointed.

59. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the receiver shall, with all convenient speed, realise the property of the debtor and distribute dividends among the creditors entitled thereto, and for that purpose may—

Duties and powers of receiver.

(*a*) sell all or any part of the property of the insolvent;

(*b*) give receipts for any money received by him;

and may, by leave of the Court, do all or any of the following things, namely:—

(*c*) carry on the business of the insolvent so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;

(*d*) institute, defend or continue any suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the insolvent;

(*e*) employ a pleader or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the Court;

(*f*) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the insolvent a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the Court thinks fit;

(*g*) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the insolvent for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;

(*h*) refer any dispute to arbitration, and compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, on such terms as may be agreed upon; and

(*i*) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which, from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances, cannot readily or advantageously be sold.

60. (*1*) In any local area in which a declaration has been made under section 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and is in force, no sale of immoveable property paying revenue to the Government or held or let for agricultural purposes shall be made by the receiver; but, after the other property of the insolvent has been realised, the Court shall ascertain—

Special provisions in regard to immoveable property.

V of 1908.

(*a*) the amount required to satisfy the debts proved under this Act after deducting the monies already received;

(*b*) the immoveable property of the insolvent remaining unsold; and

(*c*) the incumbrances (if any) existing thereon;

and shall forward a statement to the Collector containing the particulars aforesaid; and thereupon the Collector shall proceed to raise the amount so required by the exercise of such of the powers conferred on him by paragraphs 2 to 10 of the Third Schedule to the said Code as he thinks fit, and subject to the provisions of those paragraphs so far as they are applicable, and shall hold at the disposal of the Court all sums that may come to his hands by the exercise of such powers.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect any provisions of any enactment for the time being in force prohibiting or restricting the execution of decrees or orders against immoveable property; and any such provisions shall be deemed to apply to the enforcement of an order of adjudication made under this Act as if it were such a decree or order.

Distribution of Property.

Priority of debts.

61. (*1*) In the distribution of the property of the insolvent, there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

(*a*) all debts due to the Crown or to any local authority; and

(*b*) all salary or wages, not exceeding twenty rupees in all, of any clerk, servant or labourer in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during four months before the date of the presentation of the petition.

(*2*) The debts specified in sub-section (*1*) shall rank equally between themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the insolvent is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions between themselves.

(*3*) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the expenses of administration or otherwise, the debts specified in sub-section (*1*) shall be discharged forthwith in so far as the property of the insolvent is sufficient to meet them.

(*4*) In the case of partners, the partnership property shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of the partnership debts, and the separate property of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. Where there is a surplus of the separate property of the partners, it shall be dealt with as part of the partnership property; and where there is a surplus of the partnership property, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate property in proportion to the rights and interests of each partner in the partnership property.

(*5*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts entered in the schedule shall be paid rateably according to the amounts of such debts respectively and without any preference.

(*6*) Where there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date on which the debtor is adjudged an insolvent at the rate of six per centum per annum on all debts entered in the schedule.

Calculation of dividends.

62. (*1*) In the calculation of dividends, the receiver shall retain in his hands sufficient assets to meet—

(*a*) debts provable under this Act and appearing, from the insolvent's statements or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs;

(*b*) debts provable under this Act, the subject of claims not yet determined;

(*c*) disputed proofs or claims; and

(*d*) the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1*), all money in hand shall be distributed as dividends.

Right of creditor who has not proved debt before declaration of a dividend.

63. Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends shall be entitled to be paid, out of any money for the time being in the hands of the receiver, any dividend or dividends which he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends; but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

Final dividend.

64. When the receiver has realised all the property of the insolvent or so much thereof as can, in the opinion of the Court, be realised without needlessly protracting the receivership, he shall declare a final dividend; but before so doing, he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified but not proved, that if they do not prove their claims within the time limited by the notice, he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or if the Court, on application by any such claimant, grants him further time for establishing his claim, then on the expiration of such further time, the property of the insolvent shall be divided among the creditors entered in the schedule without regard to the claims of any other persons.

No suit for dividend.

65. No suit for a dividend shall lie against the receiver; but where the receiver refuses to pay any dividend, the Court may, on the application of any creditor who is entered in the schedule, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.

Management by and allowance to insolvent.

66. (*1*) The Court may appoint the insolvent himself to superintend the management of the property of the insolvent or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any) of the insolvent for the benefit of the creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the Court may direct.

(*2*) The Court may, from time to time, make such allowance as it may think just to the insolvent out of his property for the support of himself and his family, or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate; but any such allowance may, at any time, be varied or determined by the Court.

Right of insolvent to surplus.

67. The insolvent shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors, with interest as provided by this Act, and of the expenses of the proceedings taken thereunder.

Appeal to Court against receiver.

68. If the insolvent or any of the creditors or any other person is aggrieved by any act or decision of the receiver, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order as it thinks just :

Appeal to Court against receiver.

Provided that no application under this section shall be entertained after the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of the act or decision complained of.

PART IV.

PENALTIES.

69. If a debtor, whether before or after the making of an order of adjudication,—

Offences by debtors.

(*a*) wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by section 22 or to deliver up possession of any part of his property which is divisible among his creditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control to the Court or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, or

(*b*) fraudulently with intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act,—

(*i*) has destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any document relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or

(*ii*) has kept or caused to be kept false books, or

(*iii*) has made false entries in or withheld entries from or wilfully altered or falsified any document relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or

(*c*) fraudulently with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors or to give an undue preference to any of his creditors,—

(*i*) has discharged or concealed any debt due to or from him, or

(*ii*) has made away with, charged, mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of any kind whatsoever,

he shall be punishable on conviction by the Court with imprisonment which may extend to one year.

70. (*1*) Where the Court is satisfied that there is ground for inquiring into any offence referred to in section 69, the Court shall direct that a notice be served on the debtor in the manner prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons, calling on him to show cause why a charge or charges should not be framed against him.

Procedure on charge under section 69.

V of 1898.

(*2*) The notice shall set forth the substance of the offence, and any number of offences may be set forth in the same notice.

(*3*) At the hearing of such notice and of any charge framed in pursuance thereof, the Court shall, so far as may be, follow the procedure for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates prescribed by Chapter XXI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and nothing in Chapter XXIII of the said Code relating to trials before High Courts and Courts of Session shall be applicable to such trial. V of 1898.

(*4*) Any number of offences under this section may be charged at the same time:

Provided that no debtor shall be sentenced to imprisonment exceeding an aggregate period of two years for offences under this section committed in the course of the same insolvency proceeding.

(*5*) The Court may, instead of itself inquiring into an offence under section 69 make a complaint thereof in writing to the nearest Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction, and such Magistrate shall deal with such complaint in the manner laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 : V of 1898.

Provided that it shall not be necessary to examine the complainant.

71. Where an insolvent has been guilty of any of the offences specified in section 69, he shall not be exempt from being proceeded against therefor by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved.

Criminal liability after discharge or composition.

72. (*1*) An undischarged insolvent obtaining credit to the extent of fifty rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged insolvent shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Undischarged insolvent obtaining credit.

(*2*) Where the Court has reason to believe that an undischarged insolvent has committed the offence referred to in sub-section (*1*), the Court, after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody or take sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate ; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial.

73. (*1*) Where a debtor is adjudged or re-adjudged insolvent under this Act, he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be disqualified from—

Disqualifications of insolvent.

(*a*) being appointed or acting as a Magistrate ;

(*b*) being elected to any office of any local authority where the appointment to such office is by election or holding or exercising any such office to which no salary is attached ; and

(*c*) being elected or sitting or voting as member of any local authority.

(2) The disqualifications which an insolvent is subject to under this section shall be removed, and shall cease if—

(a) the order of adjudication is annulled under section 35, or

(b) he obtains from the Court an order of discharge, whether absolute or conditional, with a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part.

(3) The Court may grant or refuse such certificate as it thinks fit, but any order of refusal shall be subject to appeal.

PART V.

SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION.

Summary administration.

74. When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value five hundred rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(i) unless the Court otherwise directs, no notice required under this Act, shall be published in the local official Gazette ;

(ii) on the admission of a petition by a debtor, the property of the debtor shall vest in the Court as a reciever ;

(iii) at the hearing of the petition, the Court shall inquire into the debts and assets of the debtor, and determine the same by order in writing, and it shall not be necessary to frame a schedule under the provisions of section 33 ;

(iv) the property of the debtor shall be realised with all reasonable despatch and thereafter, when practicable, distributed in a single dividend ;

(v) the debtor shall apply for his discharge within six months from the date of adjudication ; and

(vi) such other modifications as may be prescribed with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure :

Provided that the Court may at any time direct that the ordinary procedure provided for in this Act shall be followed in regard to the debtor's estate, and thereafter the Act shall have effect accordingly.

PART VI.

APPEALS.

Appeals.

75. (1) The debtor, any creditor, the receiver or any other person aggrieved by a decision come to or an order made in the exercise of insolvency jurisdiction by a Court subordinate to a District Court may appeal to the District Court, and the order of the District Court upon such appeal shall be final :

Provided that the High Court, for the purpose of satisfying itself that an order made in any appeal decided by the District Court was according to law, may call for the case and pass such order with respect thereto as it thinks fit :

Provided, further, that any such person aggrieved by a decision of the District Court on appeal from a decision of a subordinate Court under section 4 may appeal to the High Court on any of the grounds mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(2) Any such person aggrieved by any such decision or order of a District Court as is specified in Schedule I, come to or made otherwise than in appeal from an order made by a subordinate Court, may appeal to the High Court.

(3) Any such person aggrieved by any other order made by a District Court otherwise than in appeal from an order made by a subordinate Court may appeal to the High Court by leave of the District Court or of the High Court.

(4) The periods of limitation for appeals to the District Court and to the High Court under this section shall be thirty days and ninety days, respectively.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Costs.

76. The costs of any proceeding under this Act, including the costs of maintaining a debtor in the civil prison, shall, subject to any rules made under this Act, be in the discretion of the Court in which the proceeding is had.

Courts to be auxiliary to each other.

77. All Courts having jurisdiction in insolvency and the officers of such Courts respectively shall severally act in aid of and be auxiliary to each other in all matters of insolvency, and an order of a Court seeking aid with a request to another of the said Courts shall be deemed sufficient to enable the latter Court to exercise, in regard to the matters directed by the order, such jurisdiction as either of such Courts could exercise in regard to similar matters within their respective jurisdictions.

Limitation.

78. (1) The provisions of sections 5 and 12 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, shall apply to appeals and applications under this Act, and for the purpose of the said section 12, a decision under section 4 shall be deemed to be a decree.

(2) Where an order of adjudication has been annulled under this Act, in computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit or application for the execution of a decree (other than a suit or application in respect of which the leave of the Court was obtained under sub-section (2) of section 28) which might have been brought or made but for the making of an order of adjudication under this Act, the period from the date of the order of adjudication to the date of the order of annulment shall be excluded :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a suit or application in respect of a debt provable but not proved under this Act.

Power to make rules.

79. (*1*) The High Court may, with the previous sanction, in the case of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, of the Governor General in Council, and, in the case of any other High Court, of the Local Government, make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide—

(*a*) for the appointment and remuneration of receivers (other than Official Receivers), the audit of the accounts of all receivers and the costs of such audit,

(*b*) for meetings of creditors,

(*c*) for the procedure to be followed where the debtor is a firm, and

(*d*) for the procedure to be followed in the case of estates to be administered in a summary manner.

(*3*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and shall, on such publication, have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Delegation of powers to Official Receivers.

80. (*1*) The High Court, with the like sanction, may from time to time direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, the Official Receiver shall, subject to the directions of the Court, have all or any of the following powers, namely :—

(*a*) to hear insolvency petitions, to examine the debtor and to make orders of adjudication ;

(*b*) to frame schedules and to admit or reject proofs of creditors ;

(*c*) to grant orders of discharge ;

(*d*) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement ;

(*e*) to make interim orders in any case of urgency ; and

(*f*) to hear and determine any unopposed or *ex parte* application.

(*2*) Subject to the appeal to the Court provided for by section 68, any order made or act done by the Official Receiver in the exercise of the said powers shall be deemed the order or act of the Court.

Power of Local Government to bar application of certain provisions to certain Courts.

81. Any Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any of the provisions of this Act specified in Schedule II shall not apply to insolvency proceedings in any Court or Courts having jurisdiction under this Act in any part of the territories administered by such Local Government.

Savings.

82. Nothing in this Act shall—

(*a*) affect the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909, or section 8 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900, or III of 1909. VI of 1900.

(*b*) apply to cases to which Chapter IV of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, is applicable. XVII of 1879.

Repeals.

83. (*1*) The enactments mentioned in Schedule III are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

(*2*) Where in any enactment or instrument in force at the date of the commencement of this Act, reference is made to Chapter XX (of Insolvent Judgment-debtors) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877, or of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, or to any section of either of those Chapters, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be construed as applying to this Act or to the corresponding section thereof. X of 1877. XIV of 1882.

SCHEDULE I.

(See section 75 (2).)

Decisions and orders from which an appeal lies to the High Court under section 75 (2).

Section.	Nature of decision or order.
4	Decision of questions of title, priority, etc., arising in insolvency.
25	Order dismissing a petition.
26	Order awarding compensation.
27	Order of adjudication.
33	Orders regarding entries in the schedule.
35	Order annulling adjudication.
37	Order declaring the conditions on which the debtor's property shall revert to him on annulment of adjudication.
41	Order on application for discharge.
50	Order disallowing or reducing entries in the schedule.
53	Order annulling a voluntary transfer.
54	Decision that a transfer of property is a preference in favour of a creditor.
69	Conviction and sentence of debtor for an offence under this section.

SCHEDULE II.

(See section 81.)

Provisions of the Act application of which may be barred by Local Governments.

Provisions of the Act.	Subject.
Section.	
26	Award of compensation.
28, sub-section (3)	Reputed property of an insolvent.
34	Debts provable under the Act.
38, 39, 40	Compositions and schemes of arrangement.
42, sub-sections (1) and (2)	Obligation to refuse absolute discharge.
45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50	Method of proof of debts.
51, 52, 53, 54, 55	Effect of insolvency on antecedent transactions.
61, [except clause (a) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (4)].	Priority of debts.
62, 63, 64, 65	Dividends.
66	Management by and allowance to insolvent.
72	Penalty for obtaining of credit by undischarged insolvent.

SCHEDULE III.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 83.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1907	III	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907.	So much as has not been repealed.
1914	IV	The Decentralization Act, 1914.	In Schedule I, Part I, the entry relating to Act III of 1907.
"	X	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.	In Schedule I, the entries relating to Act III of 1907.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th February, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VI OF 1920.

[AS PASSED IN COUNCIL]

An Act to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Inland Steam-vessels (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Insertion of new section 22-A in Act I of 1917.

2. After section 22 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Licences.

"22-A. (1) The Local Government may also, in its discretion, grant—

(a) to a person who is in possession of a second-class master's certificate granted under section 21 or section 22, and has, by virtue of such certificate, acted as master of an inland steam-vessel having engines of forty or more nominal horse-power for a period of not less than five years, or

(b) to a person who is in possession of a first-class engine-driver's certificate granted under section 21 or section 22, or an engine-driver's certificate granted under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and has, by virtue of such certificate, served as an engine-driver of an inland steam-vessel having engines of not less than seventy nominal horse-power for five years, for not less than two and a half years of which period he has been the engine-driver of such vessel within the meaning of section 26,

a licence authorising such person to act as master or engineer, as the case may be, of any inland steam-vessel having engines of one hundred and seventy nominal horse-power or of such less nominal horse-power as to such Government may deem fit.

(2) Any such licence shall remain in force only for such time as the person holding the same is in possession of and entitled to a master's or an engine-driver's certificate, as the case may be, of the nature referred to in sub-section (1) :

Provided that the Local Government may, in its discretion, suspend, cancel or vary the conditions of any such licence."

Amendment of section 23, Act I of 1917.

3. In section 23 of the said Act, after the word "service" the words "and every licence" shall be inserted, and after the words "entitled to the certificate" the words "or licence" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 24, Act I of 1917.

4. In section 24 of the said Act, after the word "certificate" in each place where it occurs, the words "or licence" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 25, Act I of 1917.

5. In section 25 of the said Act—

(1) for the word "eighty" the words "one hundred" shall be substituted.

(2) In clause (a), after the words and figures "Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

"or a master's licence granted under section 22-A and applicable to such vessel and voyage."

(3) At the end of clause (b), the following words shall be added, namely :—

"or an engine-driver's licence granted under section 22-A and applicable to such vessel and voyage."

Amendment of section 26, Act I of 1917.

6. In section 26 of the said Act, for the word "thirty" the word "forty," and for the word "eighty" the words "one hundred," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 27, Act I of 1917.

7. In section 27 of the said Act, for the word "thirty" the word "forty" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 30-A in Act I of 1917.

8. After section 30 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Power for Local Government to make rules as to grant of licences.

"30-A. The Local Government may also make rules to regulate the granting of licences under section 22-A, and may by such rules prescribe in particular—

(*a*) the fees (if any) to be paid for such licences, and

(*b*) the forms in which such licences are to be framed and the authority by whom and the manner in which copies are to be kept and recorded under section 23."

Amendment of section 31, Act I of 1917.

9. (*1*) In section 31 of the said Act, after the word "service" where it first occurs the words "and licences" shall be inserted.

(*2*) In clause (*ii*) of the said section, after the word "serang" the words "and a licence" shall be inserted.

(*3*) In the provisos to the said section, after the word "certificate" in each place where it occurs, the words "or licence" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 59, Act I of 1917.

10. (*1*) In clause (*a*) of section 59 of the said Act, after the words "engine-driver's certificate" the words "or a master's or engine-driver's licence" shall be inserted.

(*2*) In clause (*b*) of the said section, after the words "such certificate" the words "or licence" shall be added.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th February, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. VII of 1920.

[As passed in Council.]

An Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of Schedule II, Act VIII, 1894.

2. In Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as subsequently amended, for item 45 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

			Rs.	
45	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10—			
	(1) Firearms other than pistols including gas and air-guns and rifles.	Each	15	or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	15	
	(3) Pistols, including automatic pistols and revolvers.	"	15	
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	Each.	15	or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles.	"	5	
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks.	"	3	
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	"	2	
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces and locks (for muzzle loading arms).	"	1	
	(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem.*	20 per cent.	
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem.*	20 per cent.	

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1920.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1920.

An Act to amend the Dourine Act, 1910.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Dourine Act, 1910 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Dourine (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 5, Act V of 1910.

2. In section 5 of the Dourine Act, 1910 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),—

(1) the word " and " at the end of clause (*a*) shall be omitted ; and

(2) after clause (*b*) the following clause shall be added, namely :—

" (*c*) direct, by order in writing, the owner or keeper of any horse which, in the opinion of the Inspectors, is affected with dourine to remove it or permit it to be removed for the purpose of segregation to a place specified in the order, and such direction shall be sufficient authority for the detention of the horse in that place for that purpose."

Amendment of section 6, Act V of 1910.

3. In section 6 of the said Act the word and letter " clause (*b*) " shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 8, Act V of 1910.

4. In section 8 of the said Act—

(1) in clause (*a*) the word and letter " clause (*b*) " shall be omitted ; and

(2) in clause (*b*)—

(*a*) after the words " on microscopical examination " the words " or by other scientific test " shall be inserted ; and

(*b*) for sub-clause (*ii*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*ii*) in the case of a mare, with the previous sanction of such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, or, if so empowered by the Local Government, without such sanction, cause it to be destroyed."

5. In sub-section (2) of section 14 of the said Act—

Amendment of section 14, Act V of 1910.

(1) for clause (*a*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*a*) regulate the exercise of the powers conferred on Inspectors under section 5 "; and

(2) the word " and " at the end of clause (*b*) and the whole of clause (*c*) shall be omitted.

6. For clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section 15 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Amendment of section 15, Act V of 1910.

" (*b*) any horse in respect of which an order under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of section 5 is in force."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Glanders and Farcy (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Extension of Act to camels.

2. In section 2 (2) of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, the word 'camels' shall be inserted between the words "to" and "asses."

Substitution of new section for s. 3, Act XIII of 1899.

3. For section 3 of the same Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Application of Act to local areas by Local Government.

"3. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply this Act or any provision of this Act to any local area, to be specified in such notification, within the province.

(*2*) In any such notification the Local Government may further direct that the Act or any provision so applied shall apply in respect of—

(*a*) all or any of the diseases mentioned or specified in a notification under section 2, sub-section (*1*),

(*b*) all animals or any class of animals mentioned in section 2, sub-section (*2*)."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. X of 1920.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government securities.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government securities ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Securities Act, 1920 ;

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan ; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1920.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Government security" means promissory notes (including treasury bills), stock-certificates, bearer bonds and all other securities issued by the Governor General in Council or by any Local Government in respect of any loan contracted either before or after the passing of this Act, but does not include a currency-note ; and

(*b*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Notice of trust not receivable save as provided.

3. (*1*) Save as otherwise provided in or under this Act, no notice of any trust in respect of any Government security shall be receivable by the Government.

(*2*) The Government shall not be deemed to have received notice of any trust by reason only of the fact that it has recognised an indorsement on a Government security by an executor or administrator as such, nor shall it inquire into the terms of any will by which such executor or administrator may be bound, but, on being satisfied of the due appointment of such executor or administrator, it shall be entitled to treat him as the full owner of any Government security belonging to the estate of the person whom he represents.

Right of survivors of joint or several payees of Government securities.

4. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in section 45 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872,— IX of 1872.

(*a*) when a Government security is payable to two or more persons jointly, and either or any of them dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons, and

(*b*) when a Government security is payable to two or more persons severally, and either or any of them dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons, or to the representative of the deceased, or to any of them.

(*2*) This section shall apply whether such death occurred or occurs before or after this Act comes into force.

(*3*) Nothing herein contained shall affect any claim which any representative of a deceased person may have against the survivor or survivors under or in respect of any security to which sub-section (*1*) applies.

XXVI of 1881.

Indorsements to be made on security itself.

5. Notwithstanding anything in section 15 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, no indorsement of a Government promissory note shall be valid unless made by the signature of the holder inscribed on the back of the security itself.

Holding of Government securities by holders of public offices.

6. (*1*) In the case of any public office to which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare this sub-section to apply, a Government security may be made or indorsed payable to or to the order of the holder of the office by the name of the office.

(*2*) When a Government security is made or indorsed as aforesaid, it shall be deemed to be transferred without any or further indorsement from each holder of the office to the succeeding holder of the office on and from the date on which the latter takes charge of the office.

(*3*) When the holder of the office indorses to a third party a Government security made or indorsed as aforesaid, he shall subscribe the indorsement with his name and the name of the office.

(*4*) A writing on a Government security now or heretofore standing in the name of the holder of a public office, whereby the security has been or was made or indorsed payable to or to the order of the holder of the office by the name of the office, shall not be deemed to be or to have been invalid by reason only of the security having been so made or indorsed.

(*5*) This section applies as well to an office of which there are two or more joint holders as to an office of which there is a single holder.

XXVI of 1881.

Issue of securities to rulers of States in India.

7. Notwithstanding anything in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Governor General in Council may, in respect of any loan, issue to the ruler of any State in India Government securities in such form and subject to such conditions as to negotiability, succession and other matters as may be prescribed.

XXVI of 1881.

Indorser of Government security not liable for amount thereof.

8. Notwithstanding anything in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a person shall not, by reason only of his having indorsed a Government security, be liable to pay any money due, either as principal or as interest, thereunder.

Impression of signature on Government securities.

9. (*1*) The signature of the person authorised to sign Government securities on behalf of the Government may be printed, engraved or lithographed, or impressed by such other mechanical process as the Governor General in Council may direct on the securities.

(*2*) A signature so printed, engraved, lithographed or otherwise impressed shall be as valid as if it had been inscribed in the proper handwriting of the person so authorised.

Issue of duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities.

Issue of duplicate securities.

10. (*1*) When a Government security is alleged to have been lost or destroyed either wholly or in part, and a person claims to be the person to whom but for the loss or destruction it would be payable, he may, on application to the prescribed officer, and on producing proof to his satisfaction of the loss or destruction and of the justice of the claim and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, obtain from him an order for—

(*a*) the payment of interest in respect of the security said to be lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate security; and

(*b*) the issue of a duplicate security payable to the applicant.

(*2*) An order shall not be passed under sub-section (*1*) until after the issue of the prescribed notification of the loss or destruction.

(*3*) A list of the securities in respect of which an order is passed under sub-section (*1*) shall be published in the prescribed manner.

Renewal of bearer bonds.

11. The holder of a bearer bond or other Government security payable to bearer, may, on application to the prescribed officer, on delivery of the bearer bond or other security, and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, obtain from such officer a renewed bearer bond or other security, as the case may be.

Renewal of promissory notes.

12. Subject to the provisions of section 13, a person claiming to be entitled to a Government promissory note, may, on applying to the prescribed officer, and on satisfying him of the justice of his claim and delivering the promissory note receipted in the prescribed manner, and paying the prescribed fee, if any, obtain from such officer a renewed promissory note payable to him:

Provided that, when application is made for the renewal of a Government promissory note which appears to the prescribed officer to stand in the name of a deceased member of a Hindu undivided family governed by the *Mitakshara* law, a renewed promissory note shall not be issued to the applicant unless he furnishes a certificate signed by such authority and after such inquiry as may be prescribed to the effect that the deceased belonged to a Hindu undivided family governed by the *Mitakshara* law, that the promissory note formed part of the joint property

of the family, and that the applicant is the managing or sole surviving male member of the family.

Explanation.—The expression "Hindu undivided family governed by the *Mitakshara* law" shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to include a Malabar *tarwad*.

Renewal of promissory notes in case of dispute as to title.

13. (*1*) Where there is a dispute as to the title to a Government promissory note in respect of which an application for renewal has been made, the prescribed officer may—

(*a*) where any party to the dispute has obtained a final decision from a Court of competent jurisdiction declaring him to be entitled to such note, issue a renewed note in favour of such party, or

(*b*) refuse to renew the note until such a decision has been obtained, or

(*c*) after such inquiry as is hereinafter provided and consideration of the result thereof, declare by order in writing which of the parties is in his opinion entitled to such note and may, after the expiration of three months from the date of such declaration, issue a renewed note in favour of such party in accordance with the provisions of section 12, unless within that period he has received notice that proceedings have been instituted by any person in a Court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of establishing a title to such note.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section the expression 'final decision' means a decision which is not appealable or a decision which is appealable but against which no appeal has been filed within the period of limitation allowed by law.

(*2*) For the purpose of the inquiry referred to in sub-section (*1*), the prescribed officer may himself record, or may request the District Magistrate to record or to have recorded, the whole or any part of such evidence as the parties may produce. When such request has been made to the District Magistrate, such Magistrate may himself record or may direct any Magistrate of the first-class subordinate to him, or any Magistrate of the second-class subordinate to him and empowered by general or special order of the Local Government in this behalf, to record the evidence, and shall forward a copy thereof to the prescribed officer.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the District Magistrate means the District Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where interest on the promissory note is payable and, where interest is payable at a presidency-town, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or at a place in a State in India, the Political Agent.

(*3*) The prescribed officer or any Magistrate acting under this section may, if he thinks fit, record evidence on oath.

Renewal of other securities.

14. Government securities other than those mentioned in sections 11 and 12 may be renewed in such circumstances and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Issue of converted, etc., securities.

15. (*1*) The prescribed officer may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, on the application of a person claiming to be entitled to a Government security or securities, on being satisfied of the justice of the claim and on delivery of the security or securities receipted in the prescribed manner and on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, convert, consolidate or sub-divide the security or securities, and issue to the applicant a new security or securities accordingly.

(*2*) The conversion, consolidation, or sub-division referred to in sub-section (*1*) may be into a security or securities of the same or different classes or of the same or different loans.

Liability in respect of promissory note renewed, etc.

16. (*1*) When a renewed Government promissory note has been issued under section 12, or a new Government promissory note has been issued upon conversion, consolidation or sub-division under section 15, in favour of any person, the note so issued shall be deemed to constitute a new contract between the Government and such person and all persons deriving title thereafter through him.

(*2*) No such renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division shall affect the rights as against the Government of any other person to the security or securities so renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided.

Discharge.

Immediate discharge in certain cases.

17. On payment by or on behalf of the Government to the holder of a bearer bond or other Government security payable to bearer of the amount expressed therein on or after the date when it becomes due, or on renewal of a bearer bond or other security payable to bearer under section 11, or on renewal of a Government promissory note under section 13, or on conversion, consolidation or sub-division of a bearer bond or other security payable to bearer under section 15, the Government shall be discharged in the same way and to the same extent as if such bearer bond, promissory note or other security were a promissory note payable to bearer:

Provided that, in the case of a Government promissory note renewed under section 13, nothing in this section shall be deemed to bar a claim against the Government in respect of such note by any person who had no notice of the proceedings under that section, or who derives title through any such person.

Discharge in other cases.

18. Save as otherwise provided in this Act—

(*i*) on payment of the amount due on a Government security on or after the date on which payment becomes due, or

(*ii*) when a duplicate security has been issued under section 10, or

(*iii*) when a renewed security has been issued under section 12 or section 13, or a new security or securities has or have been issued upon conversion, consolidation or sub-division under section 15,

the Government shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the security or securities so paid or in place of which a duplicate, renewed, or new security or securities has or have been issued—

(a) in the case of payment—after the lapse of six years from the date on which payment was due;

(b) in the case of a duplicate security—after the lapse of six years from the date of the publication under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the list in which the security is first mentioned, or from the date of the last payment of interest on the original security, whichever date is later;

(c) in the case of a renewed security or of a new security issued upon conversion, consolidation or sub-division—after the lapse of six years from the date of the issue thereof.

Summary procedure in certain cases.

Procedure on death of holder of securities not exceeding an aggregate value of five thousand rupees.

19. (1) If within six months of the death of a person who was entitled to a Government security or securities (other than a security payable to bearer) the nominal or face value of which does not in the aggregate exceed five thousand rupees, probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of such person or a certificate granted under the
VII of 1889. Succession Certificate Act, 1889, is not produced to the prescribed officer, such officer may, after inquiry in the manner provided in sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 13, determine who is the person entitled to the security or securities or to administer the estate of the deceased, and may—

(a) in the case of any such security relating to a loan due for repayment, authorise payment of the amount due thereon to such person; and

(b) in the case of any such security relating to a loan not due for repayment, authorise, in the case of a promissory note, the renewal of such promissory note in favour of such person, or, in the case of stock, the registration of the name of such person in substitution for the name of the deceased.

(2) Upon the payment or renewal of any promissory note in accordance with sub-section (1), the Government shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the note so paid or renewed; and any substitution of names made in accordance with clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall, for the purposes of any claim against the Government, be deemed to have effected a valid transfer of the stock in respect of which it was made.

(3) Any creditor or claimant against the estate of the deceased may recover his debt or claim out of money paid to any person under sub-section (1) and remaining in his hands unadministered in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said person had obtained letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, and nothing in this section shall affect any claim of an executor or administrator or other representative of the deceased against such person other than a claim to recover amounts lawfully paid by him in due course of administration of the estate of the deceased.

Securities held by minors and lunatics.

Payment in case of securities held by minors and lunatics.

20. Where a Government security stands in the name of or is held by a minor or a person who is insane and incapable of managing his affairs, the interest accruing thereon, or the capital sum payable in respect thereof on the maturity or discharge of the loan, shall, where, in the case of interest payable, the nominal value of the security, or in other cases the sum payable, does not exceed five thousand rupees, be paid in such manner as may be prescribed, and on any payment being so made, the Government shall, notwithstanding any provision of any enactment to the contrary, be discharged from all liability in respect thereof.

Indemnity.

Indemnity.

21. Notwithstanding anything in section 10, 12, 13 or 15, the prescribed officer may in any case arising under any of those sections—

(i) issue a duplicate or renewed security or convert, consolidate or sub-divide a security or securities upon the applicant giving the prescribed indemnity against the claims of all persons claiming under the original security or under the security or securities so renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided, as the case may be, or

(ii) refuse to issue a duplicate or renewed security or to convert, consolidate or sub-divide a security or securities unless such indemnity is given.

Inspection of registers, books and documents.

Inspection of documents.

22. No person shall be entitled to inspect, or to receive information derived from, any Government security in the possession of the Government or from any book, register or other document kept or maintained by or on behalf of Government in relation to Government securities or any Government security, save in such circumstances and manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

Penalty.

Penalty.

23 (1) If any person, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any other person payment of interest or of the capital sum due in respect of any Government security, or the issue of a duplicate security, or the renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division of a Government security or securities, makes to any authority under this Act a statement which is false and which he either knows to be false or does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(2) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under sub-section (1) save on the complaint of the authority to whom the false statement was made.

Rules.

24. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may after previous publication make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters namely :—

(*a*) the manner in which payment of interest in respect of Government securities is to be made and acknowledged ;

(*b*) the circumstances in which Government securities must be renewed before further payment of interest thereon can be claimed ;

(*c*) the form in which and the conditions subject to which Government securities may be issued to the rulers of States in India ;

(*d*) the fees to be paid in respect of the issue of duplicate securities and of the renewal, conversion, consolidation and sub-division of Government securities ;

(*e*) the proof which is to be produced by persons applying for duplicate securities ;

(*f*) the form and manner of publication of the notification mentioned in sub-section (*2*) of section 10 and the manner of publication of the list mentioned in sub-section (*3*) of that section ;

(*g*) the officer who is to exercise all or any of the powers and to perform all or any of the duties referred to in sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19 and 21 ;

(*h*) the manner of making the inquiry mentioned in the proviso to section 12 ;

(*i*) the circumstances and the manner in which securities other than securities payable to bearer or promissory notes are to be renewed ;

(*j*) the form in which securities delivered for discharge, renewal, conversion, consolidation or sub-division are to be receipted ;

(*k*) the conditions subject to which securities may be converted, consolidated or sub-divided ;

(*l*) the person to whom and the manner in which payments are to be made in respect of Government securities standing in the name of, or held by, minors or persons who are insane and incapable of managing their affairs ;

(*m*) the taking of indemnities against adverse claims of third parties from persons who receive payment of interest or of the capital sum due in respect of Government securities, or who obtain duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities ;

(*n*) the manner in which any document relating to Government securities or any indorsement on a Government promissory note may, on the demand of any person who from any cause is unable to write, be executed on his behalf ;

(*o*) enabling holders of Government stock to be described in the registers of such stock as trustees, and either as trustees of any particular trust or as trustees without qualification, and for the recognition of powers of attorney granted by holders of stock so described ;

(*p*) the holding of Government stock by the holders of offices other than public offices, and the manner in which and the conditions subject to which stock so held may be transferred ;

(*q*) the mode of attestation of documents relating to Government stock ;

(*r*) generally, all matters connected with the grant of duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated and sub-divided securities ; and

(*s*) the circumstances and the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, inspection of securities, books, registers and other documents may be allowed or information therefrom may be given under section 22.

(*3*) Nothing in any rules made under clauses (*o*) and (*p*) shall, as between any trustees or as between any trustees and the beneficiaries under a trust, be deemed to authorise the trustees to act otherwise than in accordance with the rules of law applying to the trust and the terms of the instrument constituting the trust ; and neither the Government nor any person holding or acquiring any interest in any Government stock shall, by reason only of any entry in any register maintained by or on behalf of the Government in relation to any Government stock or any stockholder, or of anything in any document relating to Government stock, be affected with notice of any trust or of the fiduciary character of any stockholder or of any fiduciary obligation attaching to the holding of any Government stock.

(*4*) Rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Repeals.

25. On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, the Indian Securities Act, 1886, and so much of the First and Second Schedules of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1914, as relates to the Indian Securities Act, 1886, shall be repealed.

Repeals.

XIII of 1886.
X of 1914.
XIII of 1886.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909.

III of 1909. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Presidency-towns Insolvency (Amendment) Act, 1920.

III of 1909. Insertion of new section 103 A. in Act III of 1909. 2. After section 103 of the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Disqualifications of insolvent. "103 A (*1*) Where a debtor is adjudged or re-adjudged insolvent under this Act, he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be disqualified from—

(*a*) being appointed or acting as a Magistrate;

(*b*) being elected to any office of any local authority where the appointment to such office is by election, or holding or exercising any such office to which no salary is attached; and

(*c*) being elected or sitting or voting as a member of any local authority.

(*2*) The disqualifications which an insolvent is subject to under this section shall be removed, and shall cease if—

(*a*) the order of adjudication is annulled under sub-section (*1*) of section 21, or

(*b*) he obtains from the Court an order of discharge, whether absolute or conditional, with a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part.

(*3*) The Court may grant or refuse such certificate as it thinks fit."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 12th March 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XII OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859.

XIII of 1859. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Workman's Breach of Contract (Amendment) Act, 1920.

XIII of 1859. Amendment of section 1, Act XIII of 1859. **2.** (*1*) Section 1 of the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) shall be renumbered sub-section (*1*) of section 1.

(*2*) In the said sub-section—

(*a*) after the words " an advance of money " the words " not exceeding three hundred rupees " shall be inserted ; and

(*b*) the words " and the Magistrate shall thereupon issue " to the end of the section shall be omitted.

(*3*) To the said section the following sub-sections shall be added, namely :—

" (*2*) The Magistrate shall at once examine the complainant on oath and may thereupon dismiss the complaint if in his opinion there is no sufficient ground for proceeding.

(*3*) If in the opinion of the Magistrate there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue a summons or warrant, as he may think proper, for bringing before him such artificer, workman or labourer, and shall hear and determine the case."

Substitution of new sections for section 2, Act XIII of 1859. **3.** (*1*) For section 2 of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted, namely :—

Order for repayment of advance or performance of contract. " 2. (*1*) If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that such artificer, workman or labourer has received money in advance, not exceeding three hundred rupees, from the complainant on account of any such work, and has wilfully and without lawful or reasonable excuse neglected or refused to perform or get performed the same according to the terms of his contract, the Magistrate may in his discretion either order such artificer, workman or labourer to repay the money advanced, or such part thereof as may be just and proper, within such period and in such instalments, if any, as the Magistrate thinks fit, or order him to perform or get performed such work within such period not exceeding one year as the Magistrate may determine and otherwise according to the terms of the contract :

Provided that no such order shall be made—

(*a*) unless the complaint was brought within three months of the neglect or refusal or

(*b*) if it is proved that the complainant has on any previous occasion obtained an order under this sub-section against such artificer, workman or labourer.

Explanation :—Where no time has been fixed for the performance of a contract, neglect may be presumed to have occurred on the expiry of such period as the Magistrate deems to be a reasonable time for the performance thereof.

(*2*) If such artificer, workman or labourer shall fail to comply with an order made under sub-section (*1*), the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or, if the order be for the repayment of a sum of money, for a period which may extend to three months or until repayment is made, whichever period is shorter :

Provided that, where any instalment has been ordered, no sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month shall be passed for default in payment of any one instalment, and the aggregate of such sentences shall not exceed three months.

(*3*) The Magistrate may, from time to time, extend the period for repayment of money advanced or for the performance of work, as the case may be, and may vary the instalments :

Provided that no order shall be made under this sub-section extending beyond one year from the date of the order under sub-section (*1*) the period within which the work is to be performed.

(4) No repayment of any money or order therefor shall deprive the complainant of any civil remedy whether for the recovery of any money advanced and remaining unpaid or otherwise, which he may have otherwise than under this Act.

Inequitable contracts not to be enforced.

2A. The Magistrate may in his discretion refuse to make an order under section 2 where in his opinion the contract in respect of a breach of which the complaint has been made was substantially unfair.

Compensation in false or frivolous or vexatious complaints.

2B. (1) If in any proceedings under this Act the Magistrate is of opinion that the complaint was false to the knowledge of the complainant or was frivolous or vexatious, he may in his discretion call upon the complainant forthwith to show cause why he should not pay compensation to the person complained against.

(2) The Magistrate shall consider any cause which such complainant may show, and, if after so doing he is satisfied that the accusation was false to the knowledge of the complainant or was frivolous or vexatious, he may, for reasons to be recorded, direct that compensation not exceeding fifty rupees be paid by the complainant to the person complained against.

(3) Compensation for the payment of which an order is made under sub-section (2) shall be recoverable as if it were a fine, and the Magistrate may, by the order directing payment of the same, further order that in default of payment the complainant shall suffer simple imprisonment for a period which may extend to thirty days or until payment is made, whichever period is shorter."

Amendment of section 3, Act XIII of 1859.

4. In section 3 of the said Act for the words "to be imprisoned with hard labour" the words "to imprisonment" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 4, Act XIII of 1859.

5. For section 4 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

To what contracts Act extends.

"4. In this Act the word "contract" shall extend to all contracts within the meaning of the Indian Contract Act, 1872:

Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to contracts where, a period having been specified for performance, such period exceeds one year."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1920.

PART IV.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 11th March 1920 :—

No. 15 of 1920.

A Bill further to amend the Lepers Act, 1898.

III of 1898. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Lepers Act, 1898; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Lepers (Amendment) Act, 1920.

III of 1898. Amendment of section 1, Act III of 1898. 2. In sub-section (*4*) of section 1 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the words "and may in like manner amend or cancel any such notification" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 2, Act III of 1898. 3. In clause (*1*) of section 2 of the said Act, the words "in whom the process of ulceration has commenced" shall be omitted.

Substitution of new section for section 3, Act III of 1898. 4. For section 3 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Appointment of leper asylums by Local Government. "3. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint any place to be a leper asylum if it is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made or will be made for the accommodation and medical treatment of lepers therein, and may, by a like notification, specify the local areas from which lepers may be sent to such asylum."

Amendment of section 6, Act III of 1898. 5. In section 6 of the said Act—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*) after the words "any police-officer" the words "or any other person specially empowered by the Local Government by order in writing in this behalf" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*) after the words "Such police-officer" the words "or other person" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 12, Act III of 1898. 6. In section 12 of the said Act, for the words "by any police-officer without a warrant," the words "without a warrant by any police-officer or by any other person specially empowered by the Local Government by order in writing in this behalf" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the necessity of taking more adequate measures to check the spread of leprosy in India. In particular it has been pointed out that, according to the latest medical opinion, leprosy is contagious in all its forms and not merely in the ulcerous stage, and that the operation of the Lepers Act is greatly restricted by the present definition of a leper in section 2 (*1*) of the Act. It is, therefore, proposed to widen the definition so as to include persons suffering from leprosy in any stage of the disease. Minor amendments of the Act are also proposed in order to provide for the combination of isolation with medical treatment, and to facilitate the administration of the Act by authorising any person empowered by the Local Government to exercise the powers now vested only in police-officers.

The 3rd March 1920. W. H. VINCENT.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864,

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1920.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XIII OF 1920.

An Act to amend the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XI of 1916.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Import and Export of Goods (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 1, Act XI of 1916.

2. In sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916, for the words "during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter" the words "up to the 31st day of March, 1921," shall be substituted. XI of 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1920.

An Act to provide more effectual control over the administration of Charitable and Religious Trusts.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide facilities for the obtaining of information regarding trusts created for public purposes of a charitable or religious nature, and to enable the trustees of such trusts to obtain the directions of a Court on certain matters, and to make special provision for the payment of the expenditure incurred in certain suits against the trustees of such trusts; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that this Act, or any specified part thereof, shall not extend to any specified Province or area, or to any specified trust or class of trusts.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "the Court" means the Court of the District Judge, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Power to apply to the Court in respect of trusts of a charitable or religious nature.

3. Save as hereinafter provided in this Act, any person having an interest in any express or constructive trust created or existing for a public purpose of a charitable or religious nature may apply by petition to the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any substantial part of the subject-matter of the trust is situate to obtain an order embodying all or any of the following directions, namely :—

(1) directing the trustee to furnish the petitioner through the Court with particulars as to the nature and objects of the trust, and of the value, condition, management and application of the subject-matter of the trust, and of the income belonging thereto, or as to any of these matters, and

(2) directing that the accounts of the trust shall be examined and audited :

Provided that no person shall apply for any such direction in respect of accounts relating to a period more than three years prior to the date of the petition.

Contents and verification of petition.

4. (*1*) The petition shall show in what way the petitioner claims to be interested in the trust, and shall specify, as far as may be, the particulars and the audit which he seeks to obtain.

(2) The petition shall be in writing and shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for signing and verifying plaints. V of 1908.

Procedure on petition.

5. (*1*) If the Court on receipt of a petition under section 3, after taking such evidence and making such inquiry, if any, as it may consider necessary, is of opinion that the trust to which the petition relates is a trust to which this Act applies, and that the petitioner has an interest therein, it shall fix a date for the hearing of the petition, and shall cause a copy thereof, together with notice of the date so fixed, to be served on the trustee and upon any other person to whom in its opinion notice of the petition should be given.

(*2*) On the date fixed for the hearing of the petition, or on any subsequent date to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Court shall proceed to hear the petitioner and the trustee, if he appears, and any other person who has appeared in consequence of the notice, or who it considers ought to be heard, and shall make such further inquiries, if any, as it thinks fit. The trustee may and, if so required by the Court, shall at the time of the first hearing or within such time as the Court may permit present a written statement of his case. If he does present a written statement, the statement shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for signing and verifying pleadings. V of 1908.

(*3*) If any person appears at the hearing of the petition and either denies the existence of the trust or denies that it is a trust to which this Act applies, and undertakes to institute within three months a suit for a declaration to that effect and for any other appropriate relief, the Court shall order a stay of the proceedings and, if such suit is so instituted, shall continue the stay until the suit is finally decided.

(*4*) If no such undertaking is given, or if after the expiry of the three months no such suit has been instituted, the Court shall itself decide the question.

(*5*) On completion of the inquiry provided for in sub-section (*2*), the Court shall either dismiss the petition or pass thereon such other order as it thinks fit :

Provided that, where a suit has been instituted in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*3*), no order shall be passed by the Court which conflicts with the final decision therein.

(*6*) Save as provided in this section, the Court shall not try or determine any question of title between the petitioner and any person claiming title adversely to the trust.

Failure of trustee to comply with order under section 5.

6. If a trustee without reasonable excuse fails to comply with an order made under sub-section (5) of section 5, such trustee shall, without prejudice to any other penalty or liability which he may incur under any law for the time being in force, be deemed to have committed a breach of trust affording ground for a suit under the provisions of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; and any such suit may, so far as it is based on such failure, be instituted without the previous consent of the Advocate General.

V of 1908.

Powers of trustee to apply for directions.

7. (1) Save as hereinafter provided in this Act, any trustee of an express or constructive trust created or existing for a public purpose of a charitable or religious nature may apply by petition to the Court, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any substantial part of the subject-matter of the trust is situate, for the opinion, advice or direction of the Court on any question affecting the management or administration of the trust property, and the Court shall give its opinion, advice or direction, as the case may be, thereon:

Provided that the Court shall not be bound to give such opinion, advice or direction on any question which it considers to be a question not proper for summary disposal.

(2) The Court on a petition under sub-section (1), may either give its opinion, advice or direction thereon forthwith, or fix a date for the hearing of the petition, and may direct a copy thereof, together with notice of the date so fixed, to be served on such of the persons interested in the trust, or to be published for information in such manner, as it thinks fit.

(3) On any date fixed under sub-section (2) or on any subsequent date to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Court, before giving any opinion, advice or direction, shall afford a reasonable opportunity of being heard to all persons appearing in connection with the petition.

(4) A trustee stating in good faith the facts of any matter relating to the trust in a petition under sub-section (1), and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction of the Court given thereon, shall be deemed, as far as his own responsibility is concerned, to have discharged his duty as such trustee in the matter in respect of which the petition was made.

Costs of petition under this Act.

8. The costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to any petition, and all proceedings in connection therewith, under the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court, which may direct the whole or any part of any such costs, charges and expenses to be met from the property or income of the trust in respect of which the petition is made, or to be borne and paid in such manner and by such persons as it thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall be made against any person (other than the petitioner) who has not received notice of the petition and had a reasonable opportunity of being heard thereon.

Savings.

9. No petition under the foregoing provisions of this Act in relation to any trust shall be entertained in any of the following circumstances, namely:—

(a) if a suit instituted in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, is pending in respect of the trust in question; V of 1908.

(b) if the trust property is vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, the Administrator-General, the Official Trustee, or any Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860; or XXI of 1860.

(c) if a scheme for the administration of the trust property has been settled or approved by any Court of competent jurisdiction, or by any other authority acting under the provisions of any enactment.

Power of Courts as to costs in certain suits against trustees of charitable and religious trusts.

10. (1) In any suit instituted under section 14 of the Religious Endowments Act, 1863, or under section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Court trying such suit may if, on application of the plaintiff and after hearing the defendant and making such inquiry as it thinks fit, it is satisfied that such an order is necessary in the public interest, direct the defendant either to furnish security for any expenditure incurred, or likely to be incurred, by the plaintiff in instituting and maintaining such suit, or to deposit from any money in his hands as trustee of the trust to which the suit relates such sum as such Court considers sufficient to meet such expenditure in whole or in part. XX of 1863. V of 1908.

(2) When any money has been deposited in accordance with an order made under sub-section (1), the Court may make over to the plaintiff the whole or any part of such sum for the conduct of the suit. Before making over any sum to the plaintiff, the Court shall take security from the plaintiff for the refund of the same in the event of such refund being subsequently ordered by the Court.

Provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure to apply.

11. (1) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, relating to— V of 1908.

(a) the proof of facts by affidavit,

(b) the enforcing of the attendance of any person and his examination on oath,

(c) the enforcing of the production of documents, and

(d) the issuing of commissions,

shall apply to all proceedings under this Act, and the provisions relating to the service of summonses shall apply to the service of notices thereunder.

(2) The provisions of the said Code relating to the execution of decrees shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to the execution of orders under this Act.

Barring of appeals.

12. No appeal shall lie from any order passed or against any opinion, advice or direction given under this Act.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XV OF 1920.

An Act to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the future administration of the various monies and gifts received from the public for the purpose of medical and other aid to the sick and wounded, and other purposes of a like nature during the late war, and more especially for the administration of the monies and property held by a Committee known as the Joint War Committee, Indian Branch, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England and the British Red Cross Society;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society with a view to the continuation in peace time, on a wider basis and with a wider purpose, of the work carried on by the said Committee during the war, and to provide, for the affiliation therewith of other societies and bodies having similar objects; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the District of Angul.

Constitution of Indian Red Cross Society.

2. There shall be constituted by this Act a Society to be known as the Indian Red Cross Society (hereinafter called the Society). The first members of the Society shall be nominated by persons who immediately before the commencement of this Act were members of the Joint War Committee, Indian Branch, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England and the British Red Cross Society (hereinafter called the Committee) at a meeting to be summoned and held for that purpose in accordance with the usual practice of the Committee within three months from the commencement of this Act. The number of members to be so nominated shall not be less than twenty-five or more than fifty.

Appointment of Managing Body.

3. The Committee shall also at the same meeting appoint from among the members nominated under section 2 the Managing Body of the Society (hereinafter called the Managing Body), the members of which shall hold office as such until a new Managing Body is appointed as hereinafter provided. The number of members of the Managing Body shall not be less than ten or more than thirty.

Incorporation.

4. The first members of the Society and all persons who may hereafter become members thereof so long as they continue so to be, are hereby constituted a body corporate under the name of the Indian Red Cross Society, and the said Body shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to hold and acquire property, moveable and immoveable, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

Power to make rules.

5. The Managing Body shall, within six months from the commencement of this Act and subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules for the management, control and procedure of the Society. The rules may provide among others matters for the following, namely :—

(*a*) the conditions of membership of the Society ;

(*b*) the appointment and term of office of members of the Managing Body ;

(*c*) the choice of representatives on International and other Committees ;

(*d*) representation on the Managing Body of Provincial and State Branch Committees and affiliated societies and bodies ;

(*e*) the constitution of Finance, Medical and other Committees and the delegation of powers to them ; and

(*f*) the regulation of the procedure generally of the Society and Managing Body.

Dissolution and transfer of property of Joint War Committee.

6. Upon the nomination of the first members of the Society and the appointment of the Managing Body—

(*a*) the Committee shall be dissolved ;

(*b*) all property, moveable or immoveable, of or belonging to the Committee shall vest in the Society and shall be applied by the Managing Body to the objects and purposes hereinafter set out ; and

(*c*) all the debts and liabilities of the Committee shall be transferred to the Society, and shall thereafter be discharged and satisfied by it out of the aforesaid property, and each and every member of the Committee shall be wholly discharged therefrom.

Purposes to which funds of Society may be applied.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in any appeal for subscriptions or gifts to or for the purposes of the Committee, the Managing Body may in its discretion apply—

(*a*) either the corpus or the income or any part of such corpus or income of any property vested in it under clause (*b*) of section 6 for the relief of sickness, suffering or distress caused by the operation of war in India or in any other country in which Expeditionary Forces from India may, from time to time, be employed and for purposes cognate to that object and in maintaining Red Cross Depôts for military purposes;

(*b*) in accordance with the provisions of section 8 the income only of any such property but not the corpus or any part thereof for the relief of sickness or suffering in India, whether due to the operation of war or not, or in pursuance of any of the objects set forth in the First Schedule.

Constitution of Branch Committees.

8. If Branch Committees consisting of Members of the Society are constituted in any of the Provinces, States and other parts of India specified in the Second Schedule, then, subject to the requirements of the Managing Body for the purposes of clause (*a*) of section 7 and any provision for expenses of management, the income of the property which has been vested in the Society under clause (*b*) of section 6 shall be distributed annually among such Branch Committees in the proportion shown in the said Schedule, to be expended by them and at their discretion upon all or any of the objects referred to in clause (*b*) of section 7.

Affiliation of other Societies.

9. The Managing Body may also affiliate to the Society any other society or body having all or any of the objects and purposes referred to in section 7, and may provide for the allocation and distribution of funds, through such society or body, to or for any such objects or purposes.

Decision of Managing Body as to purposes final.

10. The Managing Body shall have authority to determine in all cases what matters properly fall within the scope of clause (*b*) of section 7, and its decision in all such matters shall be binding on all Branch Committees and affiliated societies or bodies.

Receipt and use of gifts.

11. The Managing Body may also receive and hold gifts of whatsoever description either for the general purposes of the Society or for any particular purpose for which the corpus or income of the property vested in it under clause (*b*) of section 6 may be applied under the provisions of section 7, and on receipt of such gifts may, subject to the provisions of rules made under section 5, apply the same to such purposes, either directly or through Branch Committees, or societies or bodies affiliated under section 9.

Powers of Branch Committees.

12. Subject to the provisions of rules made under section 5, each Branch Committee shall have all power to regulate its own procedure and constitution, to receive gifts and expend all monies received by it for its purposes, either directly or through other societies or bodies.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 7.*)

Objects to which the funds of the Society may be applied;—

(1) The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised.

(2) The care of those suffering from tuberculosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not.

(3) Child welfare.

(4) Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.

(5) Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.

(6) Home Service Ambulance Work.

(7) Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces, whether on the active list or demobilised.

(8) Such other cognate objects as may, from time to time, be approved by the Society.

(9) The expenses of management of the Society and its branches and affiliated societies and bodies.

(10) The representation of the Society on or at International or other Committees formed for furthering objects similar to those of the Society.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 8.*)

Statement showing contributions made by Provinces and States in India to the Central "Our Day" Fund and the approximate percentage of their claim on the interest on the capital fund of the Joint War Committee, Indian Branch.

Names of Provinces, States, etc	Amount of contribution.	Approximate percentage of Claim on the interest of Capital Fund.
	Lakhs.	
United Provinces	15	18
Bombay	10	12
Bengal	10	12
Punjab	11	13
Burma	6	7
Central Provinces	4	4·5
Bihar and Orissa	5¼	6
Rajputana	4	4·5
Madras	6	7
Central India	3⅛	3·5
North-West Frontier	2¼	2·5
Hyderabad	3	3·5
Assam	1¼	1·5
Baluchistan	1¼	1·5
Mysore	1¼	1·5
Kashmir	1	1
Baroda	½	·5
Delhi	⅜	·5

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XVI OF 1920.

An Act to transfer the Jagannath College at Dacca from Trustees to the Governor of Bengal in Council.

WHEREAS by a deed of trust dated the first day of March, 1907 (hereinafter referred to as the principal deed), Kishori Lal Ray Chaudhuri, a zemindar of Dacca, transferred the institution at Dacca known as the Jagannath College, together with certain leasehold land, buildings and moveable property therein particularly referred to and described to Rai Chandra Kumar Dutt Bahadur, Ananda Chandra Ray and himself, and appointed them and himself as trustees, for the purposes, *inter alia*, of maintaining and managing the said institution in the manner and upon the terms set out in the principal deed ;

AND WHEREAS the said Kishori Lal Ray Chaudhuri died on the third day of June, 1909 ;

AND WHEREAS by a further deed of trust, dated the twenty-fourth day of August, 1909, the said Rai Chandra Kumar Dutt Bahadur and Ananda Chandra Ray, as the then surviving trustees under the principal deed in pursuance of the authority therein contained, appointed Jasoda Lal Ray Chaudhuri, Kumar Ranendra Narayan Chaudhuri and Dinesh Chandra Ray Chaudhuri to be trustees jointly with them the said Rai Chandra Kumar Dutt Bahadur and Ananda Chandra Ray (all of which persons collectively are hereinafter referred to as the trustees), for the purposes aforesaid, and transferred to the trustees, in addition to the said institution and the properties hereinbefore referred to, certain other land therein particularly referred to and described ;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient, in connection with the incorporation of the University of Dacca, to put an end to the said trusts and to vest the said institution and properties in the Governor of Bengal in Council ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Jagannath College Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Transfer of Jagannath College with certain properties to the Local Government.

2. (*1*) From the commencement of this Act, the institution heretofore known as the Jagannath College at Dacca, together with the leasehold and other land described in Parts I and II of the Schedule and all buildings and other erections standing or being thereon, and all moveable properties, funds, monies, rights and powers which, immediately before the commencement of this Act, were vested in or held by the trustees as such for the purposes of the principal deed, shall be transferred to, and shall be vested in and held by, the Governor of Bengal in Council (hereinafter referred to as the Local Government).

(*2*) All debts and liabilities of the Jagannath College shall, from the commencement of this Act, be transferred to the Local Government, which shall thereafter discharge and satisfy all such debts and liabilities out of the aforesaid properties.

Indemnities.

3. (*1*) No suit shall be instituted against the Local Government or against any officer of Government in respect of anything done or purporting to be done under this Act, or in respect of any alleged neglect or omission to perform any duty devolving upon the Local Government under this Act, or in respect of the exercise of, or failure to exercise, any power conferred on it by this Act.

(*2*) No suit shall lie against the trustees, or any of them, in respect of anything done or purporting to be done under this Act or for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

PART I.

A piece of valid *lakheraj* land in mahallah Patuatuly within the city of Dacca and under the jurisdiction of the town police-station, bounded and butted on the south by the public road, now

named as Lyall Road, and by the buildings belonging to the late Gouranga Hari De and to the late Ramsunder Basak, which formerly belonged to Mr. J. P. Wise and to Babu Ruplal Das and to Kunja Behari Gope, which formerly belonged to Durgamony and to the late Govinda Shaha. And on the east by the premises belonging to the East Bengal Brahmo Somaj and by the western wall of the premises belonging to Jagat Sundari and by a portion of the western wall of the premises occupied by the Pogose School. And on the north by the southern wall of the premises occupied by the said Pogose School and by the building belonging to Babus Ruplal and Raghu Nath Das and others. And on the west by a portion of the lane known as Kaviraji's Lane and by the premises belonging to Babu Kailash Chandra Das, which formerly belonged to the late Broja Chandra Mazumdar and by the premises now belonging to Rajani Kanta Gupta and by the premises belonging to Gourang Govinda Shaha, together with and containing (a) one two-storied building facing towards the south and running from east to west, and (b) one one-storied building to the north-east of the said two-storied building and also facing towards the south and running from east to west which two buildings are now mainly used by the aforesaid school, and (c) a walled enclosure, used as a privy by students, lying in the corner between the premises of Babus Ruplal and Raghu Nath and others and the aforesaid western wall of the said Pogose School. All these buildings are standing upon the said land. The premises is numbered now as 59 in the register of the Dacca Municipality.

This property is held subject to the terms of a registered lease dated the 19th day of February, 1887, between Rebati Mohan Basak and others of the one part and Kishori Lal Ray Chaudhuri of the other part.

PART II.

A piece of valid *lakheraj* land in the city of Dacca, within the jurisdiction of the sadar police-station and Sub-Registry office, under thak No. 216, being holding No. 157 of the Dacca Municipality, bounded on the immediate south by the lands of Rash Behari Basak, Lal Mohan Basak and others and the Brahmo Somaj, on the immediate north by the premises of the Pogose School and the lane leading to the Small Cause Court and Pogose School, on the immediate west by the leasehold house of Ram Charan and Krishna Charan Basak, *i.e.*, by the present premises of the Jagannath College, and on the immediate east by the public road containing open lands with masonry walls and sheds, etc.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVII OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1920.

Amendment of section 2, Act VII of 1918.

2. In section 2 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), after clause (*12*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*12A*). "Registered firm" means a firm constituted under an instrument of partnership specifying the individual shares of the partners of which the prescribed particulars have been registered with the Collector in the prescribed manner."

Amendment of section 3, Act VII of 1918.

3. In sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the said Act after clause (*ix*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*x*) Agricultural income."

Amendment of section 14, Act VII of 1918.

4. For the proviso to sub-section (*2*) of section 14 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided that, where the assessee is a company or a registered firm and the taxable income of such company or firm is two thousand rupees or upwards, income-tax shall be levied at the maximum rate specified in Schedule I."

Insertion of new section 14A in Act VII of 1918.

5. In Chapter I of the said Act after section 14 the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Reduction of tax when margin above a certain limit is small.

"14A. (*1*). Where owing to the fact that the total income of any person has reached or exceeded a certain limit, he is liable to pay income-tax at a higher rate, the amount of income-tax payable by him shall, where necessary, be reduced so as not to exceed the aggregate of the following amounts, namely :—

(*a*) the amount which would have been payable if his total income had been a sum less by one rupee than that limit, and

(*b*) the amount by which his total income exceeds that sum.

(*2*) The income-tax payable by any person shall in no case exceed the amount by which his taxable income is greater than two thousand rupees."

Repeals.

6. The sections of the said Act mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the second column thereof.

Provided that such repeal shall not affect the liability of any person to pay any sum due from him or any existing right of refund under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6.*)

SECTIONS REPEALED.

Section.	Extent of repeal.
Section 4	The whole.
Section 6	The words—"(*i*) any salary not exceeding five hundred rupees per mensem received by any member of His Majesty's Forces, or of His Majesty's Indian Forces, as the pay of an appointment which is ordinarily reserved exclusively for members of those Forces; or (*ii*)."
Section 11	The words "with the exception of agricultural income"
Section 13	The words "salaries and,"
Section 53	The second proviso.

A. P MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVIII OF 1920.

An Act to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Dacca.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Dacca; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Dacca University Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall, save as otherwise expressly provided herein, come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, and in all Statutes made hereunder, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Hall" means a unit of residence for students of the University provided or maintained by the University;

(*b*) "Hostel" means a unit of residence for students of the University provided otherwise than by the University, and not maintained by the University but approved and licensed by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) "Local Government" means the Governor of Bengal in Council;

(*d*) "Provost" means the head of a Hall;

(*e*) "registered graduates" means graduates registered under the provisions of this Act;

(*f*) "Statutes," "Ordinances" and "Regulations" mean, respectively, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University for the time being in force;

(*g*) "teachers" includes Professors, Readers and Lecturers;

(*h*) "University" means the University of Dacca; and

(*i*) "Warden" means the head of a Hostel.

The University.

The University.

3. (*1*) The first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University and the first members of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the University of Dacca.

(*2*) The University shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

Powers of the University.

4. The University shall have the following powers, namely :—

(1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit, and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge,

(2) to hold examinations and to grant and confer degrees and other academic distinctions to and on persons who—

(*a*) shall have pursued a course of study in the University, or

(*b*) are teachers in educational institutions,

under conditions laid down in the Ordinances and Regulations, and shall have passed the examinations of the University, under like conditions,

(3) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid down in the Statutes,

(4) to grant such diplomas to and to provide such lectures and instruction for persons, not being members of the University, as the University may determine,

(5) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine,

(6) to institute Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and any other teaching posts required by the University, and to appoint persons to such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and posts,

(7) to institute and award Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Regulations,

(8) to institute and maintain Halls for the residence of students of the University, and to approve and license Hostels maintained by other persons for the residence of such students,

(9) to demand and receive such fees as may be prescribed in the Ordinances,

(10) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University, and to make arrangements for promoting their health, and

(11) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, and to cultivate and promote arts, science and other branches of learning.

University open to all classes, castes and creeds.

5. The University shall be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except where such test is specially prescribed by the Statutes, or, in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University where such test is made a condition thereof, by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances to those not unwilling to receive it by persons (whether teachers of the University or not) approved for that purpose by the Executive Council.

Teaching of the University.

6. (*1*) All recognised teaching in connection with the University courses shall be conducted by the University, and shall include lecturing, laboratory work and other teaching conducted in the University by the Professors, Readers, Lecturers and other teachers thereof in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by the Regulations.

(*2*) The authorities responsible for organising such teaching shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(*3*) The courses and curricula shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and the Regulations.

(*4*) Recognised teaching shall be supplemented by tutorial instruction given in the University or, under the control of the University, in Halls and Hostels.

(*5*) It shall not be lawful for the University to conduct courses or maintain classes for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University.

The Visitor.

The Visitor.

7. (*1*) The Governor General shall be the Visitor of the University.

(*2*) The Visitor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons as he may direct of the University, its buildings, laboratories, equipment, and of any institutions associated with the University, and also of the examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Visitor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(*3*) The Visitor may address the Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry, and the Chancellor shall communicate to the Executive Council the views of the Visitor and shall, after ascertaining, if he so thinks fit, the opinion of the Executive Council thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken thereon.

(*4*) The Executive Council shall report to the Chancellor for communication to the Visitor such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or inquiry.

(*5*) Where the Executive Council does not, within a reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Executive Council, issue such directions as he may think fit, and the Executive Council shall comply with such directions.

Officers of the University.

Officers of the University.

8. The following shall be the officers of the University :—

(I) The Chancellor,
(II) The Vice-Chancellor,
(III) The Treasurer,
(IV) The Provosts,
(V) The Registrar,
(VI) The Deans of the Faculties, and
(VII) Such other officers as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

The Chancellor.

9. (*1*) The Chancellor shall be the Governor of Bengal. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and the President of the Court, and shall when present preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University.

(*2*) The Chancellor shall have such powers as may be conferred on him by this Act or the Statutes.

(*3*) Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

(*4*) The Chancellor shall, where committees of selection for Professorships and Readerships are constituted in British India, appoint in the manner prescribed by the Statutes one or more members of every such committee.

The Vice-Chancellor.

10. (*1*) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, and shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(*2*) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith report the same to the Chancellor, who shall make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Vice-Chancellor as he may think fit.

Powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

11. (*1*) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time officer of the University. He shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University, and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University. He shall be an *ex-officio* member and Chairman of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council, and shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority or body concerned.

(*2*) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances are faithfully observed, and he shall have all powers necessary for this purpose.

(*3*) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

(4) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall within seven days thereafter report his action to the officer, authority or other body who or which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to the orders of the Executive Council regarding the appointment, dismissal and suspension of the officers and teachers of the University, and shall exercise general control over the members of the University. He shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(6) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

The Treasurer.

12. (1) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Chancellor upon such conditions and for such period, and shall receive such remuneration (if any) from the funds of the University, as the Chancellor shall deem fit.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Treasurer occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith report the same to the Chancellor, who shall make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Treasurer as he may think fit.

(3) The Treasurer shall exercise general supervision over the funds of the University, and shall advise in regard to its financial policy.

(4) He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council, and shall, subject to the control of the Executive Council, manage the property and investments of the University. He shall be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and statement of accounts.

(5) Subject to the powers of the Executive Council, he shall be responsible for seeing that all monies are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted.

(6) All contracts shall be signed by the Treasurer on behalf of the University.

(7) He shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

The Registrar.

13. The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the Court and the Executive Council. He shall maintain a register of registered graduates in accordance with the Statutes, and shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Other officers.

14. The powers of officers of the University other than the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer and the Registrar, shall be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Authorities of the University.

Authorities of the University.

15. The following shall be the authorities of the University:—

I. The Court.
II. The Executive Council,
III. The Academic Council,
IV. The Faculties, and
V. Such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

The Court.

16. (1) The Court shall consist of the following persons, namely :—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(i) The Chancellor,
(ii) the Vice-Chancellor,
(iii) the Treasurer,
(iv) the Registrar,
(v) the Provosts and Wardens,
(vi) the Professors and Readers, and
(vii) such other *ex-officio* members as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Class II.—Other members.

(viii) Graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own body,
(ix) five Lecturers elected by the teachers of the University,
(x) persons appointed by the Chancellor,
(xi) persons appointed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, whose number shall be determined by the Chancellor,
(xii) ten persons appointed by associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor, and
(xiii) persons (if any) appointed by the Chancellor to be life-members on the ground that they have rendered great services to education or have made substantial donations to the University.

(2) The number of members to be elected or appointed under clauses (viii) and (x) and the tenure of office of members to be elected or appointed under clauses (viii), (x), (xi) and (xii) of sub-section (1) shall be prescribed by the Statutes, and the manner of voting for the election of members to be elected under clauses (viii) and (ix) of sub-section (1) shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Meetings of the Court.

17. (1) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than thirty members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

Powers and duties of the Court.

18. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :—

(a) of making Statutes, and of amending or repealing the same,
(b) of considering and cancelling Ordinances and
(c) of considering and passing resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates,

and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

The Executive Council.

19. The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University, and its constitution and the terms of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Powers and duties of the Executive Council.

20. The Executive Council—

(*a*) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University, and for these purposes shall appoint from among its own members a Finance Committee to advise it on matters of finance. The Treasurer shall be Chairman of the Finance Committee, and at least one member of the Committee shall be a member elected to the Executive Council by the Court;

(*b*) shall direct the form, custody and use of the Common Seal of the University;

(*c*) shall, subject to the powers conferred by this Act on the Vice-Chancellor, regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances:

Provided that no action shall be taken by the Executive Council in respect of the fees paid to examiners and the emoluments of teachers otherwise than on the recommendation of the Academic Council;

(*d*) shall lay before the Local Government annually a full statement of all the requests received by it for financial assistance from any institution associated with the University, together with its views thereon;

(*e*) shall administer any funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes;

(*f*) save as otherwise provided by this Act or the Statutes, shall appoint the officers (other than the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer), teachers, clerical staff and servants of the University, and shall define their duties and the conditions of their service, and shall provide for the filling of temporary vacancies in their posts;

(*g*) shall have power to accept transfers of any moveable or immoveable property on behalf of the University;

(*h*) shall publish the results of the University examinations;

(*i*) shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by this Act or the Statutes; and

(*j*) shall exercise all other powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes.

The Academic Council.

21. The Academic Council shall be the academic body of the University, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have the control and general regulation, and be responsible for the maintenance of standards of instruction, education and examination within the University, and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes. It shall have the right to advise the Executive Council on all academic matters. The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Faculties.

22. (*1*) The University shall include the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine and Agriculture, and such other Faculties (whether formed by the sub-division or combination of an existing Faculty or Faculties, or by the creation of a new Faculty or otherwise) as may be prescribed by the Statutes. Each Faculty shall, subject to the control of the Academic Council, have charge of the teaching and the courses of study and the research work in such subjects as may be assigned to such Faculty by the Ordinances.

(*2*) The constitution and powers of the Faculties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(*3*) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty, who shall be elected in the manner laid down in sub-section (*6*), and shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations relating to the Faculty.

(*4*) Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The head of every such Department shall be the Professor of the Department or, if there is no Professor, the Reader. If there is more than one Professor or more than one Reader of a Department, as the case may be, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint such Professor or Reader to be head of the Department as he thinks fit. The head of the Department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organisation of the teaching in that Department.

(*5*) The Ordinances shall provide for Departments of Oriental Studies (including Departments of Islamic and Sanskritic Studies) in the Faculty of Arts, in which the same degrees shall be conferred as in the other Departments of that Faculty.

(*6*) The Dean of a Faculty shall be elected by the Faculty from among the heads of Departments of the Faculty. The Dean shall receive in respect of his duties as Dean such additional remuneration (if any) as shall be fixed by the Executive Council, and shall hold office as Dean for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Other authorities of the University.

23. The constitution, powers and duties of such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University shall be provided for in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

University Boards.

University Boards.

24. The University shall include a Residence, Health and Discipline Board and such other Boards as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Constitution, etc., of Boards to be prescribed by Ordinances.

25. The constitution, powers and duties of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board and of all other Boards of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

Statutes.

26. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the conferment of honorary degrees ;

(b) the institution of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes ;

(c) the term of office and conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor ;

(d) the designations and powers of the officers of the University ;

(e) the constitution, powers and duties of the Court, the Executive Council, the Academic Council and the Faculties ;

(f) the institution and maintenance of Halls and the management of Hostels ;

(g) the mode of appointment of the Professors and Readers of the University ;

(h) the constitution of a pension or provident fund for the benefit of the officers, teachers, clerical staff and servants of the University ;

(i) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates ; and

(j) all matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Statutes how made.

27. (1) The first Statutes shall be those set out in the Schedule.

(2) The Statutes may be amended, repealed or added to by Statutes made by the Court in the manner hereinafter appearing.

(3) The Executive Council may propose to the Court the draft of any Statute to be passed by the Court. Such draft shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court may approve such draft and pass the Statute, or may reject it or return it to the Executive Council for re-consideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Court may suggest.

(4) Where any Statute has been passed or a draft of a Statute has been rejected by the Court, it shall be submitted to the Chancellor, who may refer the Statute or draft back to the Court for further consideration or, in the case of a Statute passed by the Court, assent thereto or withhold his assent. A Statute passed by the Court shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Chancellor.

(5) The Executive Council shall not propose the draft of any Statute affecting the status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal. Any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Court, and shall be submitted to the Chancellor.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no Statute shall be made affecting the proportion or method of Muhammadan representation on the Court, the Executive Council or the Academic Council, save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Ordinances.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely : —

(a) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the University ;

(b) the conditions under which students shall be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University, and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas ;

(c) the admission of students to the University ;

(d) the conditions of residence of the students of the University, the levying of fees for residence in Halls, and the licensing of Hostels ;

(e) the fees to be charged for courses of study in the University and for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University ;

(f) the giving of religious instruction ;

(g) the formation of Departments of teaching in the Faculties ;

(h) the constitution, powers and duties of the Boards of the University ;

(i) the conduct of examinations ; and

(j) all matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be provided for by the Ordinances.

Ordinances how made.

29. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, Ordinances shall be made by the Executive Council :

Provided that no Ordinance shall be made—

(a) affecting the admission of students, or prescribing examinations to be recognised as equivalent to the University examinations or the further qualifications mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 34 for admission to the degree courses of the University, unless a draft of the same has been proposed by the Academic Council, or

(b) affecting the conduct or standard of examinations or any course of study, except in accordance with a proposal of the Faculty or Faculties concerned, and unless a draft of such Ordinance has been proposed by the Academic Council, or

(c) affecting the conditions of residence of students, except after consultation with the Residence, Health and Discipline Board.

(2) The Executive Council shall not have power to amend any draft proposed by the Academic Council under sub-section (1), but may reject it or return it to the Academic Council for re-consideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Executive Council may suggest.

(3) All Ordinances made by the Executive Council shall be submitted, as soon as may be, to the Chancellor and the Court, and shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court shall have power, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, to cancel any Ordinance made by the Executive Council, and such Ordinance shall, from the date of such resolution, be void.

(4) The Chancellor may, at any time after any Ordinance has been considered by the Court, signify to the Executive Council his disallowance of such Ordinance, and, from the date of receipt by the Executive Council of intimation of such disallowance, such Ordinance shall become void.

(5) The Chancellor may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until he has had an opportunity of exercising his power of disallowance. An order of suspension under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiration of one month from the date of such order, or on the expiration of fifteen days from the date of consideration of the Ordinance by the Court, whichever period expires later.

(6) Where the Executive Council has rejected the draft of an Ordinance proposed by the Academic Council, the Academic Council may appeal to the Chancellor, who may, if he approves the draft, make the Ordinance. An Ordinance made under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiry of six months from the making thereof

Regulations.

30. (1) The authorities and the Boards of the University may make Regulations consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances—

(a) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meetings and the number of members required to form a quorum;

(b) providing for all matters which by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances are to be prescribed by Regulations; and

(c) providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities and Boards and not provided for by this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(2) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings, and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

(3) The Executive Council may direct the amendment, in such manner as it may specify, of any Regulation made under this section or the annulment of any Regulation made under sub-section (1):

Provided that any authority or Board of the University which is dissatisfied with any such direction may appeal to the Chancellor, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

Residence, Halls and Hostels.

Residence.

31. Every student of the University shall reside in a Hall or Hostel, or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Halls.

32. The Halls of the University shall be—

(a) the Dacca Hall,

(b) the Muhammadan Hall,

(c) the Jagannath Hall, and

(d) such other Halls as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Hostels.

33. (1) The Hostels shall be such as may hereafter be approved and licensed by the Executive Council on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(2) The Wardens and superintending staff of Hostels shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) The conditions of residence in Hostels shall be prescribed by the Ordinances, and every Hostel shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board authorised in this behalf by the Board and by any officer of the University authorised in this behalf by the Executive Council.

(4) The Executive Council shall have power to suspend or withdraw the license of any Hostel which is not conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances.

Admission and Examinations.

Admission to University Courses.

34. (1) Admission of students to the University shall be made by an admission committee (including at least one Provost and one Warden) appointed for that purpose by the Academic Council.

(2) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or an examination recognised in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent thereto, and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The conditions under which students may be admitted to the diploma courses of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(4) The University shall not, save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, recognise (for the purposes of admission to a course of study for a degree), as equivalent to its own degrees, any degree conferred by any other University, or, as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University, any examination conducted by any other authority.

Examinations.

35. (1) All arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made, and all examiners shall be appointed by the Academic Council in such manner as may be prescribed by this Act and the Ordinances.

(2) If during the course of an examination any examiner is for any cause incapable of acting as such, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy.

(3) At least one examiner who is not a member of the University shall be appointed for each subject included in a Department of teaching and forming part of the course which is required for a University degree.

(4) The Academic Council shall appoint examination committees, consisting of members of its own body or of other persons or of both, as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to prepare the results of the examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publication.

Annual Report and Accounts.

Annual report.

36. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action thereon as it thinks fit.

Annual accounts.

37. (1) The annual accounts and balance-sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Local Government for the purposes of audit.

(2) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Executive Council in the Calcutta Gazette, and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the audit report, if any, be submitted to the Court, to the Local Government and to the Governor General in Council. The Executive Council shall also submit to the Court, on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, a statement of the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(3) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting, and the Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action thereon as it thinks fit.

Supplementary Provisions.

Removal of names of registered graduates.

38. The Chancellor shall, with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Executive Council for the time being in India, have power to remove the name of any person from the register of registered graduates.

Disputes as to constitution of University authorities and bodies.

39. If any question arises whether any person has been duly elected or appointed as, or is entitled to be, a member of any authority or other body of the University, the matter shall be referred to the Chancellor, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Appeals to Chancellor.

40. (1) An appeal may be made by petition to the Chancellor against the order of any officer or authority of the University affecting any class of persons in the University. The Chancellor shall send a copy of any such petition to the officer or authority concerned, and shall give such officer or authority an opportunity to show cause why the appeal should not be entertained.

(2) The Chancellor may reject any such appeal, or may, if he thinks fit, appoint a commission of persons, not being officers of the University or members of any authority thereof, to inquire into the matter and report to him thereon. On receipt of the commission's report, the Chancellor shall send a copy thereof to the Executive Council. The Executive Council shall take such report into consideration, and shall within three months of the receipt thereof, pass a resolution thereon which shall be communicated to the Chancellor.

(3) A commission appointed under sub-section (2) may require any officer or authority of the University to furnish it with any papers or information which are, in the opinion of the commission, relevant to the matter under inquiry, and such officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such requisition.

Constitution of committees.

41. Where any authority of the University is given power by this Act or the Statutes to appoint committees, such committees shall, unless otherwise provided, consist of members of the authority concerned and of such other persons (if any) as the authority in each case may think fit.

Filling of casual vacancies.

42. All casual vacancies among the members (other than *ex-officio* members) of any authority or other body of the University shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed, elected or co-opted the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed, elected or co-opted to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member.

Proceedings of University authorities and bodies not invalidated by vacancies.

43. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members.

Conditions of service.

44. (1) Every salaried officer and teacher of the University shall be appointed on a written contract. The contract shall be lodged with the Registrar of the University, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the officer or teacher concerned.

(2) Any member of the public services in India whom it is proposed to appoint to a post in the University shall, subject to the approval of such appointment by the Government, have the option—

(i) of having his services lent to the University for a specified period and remaining liable to recall to Government service at the discretion of the Government at the end of that period ; or

(ii) of resigning Government service on entering the service of the University.

Tribunal of Arbitration.

45. Any dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any officer or teacher of the University shall, on the request of the officer or teacher concerned, be

referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned, and an umpire appointed by the Chancellor. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final, and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the Tribunal. Every such arbitration shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

IX of 1899.

Pension or provident fund.

46. (*1*) The University shall constitute for the benefit of its officers, teachers, clerical staff and servants a pension or provident fund in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(*2*) Where such a pension or provident fund has been so constituted, the Governor General in Council may, notwithstanding anything contained in the Provident Funds Act, 1897, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

IX of 1897.

Territorial exercise of powers.

47. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the powers of the University conferred by or under this Act shall not extend beyond a radius of five miles from the Convocation Hall of the University. Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall be associated with or admitted to any privileges of the University, and no educational institution within that limit shall be associated in any way with or be admitted to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India, and any such privileges granted by any such other University to any educational institution within that limit prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any agricultural or other technical institution established or maintained in connection with the University with the sanction of the Governor General in Council:

Provided, further, that it shall be lawful for any Faculty, other than the Faculties of Arts and Science, to assemble at Calcutta whenever, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, such a course is necessary.

Transitory Provisions.

Completion of courses for students at Dacca Colleges.

48. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances, any student of the Dacca College, the Dacca Law College, the Dacca Training College, or the Jagannath College at Dacca who, immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, was studying for any examination of the Calcutta University higher than the Intermediate Examination shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefor, and the University shall provide for such students instruction and examinations in accordance with the Prospectus of Studies of the Calcutta University.

Appointment of first Vice-Chancellor.

49. The first Vice-Chancellor may be appointed at any time after the passing of this Act. Such appointment shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*) of section 10, be made by the Governor General in Council for such term and on such conditions as he thinks fit.

First appointments of University staff.

50. (*1*) At any time after the passing of this Act and until such time as the authorities of the University shall have been duly constituted—

(*a*) the Treasurer may be appointed by the Governor of Bengal;

(*b*) any other officers of the University may be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the previous sanction of the Governor of Bengal;

(*c*) teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Governor of Bengal after considering the recommendations of an Advisory Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and such other person or persons, if any, as the Governor of Bengal thinks fit to associate with them.

(*2*) Any appointment made under sub-section (*1*) shall be for such period and on such conditions as the appointing authority thinks fit:

Provided that no such appointment shall be made until financial provision has been made therefor by the Local Government or otherwise.

Extraordinary powers of the Vice-Chancellor.

51. At any time after the passing of this Act the Vice-Chancellor may, with the previous approval of the Chancellor and subject to the provision of funds by the Local Government or otherwise, take such action, consistent so far as may be with the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, as he may think necessary for the purpose of bringing the University into being, and for that purpose may exercise any power which by this Act or the Statutes is to be conferred on any officer or authority of the University.

THE SCHEDULE.

THE FIRST STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[*See section 27 (1).*]

Definitions.

1. In these Statutes, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Dacca University Act, 1920, and "section" means a section of the Act; and

(*b*) "officers," "authorities," "Professors," "Readers," "Lecturers," "teachers," "clerical staff," "servants" and "registered graduates" mean respectively, officers, authorities, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, teachers, clerical staff, servants and registered graduates of the University.

Constitution of the Court.

2. (*1*) In addition to the officers mentioned in sub-section (*1*) of section 16, the following persons shall be *ex-officio* members of the Court, namely :—

(*i*) the members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal;

(*ii*) the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta;

(*iii*) the Commissioner, the Collector and the District and Sessions Judge of Dacca;

(*iv*) the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal or the Secretary (if any) to the Local Government in the Department of Education, and the Director of Public Instruction in Assam;

(*v*) the Director of Agriculture for Bengal;

(*vi*) the Director of Industries for Bengal;

(*vii*) the Civil Surgeon of Dacca;

(*viii*) the Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle, Bengal;

(*ix*) the Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan education in Bengal;

(*x*) the Chairman of the Dacca Municipality and of the Dacca District Board;

(*xi*) the Inspector of Schools of the Dacca Division;

(*xii*) the Inspectress of Girls' Schools for the Dacca Circle;

(*xiii*) the Proctor of the University;

(*xiv*) the Librarian of the University; and

(*xv*) the Principals of the Dacca Medical School, the Dacca Madrassah, the Calcutta Madrassah, the Chittagong Madrassah, the Sylhet Madrassah, and the Eden High School, the President of the Saraswat Samaj and the Principals of all educational institutions in the Dacca Division which prepare students for admission to the degree courses of a University.

(*2*) The number of graduates to be elected as members of the Court by the registered graduates from among their own body shall be thirty, of whom fifteen shall be Muhammadan graduates elected by the Muhammadan registered graduates, and fifteen shall be non-Muhammadan graduates elected by the non-Muhammadan registered graduates.

(*3*) The number of persons to be appointed by the Chancellor under clause (*x*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 shall be forty :

Provided that the Chancellor shall, in making such appointments, secure that, as far as possible, fifty per cent. of the non-European members of the Court shall be Muhammadans.

(*4*) Save as otherwise provided, members of the Court other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that members elected by the Academic Council shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers.

Constitution of the Executive Council.

3. (*1*) The members of the Executive Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer, shall be—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(*i*) The Commissioner of the Dacca Division;

(*ii*) the Deans of the Faculties;

(*iii*) the Provosts of the Dacca, the Muhammadan and the Jagannath Halls.

Class II.—Other members.

(*iv*) Two non-Muhammadan members of the Court elected by the non-Muhammadan members thereof at its annual meeting :

(*v*) two Muhammadan members of the Court elected by the Muhammadan members thereof at its annual meeting; and

(*vi*) four persons, of whom at least two shall be teachers, appointed by the Chancellor : Provided that, so long as one-half of the non-European members of the Executive Council, as constituted under this sub-clause but excluding the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer, are not Muhammadans, any person so appointed shall be a Muhammadan.

(*2*) The Executive Council as constituted under sub-clause (*1*) shall co-opt as member one Warden.

(*3*) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that members elected by any body of persons from among their own number shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of the body which elected them.

Powers of the Executive Council.

4. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Executive Council shall have the following powers, namely :—

(*a*) to institute, at its discretion, such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships, or other teaching posts as may be proposed by the Academic Council;

(*b*) to abolish or suspend, after report from the Academic Council thereon, any Professorship, Readership, Lectureship, or other teaching post;

(*c*) to appoint, in accordance with the Statutes, teachers, officers, clerical staff and servants;

(*d*) to delegate, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by Regulations made by the Executive Council, its power to appoint teachers, officers, clerical staff and servants to such person or authority as the Executive Council may determine;

(e) to manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property and all administrative affairs whatsoever of the University, and for that purpose, to appoint such agents as it may think fit;

(f) to accept bequests, donations and transfers of property to the University:

Provided that all such bequests, donations and transfers shall be reported to the Court at its next meeting;

(g) to provide the buildings, premises, furniture, apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;

(h) after report from the Finance Committee to enter into, vary, carry out and cancel contracts on behalf of the University; and

II of 1882. (i) to invest any monies belonging to the University, including any unapplied income, in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or in the purchase of immoveable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments; or to place on fixed deposit in any bank approved in this behalf by the Local Government any portion of such monies not required for immediate expenditure.

The Academic Council.

5. (1) The members of the Academic Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, shall be—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(i) The Deans of the Faculties;

(ii) the Librarian of the University;

(iii) the Professors; and

(iv) the Provosts.

Class II.—Other members.

(v) One Warden nominated by the Vice-Chancellor; and

(vi) persons, if any, not exceeding three in number and not being teachers, appointed by the Chancellor on account of their possessing expert knowledge in such subjects of study as may be selected by the Academic Council as constituted under heads (i) to (v).

(2) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clause (1) shall co-opt as members three Readers and two Lecturers.

(3) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clauses (1) and (2) shall co-opt as members teachers not exceeding one-tenth of its number as so constituted:

Provided that so long as one-fourth of the total members, including teachers co-opted under this sub-clause, are not Muhammadans, any teacher so co-opted shall be a Muhammadan.

(4) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that Readers, Lecturers or teachers co-opted as such shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be Readers, Lecturers or teachers, respectively.

Powers of the Academic Council.

6. The Academic Council shall have the following powers, namely:—

(a) to make proposals to the Executive Council for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships or other teaching posts, and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof;

(b) to make Regulations for and to award in accordance with such Regulations Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, bursaries, medals and other rewards;

(c) to appoint examiners after report from the Faculties concerned;

(d) to control and manage the University Library or Libraries, to frame Regulations regarding their use, and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library;

(e) to formulate, modify or revise, subject to the control of the Executive Council, schemes for the constitution or re-constitution of Faculties and for the assignment of subjects to such Faculties;

(f) to assign teachers to the Faculties; and

(g) to promote research within the University, and to require reports on such research from the persons employed thereon.

The Faculties.

7. (1) Each Faculty shall consist of—

(i) the Professors of the Departments comprised in the Faculty;

(ii) such teachers of subjects assigned to the Faculty as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council;

(iii) such teachers of subjects not assigned to the Faculty but having, in the opinion of the Academic Council, an important bearing on those subjects as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council; and

(iv) such other persons as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council on account of their possessing expert knowledge in a subject or subjects assigned to the Faculty.

(2) The total number of members of each Faculty shall not exceed in the case of the Faculties of Arts and Science thirty, and in the case of any other Faculty fifteen, except with the sanction of the Chancellor given on the request of the Academic Council.

Powers of the Faculties.

8. Subject to the provisions of the Act, each Faculty shall have the following powers, namely:—

(a) to constitute Committees of Courses and Studies;

(b) to recommend to the Academic Council, after consulting the Committees of Courses and Studies, the names of examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty.

Board of Co-ordination.

9. There shall be a Board of Co-ordination composed of the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be Chairman thereof, the Deans of the Faculties and the Registrar, to

organise the teaching of the University, and in particular to co-ordinate the work and time-tables of the various Faculties, and to assign lecture-rooms, laboratories, and other rooms to the Faculties.

The Dean.

10. (*1*) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the executive officer of the Faculty, and shall preside at its meetings. He shall hold office for three years.

(*2*) He shall issue the lecture lists of the University in the Departments comprised in the Faculty, and shall be responsible for the conduct of teaching therein.

(*3*) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any committee of the Faculty, but not to vote unless he is a member of the committee.

Hostels.

11. (*1*) The appointment of the Warden and the superintending staff of a Hostel shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

(*2*) Every student not residing in a Hall or Hostel shall be attached to a Hall or Hostel for tutorial help and disciplinary supervision, and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Withdrawal of degrees and diplomas.

12. The Court may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, by a resolution passed with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, withdraw any degree or diploma conferred by the University.

Honorary degrees.

13. (*1*) All proposals for the conferment of honorary degrees shall be made by the Academic Council to the Executive Council, and shall require the assent of the Court before submission to the Chancellor for confirmation :

Provided that in cases of urgency the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Executive Council only.

(*2*) Any honorary degree conferred by the University may, with the previous approval of the Court and the sanction of the Chancellor, be withdrawn by the Executive Council.

Registered graduates.

14. The following persons shall, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Statutes, be entitled to have their names enrolled in the register of registered graduates and to enjoy all the privileges of registration, namely :—

(*a*) for a period of five years from the commencement of the Act all graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any other Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, who are not for the time being registered as graduates in any such other University, and who—

(*i*) have studied at the Dacca College, the Jagannath College at Dacca, or the Dacca Law College for at least two years, or at the Dacca Training College for at least one year, and ordinarily reside in the Dacca or Chittagong Divisions of the Bengal Presidency ; or

(*ii*) have graduated at any time from any of the said Colleges,

and apply to the University to be granted *ad eundem* degrees of the University ; and

(*b*) for a period of seven years from the commencement of the Act all Muhammadan graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, who are not for the time being registered as graduates of any such other University, and who ordinarily reside in the Dacca or Chittagong Divisions of the Bengal Presidency ; and

(*c*) all graduates of the University of three years' standing and upwards.

Officers.

15. There shall be the following officers namely :—

(*i*) a Proctor for the maintenance of the general discipline of the University, to whom the Vice-Chancellor may delegate such of his disciplinary powers as he may think fit; and

(*ii*) a Librarian for the University Library.

Committees of selection in India.

16. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 50 and of clause 17, appointments to Professorships and Readerships shall be made on the nomination of committees of selection constituted for the purposes as follows, namely :—

(*i*) the Vice-Chancellor;

(*ii*) one member of the Executive Council selected by the Executive Council,

(*iii*) two members of the Academic Council selected by the Academic Council on the ground of their special knowledge of, or interest in, the subject or subjects with which the Professor or Reader, as the case may be, will be concerned ;

(*iv*) an officer of the Local Government appointed by the Local Government ; and

(*v*) three persons (two of whom shall not be officers or teachers) appointed by the Chancellor :

Provided that, should a committee so constituted not include both a Hindu and a Muhammadan member, the Chancellor shall nominate an additional Hindu or Muhammadan member, or both, as the case may be.

(*2*) Committees of selection appointed under sub-clause (*1*) shall report to the Executive Council which shall, if it accepts the nomination of the committee, make the appointment to the post accordingly. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the committee, it shall refer the case to the Chancellor, who shall make such appointment as he thinks fit.

Committees of selection in the United Kingdom.

17. (*1*) Of the Professorships not less than one-third shall be filled in one or other of the following manners, namely :—

(*a*) on the nomination of committees of selection constituted for the purpose in the United Kingdom; or

(*b*) if, in the opinion of the Chancellor, exceptional circumstances justify such a course, by appointment by the Secretary of State for India.

(*2*) The committees of selection referred to in sub-clause (*1*) (*a*) shall be constituted as follows, namely :—

(*i*) two members resident in the United Kingdom appointed by the Academic Council,

5 & 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61.

(*ii*) two members resident in the United Kingdom appointed by the Secretary of State for India, one of whom shall be an Indian Member of the Council of India as constituted under the Government of India Act ; and

(*iii*) one member appointed by the Chancellor.

(*3*) The Executive Council shall consider the report of a committee of selection constituted under sub-clause (*2*), and shall, if it accepts the nomination of the committee, make the appointment to the post accordingly. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the committee, it shall refer the case to the Chancellor, who may either appoint the person nominated by the committee, or refer the case to the Secretary of State for India, and, in such case, the Secretary of State for India shall make such appointment as he thinks fit.

(*4*) Nothing in this clause shall apply to appointments made by the Chancellor under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 50.

Appointment of Lecturers and other teachers.

18. Appointments to teaching posts other than Professorships and Readerships shall, subject to the provisions of the Act and the Statutes, be made in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIX OF 1920.

An Act to amend the law relating to super-tax.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to super-tax ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Super-tax Act, 1920 ;

of 1918.

(*2*) It shall have the same extent as the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 ; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1920.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

of 1918.

"principal Act" means the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 ;

"super-tax" means a tax imposed by this Act ; and

"unregistered firm" means a firm which is not a registered firm.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, words and expressions used herein and defined in the principal Act shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

Taxable income.

3. For the purposes of this Act taxable income shall be the taxable income computed in the manner laid down in Chapter I of the principal Act, subject to the following modifications, namely, that the proviso to section 7, sub-section (*2*) of section 12 and sub-section (2) of section 14 of that Act, shall have no application, and that sub-section (*1*) of section 12 shall have application only in the cases of unregistered firms and Hindu undivided families.

Incomes chargeable to super-tax and rate thereof.

4. In addition to the tax imposed by section 14 of the principal Act, there shall, subject to the following provisions of this Act, be charged and recovered and paid in the year beginning on the first day of April, 1920, and in each subsequent year—

(*a*) by every individual subject to this Act, by every unregistered firm and by every Hindu undivided family, a super-tax on his or its taxable income at the rate specified in the Schedule, and

(*b*) by every company, upon the amount by which its taxable income exceeds fifty thousand rupees, a super-tax at the rate of one anna in the rupee.

Method of assessment.

5. The Collector shall assess the sum payable after considering the returns, if any, made under sections 16, 17 and 28 of the principal Act, and the result of any inquiry made by him under section 18 of that Act. In the cases mentioned in sub-section (*4*) of that section the Collector shall make the assessment to the best of his judgment.

Application of Act VII of 1918.

6. Sections 19 to 23, 25 to 27, Chapters IV and V, sections 42 and 45 to 52 of the principal Act shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of super-tax as if that tax and also, in the case of section 25, as if any tax due under the Super-tax Act, 1917, were income-tax chargeable under the principal Act : VIII of 1917.

Provided that in applying the said provisions the word "prescribed" shall be deemed to mean prescribed by rules made under this Act, or by rules made under the principal Act and applied with or without modification under the provisions of this Act.

Rules.

7. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act and may, subject to such restrictions and conditions as he may impose, delegate to a Local Government the power to make such rules so far as regards the territories subject to that Government.

(*2*) Any rules made under section 43 of the principal Act may be applied by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette,

as the case may be, to the purposes of this Act by the authority which made the same, with such modifications specified in the notification as may be necessary to facilitate their application to the said purposes.

(3) Rules made or applied under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

VIII of 1917. Repeal of Act VIII of 1917. **8.** The Super-tax Act, 1917, is hereby repealed:

Provided that such repeal shall not affect the liability of any person to pay any sum due from him under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 4.)

(1) Where the taxable income does not exceed one lakh of rupees—

(a) in the case of a Hindu undivided family—	
(i) in respect of the first seventy-five thousand rupees of taxable income,	*Nil.*
(ii) in respect of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of taxable income.	One anna in the rupee.
(b) in all other cases—	
(i) in respect of the first fifty thousand rupees of taxable income.	*Nil.*
(ii) in respect of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income.	One anna in the rupee.
(2) In respect of the first fifty thousand rupees of taxable income over one lakh of rupees.	One and a half annas in the rupee;
(3) In respect of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income.	Two annas in the rupee;
(4) In respect of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income.	Two and a half annas in the rupee;
(5) In respect of all taxable income over two and a half lakhs of rupees.	Three annas in the rupee.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd March 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XX OF 1920.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the suspension of sentences passed by Courts-martial under the Indian Army Act, 1911.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the suspension of sentences of imprisonment or transportation passed by Courts-martial on persons subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and construction.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1920, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "committed" means committed to prison or to confinement in military custody;

(b) "competent military authority" means a superior military authority, or any general or other officer not below the rank of field officer duly authorised by a superior military authority;

(c) "imprisonment" includes confinement in military custody;

(d) "principal Act" means the Indian Army Act, 1911;

(e) "sentence" means a sentence of transportation or imprisonment, whether originally passed on a person subject to the principal Act, or passed by way of reduction or commutation; and "sentenced" has the corresponding meaning; and

(f) "superior military authority" means the Commander-in-Chief in India or any officer empowered under the principal Act to convene general Courts-martial or summary general Courts-martial.

Suspension of sentence.

3. (1) Where a person subject to the principal Act is sentenced, the confirming officer when confirming the sentence, or, in the case of a sentence which does not require confirmation, the officer holding the trial or the President of the Court-martial when passing sentence may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, direct that such person be not committed until the orders of a superior military authority have been obtained.

(2) A superior military authority may, in the case of any such offender so sentenced,—

(a) direct that, until his orders have been obtained, such offender shall not be committed; and

(b) suspend the sentence whether or not the offender has already been committed.

(3) Where, in accordance with any order passed under sub-section (2), a sentence is suspended, the offender shall, whether he has been committed or not, forthwith be released.

Calculation of periods of sentence under suspension.

4. Any period during which a sentence is under suspension shall be reckoned as part of the term of such sentence.

Power to set aside suspension or order remission.

5. A superior military authority may, at any time whilst a sentence is suspended under this Act, order—

(a) that the offender be committed to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence, or

(b) that the sentence be remitted.

Periodical review of suspended sentences.

6. Where a sentence has been suspended under this Act, the case may at any time, and shall at intervals of not more than four months, be re-considered by a competent military authority, and if, on any such re-consideration, it appears to such authority that the conduct of the offender since his conviction has been such as to justify a remission of the sentence, he shall, if he is not also a superior military authority, refer the case to a superior military authority.

Procedure on further sentence of offender whose sentence is suspended.

7. Where an offender, while a sentence on him is suspended under this Act, is sentenced for any other offence, then—

(*a*) if the further sentence is also suspended under this Act, the two sentences shall run concurrently;

(*b*) if the further sentence is for a period of three months or more and is not suspended under this Act, the offender shall also be committed on the unexpired portion of the previous sentence, but both sentences shall run concurrently; and

(*c*) if the further sentence is for a period of three months or less and is not suspended under this Act, the offender shall be committed on that sentence only, and the previous sentence shall (subject to any order which may be passed under section 5 or section 6) continue to be suspended.

Saving of section 112, Act VIII of 1911.

8. The powers conferred by this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any powers as to the mitigation, remission or commutation of sentences conferred by the principal Act, and a superior military authority shall, as regards persons subject to that Act, be an authority having power to mitigate, remit or commute sentences under section 112 of that Act.

Provision as to dismissal.

9. Where in addition to any other sentence the punishment of dismissal has been awarded by a Court-martial, and such other sentence is suspended under this Act, then, notwithstanding anything contained in the principal Act or in any rules made thereunder, such dismissal shall not take effect until so ordered by a superior military authority:

Provided that, if a sentence is remitted under this Act, the punishment of dismissal shall also be remitted.

Repeal of Act IV of 1917.

10. The Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1917, and the Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Amendment Act, 1918, are hereby repealed, and all sentences which are suspended thereunder at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been suspended under this Act, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly:

Provided that all such sentences shall, on the expiry of six months from the commencement of this Act, if still under suspension, be deemed to be remitted.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd March, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXI OF 1920.

An Act to consolidate and amend the enactments amending temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

II of 1910. WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the enactments amending temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall be in force up to the first day of October, 1920.

Amendment of section 19, Act II of 1910.

II of 1910. **2.** Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) shall be construed as if after the words "the Governor General in Council" in that section the words "including any gold coin or bullion, held on behalf of the Governor General in Council by or under the control of the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions for coinage or such other temporary purpose" were inserted.

Amendment of section 21, Act II of 1910.

3. Section 21 of the said Act shall be construed as if after the words "the Secretary of State for India in Council" where they last occur in that section, the words "or to the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions or from any such Government to the Governor General in Council" were inserted.

Amendment of section 22, Act II of 1910.

4. Section 22 of the said Act shall be construed as if for the words "one hundred and forty millions" in that section, the words "twelve hundred millions" were substituted and as if the proviso to that section were omitted.

Power to direct that gold and silver, held in the United States of America or in transmission therefrom, may be deemed to be part of the paper currency reserve.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act, the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, direct—

(*a*) that gold or silver coin or gold or silver bullion, held in the United States of America on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Governor General in Council, shall be deemed to be part of the reserve referred to in section 19 of the said Act; or

(*b*) that gold or silver coin or gold or silver bullion, in course of transmission from the United States of America, which is at the commencement of such transmission or at any period thereafter held on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Governor General in Council for transmission to India shall, during the period it is so held, be deemed to be a part of the reserve referred to in section 19 of the said Act.

Power to include securities created by Government of India in reserve provided for by the said Act.

6. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the said Act, any securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency shall, for

the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be securities purchased by the Governor General in Council, and the market-price, on the day such securities are issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, of similar securities shall be deemed to be the price at which the securities so created were purchased; and all references to securities so purchased, wherever occurring in the said Act, shall be deemed also to refer to securities so created, and all references to sums expended in such purchases or to prices paid therefor shall be deemed, in the case of securities so created, to refer to such market-price, and the said Act shall be construed accordingly.

Repeals.

7. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 7.*)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1917	XI	The Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917.	The whole.
"	XIX	The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1917.	(1) In the title and preamble the words and figures "and the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917," and (2) Sub-section (2) of section 1, and sections 2, 6, 7 and 9.
1918	XIII	The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1918.	The whole.
1919	XXVI	The Indian Paper Currency (Further Amendment) Act, 1919.	The whole.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1920.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th June, 1920.

An Ordinance to impose restrictions in respect of rouble notes.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to impose restrictions in respect of rouble notes;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— 5 and 6 Geo. V., Ch. 61.

ORDINANCE NO. II OF 1920.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Ordinance may be called the Rouble Note Ordinance, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan.

Definition.

2. In this Ordinance "rouble note" means any note being or purporting to be in the nature of a currency note issued by or on behalf of any form of government in the territories which, on the fourth day of August 1914, constituted the Russian Empire, or purporting to be so issued, and expressed to be payable in roubles.

Retention in deposit of rouble notes.

3. All rouble notes which are at the commencement of this Ordinance held in deposit in a Government currency office or treasury shall continue to be so held, and no person shall be entitled to withdraw the same except in accordance with a general or special order of the Governor General in Council or of an officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf.

Prohibition of import.

4. No person shall bring any rouble note, whether by sea or land or air into British India, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both, and any rouble note in respect of which any offence under this section has been committed shall be confiscated and shall be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Presumption of import.

5. Any rouble note (not being a note held in deposit in a Government currency office or treasury) which is found in British India after the commencement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to have been brought into British India in contravention of the provisions of section 4, and any person in whose possession such a note is found shall be deemed to have committed an offence under that section.

SIMLA;
The 5th June 1920.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor General.

H. P. DUVAL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1920.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st June, 1920.

An Ordinance to deal with certain gold coins.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it expedient to declare that the gold coins referred to in section 11 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, shall cease to be legal tender, and to make other provision in this connection: III of 1906.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— 5 and 6 Geo. V, c. 61.

ORDINANCE No. III OF 1920.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Gold Ordinance, 1920.

Gold coin no longer to be legal tender.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 11 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, the gold coins referred to in that section shall cease to be legal tender in payment or on account: III of 1906.

Provided that if any person within twenty-one days from the commencement of this Ordinance tenders any such coins at an office of a circle of issue established under section 5 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, he shall II of 1910.

be entitled on demand to receive currency notes of the denominational values prescribed under that Act in exchange therefor at the rate of fifteen rupees for one sovereign.

II of 1910. **3.** In determining, for the purposes of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, the value of sovereigns and half sovereigns held in the reserve, such sovereigns and half sovereigns shall be valued at the rate of fifteen rupees for one sovereign.

Valuation of gold coin for the purposes of the Indian Paper Currency Act.

SIMLA;
The 21st June 1920.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor General.

H. P. DUVAL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1920.

PART IV

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees, presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st July, 1920.

No. 67.—The Governor General has been pleased, under Rule 23 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General, to order the publication in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit, of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information :—

No. 20 of 1920.

A Bill to provide for the punishment of malpractices in connection with elections, and to make further provision for the conduct of inquiries in regard to disputed elections to legislative bodies constituted under the Government of India Act.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the punishment of malpractices in connection with elections, and to make further provision for the conduct of inquiries in regard to disputed elections to legislative bodies constituted under the Government of India Act ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Elections Offences and Inquiries Act, 192 ; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

PART I.

AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE AND CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Amendment of the Indian Penal Code.

2. (*1*) In section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, after the tenth entry, the following shall be inserted, namely " *Eleventh* :—Every person who holds any office in virtue of which he is empowered to prepare, maintain or revise an electoral roll or to conduct an election or part of an XLV of 1860.

selection"; and after *Explanation 2*, the following shall be added, namely :—

"*Explanation 3.*—The word "election" denotes an election for the purpose of selecting members of any legislative or other public authority, the method of selection to which is by or under any law prescribed as by election."

(2) After Chapter IX of the same Code the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely :—

"CHAPTER IX-A.

Of offences relating to elections.

171-A. For the purposes of this Chapter—

"Candidate," "electoral right" defined.

(*a*) "candidate" means a person who has been nominated as a candidate at any election and includes a person who, when an election is in contemplation, holds himself out as a prospective candidate thereat: provided that he is subsequently nominated as a candidate at such election;

(*b*) "electoral right" means the right of a person to stand, or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at an election.

171-B. (*1*) Whoever—

Bribery at elections.

(*i*) gives a gratification to any person with the object of inducing him or any other person to exercise any electoral right or of rewarding any person for having exercised any such right; or

(*ii*) accepts either for himself or for any other person any gratification as a reward for exercising any such right or for inducing or attempting to induce any other person to exercise any such right—

commits the offence of bribery at an election.

(2) A person who offers, or agrees to give, or offers or attempts to procure, a gratification shall be deemed to give a gratification.

(3) A person who obtains or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain a gratification shall be deemed to accept a gratification, and a person who accepts a gratification as a motive for doing what he does not intend to do or as a reward for doing what he has not done shall be deemed to have accepted the gratification as a reward.

171-C. (*1*) Whoever voluntarily interferes or attempts to interfere with the free exercise of any electoral right at an election commits the offence of undue influence at an election.

Undue influence at elections.

(2) Whoever threatens injury to any person or to any person in whom that person is interested or induces or attempts to induce any person to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered the object of Divine displeasure or of spiritual censure, shall be deemed to interfere within the meaning of this section:

Provided that a declaration of public policy or promise of public action shall not be deemed to be interference within the meaning of this section.

171-D. Whoever at an election applies for a voting paper in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or who having voted once at such election applies at the same election for a voting paper in his own name;

Personation at elections.

and whoever abets, procures or attempts to procure the voting by such person in any such way,

commits the offence of personation at an election.

171-E. Whoever commits the offence of bribery or personation at an election shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Punishment for bribery and personation at an election.

171-F. Whoever commits the offence of undue influence at an election shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Punishment for undue influence at an election.

171-G. Whoever with intent to affect the result of an election makes or publishes any statement of fact which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

False statement at an election.

171-H. Whoever without the authority in writing of a candidate incurs or authorises expenses on account of the holding of any public meeting, or upon any advertisement, circular or publication, or in any other way whatsoever for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of such candidate, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Illegal payments in connection with an election.

171-I. Whoever being required by any law for the time being in force or any rule having the force of law to keep accounts of expenses incurred at an election fails to keep such account shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees."

Failure to keep accounts.

3. (*1*) In section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, after the words "Chapter VI" the words "or IX A." shall be inserted.

Amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(2) In Schedule II to the same Code after the entries relating to Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code the following shall be added, namely :—

"CHAPTER IX A—OFFENCES RELATING TO ELECTIONS.

171-E	Bribery and personation at an election.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons.	Bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class.
171-F.	Undue influence at an election.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	do.
171-G	False statement at an election.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment of either description for six months, or fine, or both.	do.
171-H	Illegal payments at elections.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Fine of 500 rupees	do.
171-I	Failure to keep accounts at elections.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Fine of 500 rupees	do."

PART II.

ELECTION INQUIRIES.

Definitions.

4. In this Part, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "costs" means all costs, charges and expenses of, or incidental to, an inquiry;

(*b*) "election" means an election to either chamber of the Indian legislature or to a Legislative Council constituted under the Government of India Act;

(*c*) "inquiry" means an inquiry in respect of an election by Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Governor General, Governor or Lieutenant-Governor;

(*d*) "pleader" means any person entitled to appear and plead for another in a Civil Court, and includes an advocate, a vakil, and an attorney of a High Court.

Powers of Commissioners.

5. Commissioners appointed to hold an inquiry shall have the powers which are vested in a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit in respect of the following matters:— [V of 1908.]

(*a*) discovery and inspection,

(*b*) enforcing the attendance of witnesses,

(*c*) compelling the production of documents,

(*d*) examining witnesses on oath,

(*e*) granting adjournments,

(*f*) reception of evidence taken on affidavit, and

(*g*) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses,

and shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. [V of 1898.]

Explanation.—For the purposes of enforcing the attendance of witnesses the local limits of the Commissioners' jurisdiction shall be the limits of the Province in which the election was held.

Application of Act I of 1872 to inquiries.

6. The provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be deemed to apply in all respects to the inquiry. I of 1872.

Documentary evidence.

7. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment to the contrary, no document shall be inadmissible in evidence on the ground that it is not duly stamped or registered.

Obligation of witness to answer and certificate of indemnity.

8. (*1*) No witness shall be excused from answering any question as to any matter relevant to a matter in issue in the inquiry upon the ground that the answer to such question will criminate or may tend, directly or indirectly, to criminate him; or that it will expose, or tend, directly or indirectly, to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind:

Provided that—

(*i*) no person who has voted at an election shall be required to state for whom he has voted; and

(*ii*) a witness who, in the opinion of the Commissioners, has answered truly all questions which he has been required by them to answer shall be entitled to receive a certificate of indemnity, and such certificate may be pleaded by such person in any Court and shall be deemed to be a full and complete defence to or upon any criminal charge arising out of the matter to which such certificate relates, nor shall any such answer be admissible in evidence against him in any suit or other proceeding.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to relieve a person receiving a certificate of indemnity from any disqualification in connection with an election imposed by any law or any rule having the force of law.

9. Any appearance, application or act before the Commissioners may be made or done by the party in person or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf; provided that any such appearance shall, if the Commissioners so direct, be made by the party in person.

Appearance by pleader.

10. The reasonable expenses incurred by any person in attending to give evidence may be allowed by the Commissioners to such person, and shall, unless the Commissioners otherwise direct, be deemed to be part of the costs.

Expenses of witnesses.

11. (1) Costs shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners, and the Commissioners shall have full power to determine by whom and to what extent such costs are to be paid and to include in their report all necessary recommendations for the purposes aforesaid. The Commissioners may allow interest on costs at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, and such interest shall be added to the costs.

Costs and Pleaders' fees, etc.

(2) The fees payable by a party in respect of fees of his adversary's pleader shall be such fees as the Commissioners may allow.

12. Any order made by the Governor General or Governor or Lieutenant-Governor on the report of the Commissioners regarding the costs of the inquiry may be produced before the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any person directed by such order to pay any sum of money has a place of residence, or, where such place is within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a chartered High Court, before the Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction there, and such Court shall execute such order in the same manner and by the same procedure as if it were a decree for the payment of money made by itself in a suit.

Execution of orders as to costs.

13. Any person who has been convicted of an offence under section 171-E, 171-F, or 171-G. of the Indian Penal Code or has been disqualified by the order of any authority for a period of not less than five years on account of malpractices in connection with an election shall be disqualified for five years from the date of such conviction or order from—

Disqualification of persons found guilty of election offences.

(a) being appointed or acting as a Magistrate;

(b) being elected to any office of any local authority when the appointment to such office is by election, or holding or exercising any such office to which no salary is attached;

(c) being elected or sitting or voting as a member of any local authority; or

(d) being appointed or acting as a trustee of a public trust:

Provided that the Governor General, in the case of an election to the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly, and the Governor or the Lieutenant-Governor, in the case of an election to his Legislative Council, may exempt any such person from such disqualification.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Act contains the following important recommendations in regard to elections :—"The Committee are themselves firmly convinced that a complete and stringent Corrupt Practices Act should be brought into operation before the first election for the Legislative Councils. There is no such Act at present in existence in India, and the Committee are convinced that it will not be less required in India than it is in other countries."

2. Rules have been framed prescribing the qualification of electors and members of the Indian Legislature and of Governors' Legislative Councils and for the final decision of doubts and disputes as to the validity of any election. These rules empower the Governor General or Governor as the case may be to appoint Commissioners to try all such disputes, and to report to the Governor General or the Governor as the case may be, the result of their inquiry. Under these rules an election must be declared void if a corrupt practice of a serious nature is found to have been committed by a candidate or any agent of his, whether with the knowledge of the candidate or not. Such corrupt practices are bribery, undue influence, personation, or abetment of personation and deliberate false statements about a candidate at an election. The rules also provide that malpractices of a less serious nature will only render an election invalid if they materially affect the result. Persons found guilty of malpractices are disqualified for varying periods from being candidates for election to the Councils or voting or acting as agents at elections. The rule-making power under the Government of India Act does not enable provision to be made except for these matters.

3. It is clear that the rules need to be supplemented by legislation if effect is to be given to the recommendations of the Joint Committee. The Government of India think it desirable that advantage should be taken of this opportunity to make election offences part of the general law of the land, not only in respect of Legislative bodies, but also in the case of elections to public bodies generally. Sporadic legislation has been undertaken in certain Provinces but the major offences, at any rate, should, it is thought, be dealt with in the Penal Code.

4. The objects of the present Bill are therefore two-fold. Firstly, it seeks to make punishable under the ordinary penal law bribery, undue influence and personation and certain other malpractices at elections not only to the legislative bodies but also to membership of public authorities where the law prescribes a method of election; and, further, to debar persons guilty of such malpractices from holding positions of public responsibility for a specific period. Secondly, it proposes to empower the Commissioners appointed under the rules referred to above to exercise judicial powers of investigation in respect of elections to legislative bodies in India. As regards other bodies, the matter is one which, in the opinion of the Government of India, may be left to be dealt with by local legislation.

5. Accordingly Part I of the Bill inserts a new Chapter in the Indian Penal Code, and makes the necessary amendments in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

6. 'Election' is defined as including election to all classes of public bodies where such a system is prescribed by law. All persons who have to deal with the preparation of electoral rolls and the like and to conduct any part of an election are declared public servants. The effect of this provision is that Chapters IX and X of the Indian Penal Code, which deal with offences relating to or by public servants or contempt of their lawful authority, will become applicable to these persons.

7. The new offences which it is intended to insert in the Penal Code are bribery, undue influence, personation and deliberate false statements with the object of prejudicing a candidate at or in connection with elections.

8. 'Bribery' is defined primarily as the giving or acceptance of a gratification either as a motive or as a reward to any person, either to induce him to stand as, or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate, or to vote or refrain from voting at an election. It also includes offers or agreements to give or offer and attempts to procure a gratification for any person. Gratification is already explained in section 161 of the Penal Code and is not restricted to pecuniary gratifications or to gratifications estimable in money.

Treating will be bribery if refreshment is given or accepted with the intent required by the law.

9. Undue influence at an election is defined as the voluntary interference or attempted interference with the right of any person to stand, or not to stand, or withdraw from being, a candidate, or to vote or refrain from voting. This covers all threats of injury to person or property and all illegal methods of persuasion and any interference with the liberty of the candidates or the electors. A sub-section is added to explain that the inducing or attempting to induce a person to believe that he will become the object of Divine displeasure is also interference. It is not, however, interference within the meaning of the clause to make a declaration of public policy or a promise of public action.

10. The definition of 'personation' closely follows the definition in section 24 of the Ballot Act, 1872, and covers both a person who attempts to vote in another person's name or in a fictitious name, a voter who attempts to vote twice and any person who abets, procures or attempts to procure such voting.

11. On the lines of section 1 of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1895, false statements of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of a candidate are penalized.

12. It is also made illegal for any one, unless authorised by a candidate to incur any expenses in connection with the promotion of the candidate's election and if by any law accounts have to be kept, failure to keep such accounts is made penal.

13. No prosecution in respect of the offences so created is to be instituted except with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government or some other officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

14. Part II of the Bill deals with legislation ancillary to rules framed under the Government of India Act providing for inquiries in the case of disputed elections, and gives statutory powers to the Commissioners appointed to hold inquiries under those rules.

15. Under clause 5 the Commissioners are given the powers of a Court, under the Civil Procedure Code to enforce the attendance of witnesses and to record evidence, and provision is made in regard to other ancillary matters.

16. Clause 6 makes the Indian Evidence Act applicable to all inquiries and under clause 7 documentary evidence is not to be refused merely on the ground that a document is not duly stamped or registered.

17. Clause 8 is based on section 59 of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, and while providing that no witness shall be excused from answering any question on the ground that it might incriminate him, the Commissioners may give a certificate of indemnity which will save him from criminal prosecution and prevent his answers being proved in civil proceedings.

18. The Bill further provides for appearance by pleaders, for paying expenses of witnesses' for costs and for their realisation.

19. Disqualifications on the lines of those which have recently been inserted in the Insolvency law in India by section 73 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, and by section 103-A. of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, as recently amended in 1920, are by clause 13 imposed on persons who have been convicted of bribery, undue influence or personation at an election, or have been disqualified by an order of any authority from being elected or from being an election agent, or voting, or from holding public office for a specified period.

In addition, however, to the disqualifications contained in the Insolvency law persons within the scope of this clause are disqualified from being appointed trustees of public trusts.

SIMLA; W. H. VINCENT.

The 28th June, 1920.

H. P. DUVAL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1920.

PART IV.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports o Select Committees, presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th July, 1920.

No. 84.—The Governor General has been pleased, under Rule 23 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General, to order the publication in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official Gazettes in English of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information :—

No 21 of 1920.

A Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Muslim University at Aligarh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Muslim University at Aligarh, and to dissolve the Societies registered under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860, which are respectively known as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and the Muslim University Association, and to transfer to and vest in the said University all properties and rights of the said Societies and of the Muslim University Foundation Committee;

XXI of 1860.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 19 .

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, and in all Statutes made hereunder, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

(*a*) "Academic Council" means the Academic Council of the University

(*b*) "Court" means the Court of the University;

(*c*) "Executive Council" means the Executive Council of the University;

(*d*) "Hall" means a unit of residence for students of the University, provided or maintained by the University;

(*e*) "registered graduates" means graduates registered under the provisions of this Act;

(*f*) "Statutes", "Ordinances" and "Regulations" mean, respectively, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University for the time being in force;

(*g*) "teachers" includes Professors, Readers and Lecturers and Assistant Professors, Readers and Lecturers and Demonstrators; and

(*h*) "University" means the Aligarh Muslim University.

The University.

Incorporation.

3. The First Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor who shall be the persons appointed in this behalf by a notification of the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India, and the persons specified in the Schedule as the first members of the Court and all persons, who may hereafter become, or be appointed as, such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Aligarh Muslim University, and shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal and shall sue and be sued by that name.

4. From the commencement of this Act—

Dissolution of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh and the Muslim University Association and transfer of all property to the University.

(*i*) The Societies known as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and the Muslim University Association shall be dissolved, and all property, movable and immovable, and all rights, powers and privileges of the said Societies and all property, movable and immovable, and all rights, powers and privileges of the Muslim University Foundation Committee shall be transferred to and vest in the University and shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the University is incorporated;

(*ii*) all debts, liabilities and obligations of the said Societies and Committee shall be transferred to the University and shall thereafter be discharged and satisfied by it;

(*iii*) all references in any enactment or in any other document to either of the said Societies or to the said Committee shall be construed as references to the University;

(*iv*) subject to any orders which the Court may make, the buildings which belonged to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh shall continue to be known and designated by the names and styles by which they were known and designated immediately before the commencement of this Act;

(*v*) subject to the provisions of this Act, every person employed immediately before the commencement of this Act in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, shall hold employment in the University by the same tenure and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension and gratuity as he would have held the same under the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, if this Act had not been passed.

Powers of the University.

5. The University shall have the following powers, namely:—

(*1*) To provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(*2*) To promote Oriental and Islamic studies and give instruction in Muslim theology and religion and to impart moral and physical training;

(*3*) To hold examinations and to grant and confer degrees and other academic distinctions to and on persons who—

(*a*) shall have pursued a course of study in the University, or

(*b*) are teachers in educational institutions, under conditions laid down in the Statutes and Ordinances and shall have passed the examinations of the University under like conditions;

(*4*) To confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid down in the Statutes;

(*5*) To grant such diplomas to and to provide such lectures and instruction for persons, not being members of the University, as the University may determine;

(*6*) To co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine;

(*7*) To institute Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and any other teaching posts required by the University, and to appoint persons to such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and posts;

(*8*) To institute and award Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Ordinances;

(*9*) To institute and maintain Halls for the residence of students of the University;

(*10*) To demand and receive such fees as may be prescribed by the Ordinances;

(*11*) To supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University and to make arrangements for promoting their health; and

(*12*) To do all such other acts and things whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body and to cultivate and promote arts, science and other branches of learning, including professional studies, technology, Islamic learning and Muslim theology.

Recognition of Degrees.

6. The degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions granted or conferred to or on persons by the University shall be recognised by the Government as are the corresponding degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions granted by any other University incorporated under any enactment.

Reserve funds.

7. The University shall invest and keep invested in securities in which trust funds may be invested in accordance with the law for the time being in force relating to trusts in

British India a sum of thirty lakhs of rupees as a permanent endowment to meet the recurring charges of the University other than charges in respect of Fellowships, Scholarships, Prizes and rewards:

Provided that—

(1) any Government securities as defined in the XIV of 1920. Indian Securities Act, 1920, which may be held by the University shall, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned at their face value; and

(2) the aforesaid sum of thirty lakhs shall be reduced by such sums as, at the commencement of the Act, the Governor General in Council shall, by order in writing, declare to be the total capitalised value, for the purpose of this section—

(a) of all permanent recurring grants of money which have been made either to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, the Muslim University Association or the Muslim University Foundation Committee, by any Ruler of a State in India; and

(b) of the total income accruing from immovable property (not being land or buildings, in the occupation and use of the said college) which by the operation of this Act has been transferred to the University.

University open to all races, creeds and classes.

8. The University shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and the Ordinances, be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed or class:

Provided that special provision may be made by the Ordinances exempting women from attending at public lectures and tutorial classes.

Religious instruction.

9. The Court shall have power to make Statutes providing that instruction in the Muslim religion shall be compulsory in the case of Muslim students.

Residence of students.

10. Every student of the University shall reside either in a Hall or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Teaching of the University.

11. (*1*) All recognised teaching in connection with the University courses shall be conducted by and in the name of the University and shall include lecturing, laboratory work and other teaching conducted in the University by the teachers thereof in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by Regulations.

(*2*) The authorities responsible for organising such teaching shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(*3*) The courses shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(*4*) Recognised teaching shall be supplemented by tutorial instruction given in the University or, under the control of the University, in Halls; provided that every student not residing in a Hall shall be attached to a Hall for such tutorial instruction and disciplinary supervision and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Power to provide Intermediate colleges and schools.

12. The University shall, subject to the Statutes, have power to establish and maintain Intermediate colleges and schools within such limits in the Aligarh District as may be laid down in the Ordinances for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University and may provide for instruction in the Muslim religion and theology in any such colleges and schools.

The Lord Rector.

The Lord Rector.

13. (*1*) The Governor General shall be the Lord Rector of the University.

(*2*) The Lord Rector shall have the right to cause an inspection, to be made by such person or persons as he may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, and equipment, and of any institution maintained by the University, and also of the examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an enquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Lord Rector shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or enquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(*3*) The Lord Rector may address the Vice-Chancellor with reference to the result of such inspection and enquiry and the Vice-Chancellor shall communicate to the Court the views of the Lord Rector with such advice as the Lord Rector may be pleased to offer upon the action to be taken thereon.

(*4*) The Court shall communicate through the Vice-Chancellor to the Lord Rector such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the result of such inspection or enquiry.

(*5*) Where the Court does not, within reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the Lord Rector, the Lord Rector may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Court issue such directions as he may think fit and the Court shall comply with such directions.

The Visiting Board.

The Visiting Board.

14. (*1*) The Visiting Board of the University if and when the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh become a Governor's Province within the meaning of the Government of India Act, shall consist of the Governor thereof, the members of the Executive Council and the Ministers:

Provided that until a Governor's Province is so constituted, the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Provinces shall discharge and perform the duties of the Visiting Board.

(*2*) The Visiting Board shall have the right through any of its members to inspect the University and to satisfy itself that the proceedings of the University are in conformity with the Act, Statutes, and Ordinances.

(*3*) The Visiting Board may, by order in writing, annul any proceedings not in conformity with the Act, Statutes, and Ordinances provided that before making any such order such Board shall call upon the University to show cause why such order should not be made, and if any cause is shown within reasonable time, shall consider the same.

Patrons, etc.

Patrons, Vice-Patrons and Rectors.

15. The persons specified in the Statutes shall be Patrons, Vice-Patrons and Rectors of the University.

Officers of the University.

Officers of the University.

16. The following shall be officers of the University—

(1) The Chancellor,
(2) The Pro-Chancellor,
(3) The Vice-Chancellor,
(4) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and
(5 Such other officers as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

The Chancellor.

17. (*1*) The successors to the first Chancellor shall be elected by the Court.

(*2*) The Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

(*3*) The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University.

(*4*) The Chancellor shall, if present, preside at Convocations of the University held for conferring degrees and at meetings of the Court.

The Pro-Chancellor.

18. (*1*) The successors to the first Pro-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court.

(*2*) The Pro-Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

(*3*) Casual vacancies in the office of the Pro-Chancellor shall be filled by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Executive Council. The person so appointed shall hold office till the next annual meeting of the Court.

(*4*) The Pro-Chancellor shall, in absence of the Chancellor, exercise the functions of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor.

19. (*1*) The successors to the first Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among its members. Such appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

20. (*1*) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Court subject to the approval of the Visiting Board.

(*2*) He shall hold office for such term and with such powers and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Other Officers.

21. The powers of officers of the University other than the Chancellor, and the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Authorities of the University.

Authorities of the University.

22. The following shall be the authorities of the University :—

(1) The Court,
(2) The Executive Council,
(3) The Academic Council,
(4) Such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

The Court.

23. (*1*) The Court shall consist of the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and such other persons as may be specified in the Statutes :

Provided that no person other than a Muslim shall be a member thereof.

(*2*) The Court shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall have power to review the acts of the Executive and the Academic Councils (save where such Councils have acted in accordance with powers conferred on them under this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances) and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances and the Regulations.

(*3*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :—

(*a*) of making Statutes and of amending or repealing the same ;
(*b*) of considering Ordinances;
(*c*) of considering and passing resolutions on the annual report the annual accounts and the financial estimates ;
(*d*) of electing such persons to serve on authorities of the University and of appointing such officers as may be prescribed by this Act or the Statutes, and
(*e*) of exercising such other powers and performing such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

The Executive Council.

24. (*1*) The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University. Its constitution and the term of office of its members and its powers and duties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Academic Council.

25. (*1*) The Academic Council shall be the academic body of the University and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have the control and general regulation and be responsible for the maintenance of standards of instruction, and for the education, examination, discipline and health of students, and for the conferment of degrees (other than honorary).

(*2*) The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members and its powers and duties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Other Authorities of the University.

26. The constitution, powers and duties of such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

Power to make Statutes.

27. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) The conferment of honorary degrees and the appointment of Patrons, Vice-patrons and Rectors ;
(*b*) The institution of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals and Pri[illegible] ;
(*c*) The terms of office, and the method and conditions of appointment of the officers of the University ;
(*d*) The designations and powers of officers of the University ;
(*e*) The constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University ;
(*f*) The classification and mode of appointment of teachers of the University ;
(*g*) The institution and maintenance of Halls ;

(h) The constitution of Provident and Pension Funds for the benefit of the officers, teachers and servants of the University ;

(i) The maintenance of a register of registered graduates ;

(j) The instruction of Muslim students in the Muslim religion and theology ;

(k) The establishment of Intermediate colleges and schools ; and

(l) All matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by Statutes.

Statutes.

28. (1) The first Statutes are those set out in the Schedule.

(2) The first Statutes may be amended, repealed or added to by Statutes made by the Court in the following manner :—

(a) The Executive Council may propose to the Court the draft of any Statute to be passed by the Court. Such draft shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court may approve such draft and pass the Statute or may reject it or return it to the Executive Council for reconsideration either in whole or in part together with any amendments which the Court may suggest.

(b) The Executive Council shall not propose the draft of any Statute affecting the status, powers or constitution of any existing authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal. Any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Court.

(c) No new Statute or amendment or repeal of an existing Statute shall have any validity until it has been submitted through the Visiting Board (who may record its opinion thereon) to the Governor General in Council, and has obtained the approval of the latter, who may sanction, disallow or remit it for further consideration :

Provided that no Statute dealing with the instruction of Muslim students in the Muslim religion and theology shall require to be so submitted or approved.

Power to make Ordinances.

29. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters namely :—

(a) The courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the University ;

(b) The conditions of the award of Fellowships Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals and Prizes ;

(c) The conditions under which students may be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas ;

(d) the admission of students to the University ;

(e) The terms of office and terms and manner of appointment and the duties of Examining Bodies, Examiners, and Moderators and the conduct of examinations ;

(f) The conditions of residence of students of the University, and the levying of fees for residence in Halls ;

(g) The conditions under which women may be exempted from attendance at lectures and tutorial classes ;

(h) The fees to be charged for courses of study in the University and for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University ;

(i) The maintenance of discipline among the students of the University ;

(j) The regulation and management of any Intermediate colleges and schools maintained under section 12 ; and

(k) All matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be provided for by Ordinances.

Ordinances.

30. (1) The Executive Council or, in academic matters, the Academic Council may make Ordinances.

(2) No new Ordinance, or amendment or repeal of an existing Ordinance shall have any validity until it has been submitted through the Court and the Visiting Board, (who may record their opinion thereon) to the Governor General in Council, and has obtained the approval of the latter, who may sanction, disallow or remit it for further consideration.

(3) If any question arises between the Executive and the Academic Council as to which has the power to make an Ordinance, either Council may represent the matter to the Visiting Board, who shall refer the same to a tribunal consisting of three members, one of whom shall be nominated by the Executive Council, one by the Academic Council, and one shall be a Judge of a High Court nominated by the Visiting Board.

Regulations

31. (1) The Authorities of the University may make Regulations consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances—

(a) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meetings and the number of members required to form a quorum ;

(b) providing for all matters which, by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances, are to be prescribed by Regulations ; and

(c) providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities or committees appointed by them not provided for by this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(2) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

Admission and Examinations.

Admission to the University.

32. (1) Admission of students to the University shall be made by an Admission Committee consisting of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Principal of an Intermediate College selected by the Vice-Chancellor and such other persons as may be appointed by the Academic Council.

(2) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have

passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force or an examination recognised in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The conditions under which students may be admitted to the diploma courses of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(4) The University shall not, save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, recognise (for the purpose of admission to a course of study for a degree) as equivalent to its own degrees, any degree conferred by any other University or as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University, any examination conducted by any other authority.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances any student of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, who immediately before the commencement of this Act was studying for any examination of the Allahabad University higher than the Intermediate Examination shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation thereof, and the University shall provide for such students instruction in accordance with the prospectus of studies of the Allahabad University.

Examinations.

33. (1) All arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made and all examiners shall be appointed by the Academic Council in such manner as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(2) If during the course of an examination any examiner is for any cause incapable of acting as such, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy.

(3) At least one examiner who is not a member or a teacher of the University shall be appointed for each subject in a Department of Studies forming part of the course which is required for a University degree.

(4) The Academic Council shall appoint Examination Committees consisting of members of its own body or of other persons or of both as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to prepare the results of the examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publication.

Annual Report and Accounts.

Annual Report.

34. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action thereon as it thinks fit.

Annual accounts.

35. (1) The annual accounts and balance sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council and shall once at least every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months be audited by auditors appointed by the Court, provided that no person shall be appointed an auditor in exercise of this power unless he is qualified in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1913, to audit VII accounts under that Act.

(2) The annual accounts when audited shall be published in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazette and a copy of the accounts together with the auditor's report shall be submitted through the Visiting Board to the Lord Rector.

(3) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting and the Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action thereon as it thinks fit.

Supplementary Provisions.

Conditions of service of officers and teachers.

36. (1) Every salaried officer and teacher of the University shall be appointed on a written contract, which shall be lodged with the University and a copy of which shall be furnished to the officer or teacher concerned.

(2) Any dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any of its officers or teachers shall, at the request of the officer or teacher concerned, be referred to a tribunal of arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned and an umpire appointed by the Visiting Board. The decision of the tribunal shall be final and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the tribunal. Save as is hereinbefore provided in this section, the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, II of shall apply to every such arbitration.

Provident or Pension Fund.

37. (1) The University shall constitute for the benefit of its officers, teachers and servants such Provident and Pension Funds as it may deem fit in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) Where such Provident or Pension Fund has been so constituted, the Governor General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, shall apply to such Fund, as if it were a Government Provident Fund. IX of

Filling of casual vacancies.

38. (1) Subject to any provision in this Act and in the Statutes, the Executive Council shall appoint persons to fill casual vacancies in the offices of Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor. Persons so appointed shall hold office till the next meeting of the Court.

(2) Other casual vacancies in any office or on any authority shall be filled up by the authority which has power to appoint to the office or authority; provided that when the Court is the appointing authority the casual vacancy shall be filled by the Executive Council and the person so appointed shall hold office till the next meeting of the Court.

Proceedings of University Authorities not invalidated by vacancies.

39. No act or proceeding of any authority of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members.

Power to remove difficulties.

40. (1) If any difficulty arises with respect to the establishment of the University or any authority of the University or in connection

with the first meeting of any authority of the University, the Governor General in Council may by order make any appointment or do anything which appears to him necessary or expedient for the proper establishment of the University or any authority thereof or for the first meeting of any authority of the University.

(2) Any such order may modify the provisions of this Act and the Statutes so far as may appear to the Governor General in Council to be necessary or expedient for carrying the order into effect.

THE SCHEDULE.

FIRST STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

(*See Section 28.*)

Patrons Vice-Patrons and Rectors.

1. (*1*) The following persons shall be Patrons of the University, namely:—

(*i*) all Heads of Local Governments;

(*ii*) such Rulers of States in India and Princes, as the Lord Rector may, of his own motion or on the recommendation of the Court, appoint.

(2) The Lord Rector may appoint on his own motion or on the recommendation of the Court such persons as he thinks fit to be Vice-Patrons of the University.

(3) The Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Academic Council, appoint persons of eminent position or attainments to be Rectors.

The Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for three years and shall be eligible for re-election. He shall reside at Aligarh, and the Court may grant him such allowances as it may deem fit.

Powers of the Vice-Chancellor.

3. (*1*) The Vice-Chancellor shall take rank in the University next to the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor, and shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Executive Council and the Academic Council and, in the absence of the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor, shall preside at Convocations of the University held for conferring degrees and at meetings of the Court.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances are duly observed and he shall have all powers necessary for that purpose.

(3) He shall have the power of convening meetings of the Court and the Executive Council and shall perform all such acts as may be necessary to carry out or further the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(4) If any emergency arises in which in his opinion immediate action should be taken, he shall take such action as he deems necessary and report the fact to the authority which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(5) He shall be the sole medium of communication between the University and the following authorities, namely the Governor General in Council, the Lord Rector and the Visiting Board.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

4. (*1*) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal academic officer of the University and shall be a whole-time salaried officer thereof.

(2) He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council and the Academic Council and in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside at meetings of the Academic Council. He shall also have power to convene meetings of the Academic Council.

(3) He shall hold office for five years and be eligible for re-appointment.

The Treasurer.

5. (*1*) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Court on such conditions and for such period as the Court may think fit.

(2) He shall exercise general supervision over the funds of the University and advise in regard to its financial policy.

(3) He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council and shall, subject to the control of the Executive Council, manage the property and investments of the University He shall be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and accounts.

(4) Subject to the powers of the Executive Council, he shall be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended on the purposes for which they are granted or allotted.

(5) He shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

The Registrar.

6. (*1*) The Registrar shall be a whole-time paid officer of the University appointed by the Court.

(2) He shall hold office for five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Registrar—

(*a*) to be the custodian of the records and such other property of the University as is committed to his charge;

(*b*) to keep and maintain the register of registered graduates;

(*c*) to attend and act as Secretary at meetings of the Executive and Academic Council and if deemed necessary the Departments of Studies and any committees appointed by such bodies, and to keep the minutes thereof;

(*d*) under the superintendence of the Academic Council and the Examination Committee to arrange for and superintend the examinations of the University; and

(*e*) to perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Ordinances and Regulations.

The Proctor and Librarian.

7. (*1*) The following officers shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Academic Council:—

(*i*) A Proctor for the maintenance of the discipline of the students of the University;

(*ii*) A Librarian for the University Library.

(2) The Academic Council shall delegate to the Proctor such of its powers as regards discipline as it thinks fit.

8. The Court shall, subject to provisions hereinafter contained, consist of the following members :—

The Court

Class I.—*Ex-Officio Members.*

The Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor for the time being shall be *Ex-Officio* members.

Class II.—*Foundation Members.*

The persons named in the Annexure to this Schedule shall be Foundation Members.

Cla s III.—*Life Members.*

Every person who has contributed to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, the Muslim University Association or the Muslim University Foundation Committee a donation of one lakh of rupees or upwards or has transferred property of like value to any of the said institutions and all persons who shall hereafter make such a donation or transfer shall be a Life Member.

Class IV.—*Ordinary Members.*

Ordinary Members shall be persons elected or appointed as follows :

(*1*) Ten persons to represent such States in India as have contributed one lakh of rupees and upwards, together with a permanent recurring grant, to or for the purposes of the University, who shall be nominated by such States.

(*2*) Sixty persons elected by persons who have made donations of five hundred rupees and upwards to or for the purposes of the University.

(*3*) Twenty persons to be elected by the registered graduates of the University other than members of the Old Boys' Association.

Persons to be eligible for election under this provision must be graduates of not less than ten years' standing, who are themselves registered graduates and are not members of the Old Boys' Association.

(*4*) Members to be elected by the Old Boys' Association from among its own members.

The number of persons to be elected under this provision shall in no case exceed thirty and shall not exceed one-fiftieth of the total number of the members of the Old Boys' Association who have duly paid their subscription for six months preceding the date of the election in accordance with the requirements of the rules for the time being in force of the Association. If the said Association is not qualified to elect thirty members, the Court shall nominate the necessary number of registered graduates to complete thirty. Of the number of members to be so elected or appointed two-thirds shall be registered graduates of ten years' standing and one-third shall be either registered graduates of ten years' standing or have exercised one of the learned professions for a period of ten years, or undergraduates of twelve years' standing, provided that in no case more than five of such persons shall be undergraduates.

(*5*) Thirty persons elected by the Central Standing Committee of the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference from among its own members, not less than ten of whom shall be persons who have been engaged for at least five years in teaching.

(*6*) Thirty-three persons to be nominated by the Court, namely,—

(*i*) nine persons to represent Islamia Colleges and other Muslim educational institutions not under the control of the University;

(*ii*) fifteen persons engaged in the learned professions ; and

(*iii*) nine persons learned in the Muslim religion and Oriental studies ; and

(*7*) Fifteen persons elected by the Academic Council from among its own members

9. (*1*) The members provided for in Classes I, II, III and clause (1) of Class IV shall be the members of the first Court.

The First Court.

(*2*) At the first meeting of the Court, which shall be held as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the thirty-three persons specified in clause (6) of Class IV shall be nominated.

(*3*) The Academic Council shall elect its representatives at its first meeting.

(*4*) Any member of the Court may be removed at its annual meeting by a resolution passed by a majority of three-fourths of the members voting to the effect that —

(*i*) he has become incapable of performing his duties, or

(*ii*) he has acted against the interests of the University, or

(*iii*) he has been convicted by a Court of law of what, in the opinion of the Court, is a serious offence.

10. (*1*) Every Foundation Member of the Court shall, unless his office is previously vacated by death, resignation or other cause, hold office for five years from the commencement of this Act.

Retirement of Foundation Members.

(*2*) At the end of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth years after the commencement of this Act as nearly as may be, one-fifth in number of the total number of the Foundation Members remaining at the end of the fifth year, shall in each of these years resign and at the end of the ninth year all the Foundation Members then remaining shall resign.

(*3*) The order in which the Foundation Members shall resign shall be the reverse order to which their names appear in the Annexure to this Schedule.

(*4*) A Foundation Member who is required to retire under the provisions of this clause shall be eligible for election as an Ordinary Member in a vacancy occuring after his retirement.

11. (*1*) After the fifth and subsequent annual meetings up to the ninth, there shall be annually appointed in accordance with the provisions of clauses (2) to (5) of Class IV the following number of Ordinary Members :—

Election of ordinary members.

In clause	(2)	...	12
Ditto	(3)	...	4
Ditto	(4)	...	6

provided that of the six persons so appointed four shall be graduates of ten years' standing and two either graduates of ten years' standing or persons who have exercised one of the learned professions for a period of twelve years or undergraduates of twelve years' standing.

In clause	(5)	...	6

(*2*) When an electoral body entitled to elect a member or members fails to do so within the time prescribed, the Court may nominate any qualified

person or persons of the class from which such electoral body was entitled to elect to be an Ordinary Member.

General provisions as to Members of Court.

12 (1) All Ordinary Members shall hold office for five years from the date of their election.

(2) Any casual vacancies among the nominated or elected members shall be filled, as soon as conveniently may be, by the person or body who nominated or elected the member whose place has become vacant and the person nominated or elected to such vacancy shall be a member for the residue of the term for which the person in whose place he is nominated or elected was a member.

(3) The Executive Council may, subject to the provisions of these Statutes make rules prescribing the qualifications of the electors, the mode of election and other conditions to which the electors and the elected members shall be subject.

Meetings of the Court.

13. (1) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon requisition in writing signed by not less than thirty members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

(3) Twenty-five members shall form a quorum.

Powers in respect to granting and withdrawing degrees.

14. (1) The Court may, by resolutions passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members voting,—

(a) on the recommendation of the Academic Council through the Executive Council, make proposals to the Chancellor for the conferment of honorary degrees;

(b) on the recommendation of the Executive Council, withdraw any ordinary degree or diploma conferred by the University;

(c) with the sanction of the Chancellor, withdraw any honorary degree.

(2) In cases of urgency the Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council alone, confer an honorary degree.

The Executive Council.

15. (1) The Executive Council shall consist of not more than eighteen members.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Principal of an Intermediate College selected by the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council.

(3) Four other members shall be elected by the Academic Council and ten shall be elected by the Court.

(4) Elected members shall hold office for three years. Provided that at the second annual meeting of the Court and at the third annual meeting of the Court three of the first members elected by it shall retire by ballot.

(5) Seven members of the Council shall form a quorum.

Powers of the Executive Council.

16. (1) The Executive Council shall, subject to the control of the Court and to the Act, the Statutes, and the Ordinances, administer the revenue and property of the University, regulate the finances, accounts and investments and perform all such duties and such acts as may be necessary for the business of the University.

(2) (a) In particular the Executive Committee shall have power to make and vary investments, purchase, accept and sell movable or immovable property, enter into and carry out or cancel contracts and appoint persons to execute and register the same;

(b) It shall maintain the buildings, premises, furniture and apparatus needed for the work of the University;

(c) It shall grant leave to officers, teachers, and servants in accordance with the Ordinances and Regulations and, subject to the provisions of section 22 of the Act, deal with any grievances of any such officers, teachers or servants;

(d) It shall maintain a register of donors of the University;

(e) It shall maintain the University press;

(f) It shall on the recommendation of the Academic Council prescribe the fees payable by students;

(g) It shall fix the fees and allowances of examiners, moderators and other persons engaged in the University examinations; and

(h) It shall be the managing body of any Intermediate college or school maintained by the University.

The Academic Council.

17. (1) The Academic Council shall consist of not more than thirty members, and shall include the following persons, namely—

(i) The Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor;

(ii) The Conveners of the Departments of Studies;

(iii) The Librarian;

(iv) Two persons elected by the Court;

(v) Two persons nominated by the Visiting Board; and

(vi) Five persons co-opted by the other members of the Council, two of whom at least shall be Heads of Halls, two Professors or Readers, and one a person not engaged in teaching in the University.

(2) Eleven members of the Academic Council shall form a quorum.

Powers of the Academic Council.

18. (1) The Academic Council shall—

(i) arrange and supervise the work of education in the University;

(ii) recommend to the Executive Council the creation and abolition of posts in the educational and tutorial staff;

(iii) subject to conditions imposed by any trust, fix the time, mode and terms of competition for Fellowships, Scholarships, Studentships, Medals and Prizes and award the same;

(*iv*) decide what persons are entitled to ordinary degrees or diplomas ;

(*v*) conduct the examinations and publish the results thereof in the University Gazette ;

(*vi*) have entire charge of the discipline of the students in the University ;

(*vii*) publish and revise lists of prescribed and recommended books, if any, and propose curricula prepared by the Departments of Studies ;

(*viii*) appoint a library committee with such powers as may be prescribed in the Ordinances ; and

(*ix*) publish the University Gazette.

(2) All decisions of the Academic Council as regards matters of discipline of students, syllabus of studies and the conduct of examinations shall be final, with the exception of those which relate to the Departments of Theology whose proceedings shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

Departments of Studies.

19. (*1*) There shall be Departments of Studies in the following branches of knowledge :—

(*i*) English language,

(*ii*) English literature,

(*iii*) History and Political Science,

(*iv*) Economics,

(*v*) Philosophy and Psychology,

(*vi*) Education,

(*vii*) Physics,

(*viii*) Chemistry,

(*ix*) Botany and Zoology,

(*x*) Mathematics and Astronomy,

(*xi*) Geography,

(*xii*) Sunni Theology,

(*xiii*) Shia Theology,

(*xiv*) Islamic Studies,

(*xv*) Arabic,

(*xvi*) Persian and Urdu,

(*xvii*) Law,

and such other departments as the Court, on the recommendation of the Academic Council made through the Executive Council, may institute.

(2) Each Department of Studies shall—

(*a*) consist of the teachers in the subject with which the department is concerned ;

(*b*) have power to co-opt specialists not exceeding two in number, except in the case of the Department of Law, which shall co-opt four members, two of whom shall be Judges of a High Court ;

(*c*) elect from among the Professors and Readers of the department its own convener who shall hold office for three years but must resign if at any time he ceases to be a Professor or Reader ;

(*d*) recommend to the Academic Council courses and syllabuses of studies and text-books for its subjects, and

(*e*) make recommendations to the Academic Council in respect of fellowships, scholarships and studentships, medals and prizes in the subjects with which it is concerned.

(3) The Academic Council may assign teachers of cognate subjects to a Department of Study.

Appointments.

20. Subject to the general control of the Court all appointments on the teaching staff shall be made by the Executive Council on the recommendation of a Committee of Appointment consisting of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Convener of the Department of Studies concerned and three other persons appointed by the Academic Council. Other appointments unless otherwise provided for, shall be made by the Executive Council.

Register of graduates.

21. The register of registered graduates shall subject to conditions prescribed by the Ordinances, contain the names of—

(*1*) The graduates of the University ; and

(*2*) graduates of other Universities who have been educated for at least two years at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh,

separately entered therein.

Convocation.

22. Convocations of the University for the conferring of degrees or for other purposes shall be held in such manner as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Committees.

23. Any authority of the University may appoint such and so many standing or special committees as to it may seem fit and may appoint to them persons who are not members of such authority. Such committees may deal with any subject delegated to them, subject to subsequent confirmation by the authority appointing them.

Acting President of meetings.

24 Where no provision is made for a president or chairman to preside over a meeting, authority or committee or when the president or chairman so provided for is absent the members present shall elect one of their number to preside at the meeting.

Resignations.

25. Any member of the Court, the Executive Council, the Academic Council or any other University authority or committee may resign by letter addressed to the Vice-Chancellor.

Re-election.

26. Every officer of the University and every member of any authority whose term of office or membership has expired shall be eligible for re-appointment or re-election as the case may be.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Muslim University Association having requested the foundation of a University and certain funds and property being available to this end, it is proposed to dissolve that Association and the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and to transfer the property of these societies to a new body called "the Aligarh Muslim University." The present Bill is designed to incorporate this University, to indicate its functions, to create its governing bodies and to define their functions. It also secures to the University the assurance of a permanent endowment and to Government the necessary powers of control. The University will be of the teaching and residential type. In accordance with the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, the University will not include intermediate classes. But the University will have power to establish and maintain Intermediate colleges and schools at Aligarh. The degrees conferred will be recognised by the Government. Special features of the University will be the imparting of Muslim religious education to Muslims and the inclusion of Departments of Islamic Studies.

2. The Bill also provides for the making of Statutes and Regulations. The first Statutes are scheduled to the Bill and consist of those which may be regarded as fundamental for the inception of the scheme.

3. The general terms of the Bill and Statutes have at various times been discussed with representatives of the Muslim University Association.

SIMLA ;
The 3rd July 1920.

MUHAMMAD SHAFI.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th July, 1920.

No. 87.—The Governor General has been pleased, under Rule 23 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General, to order the publication in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes in English of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information :—

BILL No. 22 OF 1920.

A Bill to constitute an auxiliary force for service in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to constitute an auxiliary force for service in India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920;

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas, and applies also to European British subjects within the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Advisory Committee" means an Advisory Committee constituted under section 28 for the prescribed military area within which a person subject to this Act for the time being resides or is serving, as the case may be;

"competent military authority" means the General or other Officer Commanding the prescribed military area within which a person subject

to this Act for the time being resides or is serving, as the case may be;

"enrolled person" means a person enrolled in the prescribed manner under this Act;

"enrolling officer" means an officer authorised to enrol persons under this Act;

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

"regulation" means a regulation made under section 31; and

"training year" means a period of twelve months beginning on the first day of April and ending on the thirty-first day of March.

Constitution of an auxiliary force.

3. There shall be raised and maintained in the manner hereinafter provided an auxiliary force for service in India to be designated the Auxiliary Force, India.

Classes who may be enrolled.

4. Every person who—

(a) is a European British subject as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or 1898

(b) was on the 31st March, 1920, enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 (not being a person enrolled under the provisions of section 12 of that Act), or 1917.

(c) is a British subject of European descent in the male line; or

(d) not being a British subject, satisfies the conditions prescribed for enrolment of persons of that class,

shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be eligible for enrolment thereunder.

Enrolment.

5. Any male eligible for enrolment under this Act who has attained the age of sixteen years and is not a member of his Majesty's regular naval, military or air forces or of His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine may, if he satisfies the prescribed conditions, be enrolled in the prescribed manner in the Auxiliary Force, India, and shall thereupon become subject to the provisions of this Act.

Liability to undergo military training.

6. Every enrolled person shall be liable to undergo military training as provided by or under this Act until discharged from the Auxiliary Force, India as hereinafter provided.

Liability to perform military service.

7. Every enrolled person liable to undergo military training under section 6 shall, on and from the first day of April next following the date on which he attains the age of eighteen years, or, if he has already attained the age of eighteen years, on and from any later date on which he is enrolled, be liable to perform military service under this Act.

Appointment to corps or unit.

8. (1) Every enrolled person shall, without unnecessary delay, be appointed by, or under the orders of, the competent military authority to a corps or unit of the Auxiliary Force, India, and on receipt of an order so appointing him shall report himself for the purpose of joining such corps or unit at such time and place as may be specified in the order.

(2) No such person shall be appointed to a corps or unit of a branch other than the Infantry branch except at his own request.

Preliminary training.

9. Every enrolled person liable to perform military service under this Act who on becoming so liable has not attained the age of thirty-one years shall, within the training year in which he becomes so liable, undergo the preliminary training specified in Schedule I:

Provided that, if such preliminary training cannot be completed within that training year, it may be completed at the discretion of the competent military authority in the training year next following:

Provided further that any person who has completed the preliminary training required by regulations made under the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917, or who has served for a period of six months in His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or in His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine, or who is certified by the competent military authority to have undergone adequate military training under the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917, or under this Act or otherwise, shall be deemed to have completed the preliminary training required by this section. III of 1917. III of 1917.

Periodical training of persons entitled to rank as officers.

10. Every enrolled person (other than a commissioned officer of the Auxiliary Force, India) who is entitled to rank as an officer of His Majesty's Forces, shall undergo such periodical training as may be laid down in regulations.

Classification and periodical training.

11. Every enrolled person liable to perform military service under this Act (other than a person to whom the provisions of section 10 apply) shall be included as hereinafter provided in one or other of the following classes, namely:—

(a) the Active Class;

(b) the First (A) Class of the Reserve; or

(c) the Second (B) Class of the Reserve;

and shall undergo the periodical training specified in Schedule I for the Class in which he is for the time being included.

Classification.

12. (1) Every commissioned officer of the Auxiliary Force, India, shall be included in the Active Class until he relinquishes his commission.

(2) Enrolled persons liable to perform military service under this Act, not being commissioned officers of the Auxiliary Force, India, or entitled to rank as officers of His Majesty's Forces, shall be classified as follows, namely:—

(a) every such person who is required by section 9 to undergo preliminary training and has completed or is deemed to have completed the same shall be included in the Active Class until the end of the training year in which he attains the age of thirty-one years;

(b) every such person who has completed the period of service in the Active Class as required by clause (a) or is enrolled after attaining the age of thirty-one years and before attaining the age of forty years, shall be included in the First (A) Class of the Reserve until the end of the training year in which he attains the age of forty years;

(c) every such person who has completed the period of service in the First (A) Class

of the Reserve as required by clause (*b*) or is enrolled after attaining the age of forty years, shall be included in the Second (B) Class of the Reserve until discharged from the Auxiliary Force, India, as hereinafter provided.

(*3*) Any enrolled person who ceases to be entitled to rank as an officer of His Majesty's Forces or to be a commissioned officer of the Auxiliary Force, India, shall thereupon be included in the Class in which he would have been included under this section if the provisions of section 10 or sub-section (*1*), as the case may be, had not applied to him, and shall undergo periodical training accordingly.

(*4*) Any person who is under this section included in either Class of the Reserve may apply to the competent military authority to be included for any training year in any other Class for which more periodical training is specified in Schedule I, and shall thereupon be deemed to be included in that Class.

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, if any person is under this section included in any Class after the commencement of a training year, the competent military authority shall reduce to such extent as he may deem fit, or may remit, the amount of periodical training to be undergone by such person in that year.

Variations of training.

13. (*1*) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by order in writing, direct that any person in respect of whom a recommendation has been made in this behalf by the Advisory Committee shall be included in any Class for which less periodical training is specified than that specified for the Class in which he is included under the provisions of section 12.

(*2*) The competent military authority may, on his own motion or on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, reduce the specified amount of training either in individual cases or in the case of any unit or part thereof for any stated period, and shall thereupon grant a certificate to each person whose training is thereby reduced setting forth the amount of training to be undergone during the said period.

Medical examination.

14. Every enrolled person shall, if and when required by the competent military authority, present himself for such medical examination as may be necessary to determine the extent, if any, to which he is fit to undergo military training or to perform military service, before a medical officer appointed or approved in that behalf by the competent military authority, and for the purposes of such medical examination shall comply with the directions of such medical officer.

Transfers.

15. (*1*) Every person appointed to a corps or unit under section 8 shall remain in that corps or unit until transferred to another corps or unit by, or under the orders of, the competent military authority, but no person shall be transferred from the Infantry branch to another branch except at his own request.

(*2*) Any person so transferred from the Infantry branch to another branch may be required to undergo such further preliminary training, not exceeding eight days, as may be ordered by the competent military authority, and thereafter shall undergo the periodical training specified in Schedule I for the branch to which he is transferred:

Provided that any periodical training already undergone by such person in the training year in which he is transferred shall be deemed to have been undergone in such other branch.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section and of Schedule I, a day shall be deemed to consist of four hours of actual military drill or instruction, and may be made up of fractions of a day not more than four in number.

Change of residence.

16. (*1*) Any enrolled person who leaves his place of residence in India for the time being and thereby leaves the area commanded by one competent military authority for that commanded by another shall, if he does not intend to return to the area which he leaves, notify the competent military authority commanding that area of his change of residence.

(*2*) If such person having intended to return does not return within three months, he shall notify the competent military authority as aforesaid immediately on the expiry of that period.

(*3*) The competent military authority on being notified of a change of residence under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) may, subject to the provisions of section 15, transfer such person from the corps or unit in which he is serving to another corps or unit.

Discharge.

17. (*1*) Any enrolled person who has completed six years service from the date of his enrolment shall on application made by him in the prescribed manner, be entitled to receive his discharge from the Auxiliary Force, India.

(*2*) An enrolled person who has not completed six years service from the date of his enrolment may be discharged by the competent military authority on a recommendation of the Advisory Committee in this behalf.

Calling out and embodiment.

18. No person liable to perform military service under this Act shall be required to perform such service except—

(*a*) when called out with any portion of the Auxiliary Force, India, by an order of the senior military officer present either to act in support of the civil power or to provide guards which, in the opinion of such officer, are essential; or

(*b*) when any portion of the Auxiliary Force, India, to which he belongs has been embodied to support or supplement His Majesty's regular forces in the event of an emergency by a notification directing such embodiment issued by the Governor General in Council or any Local Government empowered by the Governor General in Council in that behalf and published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be; or

(*c*) when attached at his own request to any regular forces.

19. No person called out or embodied under section 18 shall be required to perform military service beyond the limits of the prescribed military area in which the corps or unit to which he has been appointed or is for the time being attached is located, save under a general or special order of the Governor General in Council or of the Local Government if empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council.

Territorial limits of liability to military service on calling out and embodiment.

20. Any portion of the Auxiliary Force, India, which, having been called out or embodied under section 18, is performing military service, shall be replaced by regular troops or otherwise as soon as circumstances permit, and shall not be required to perform such service after such replacement has been effected to the satisfaction of the senior military officer present or after the cancellation of the order or notification under clause (*a*) or (*b*), as the case may be, of section 18.

Duration of military service on calling out or embodiment.

21. Every commissioned officer of the Auxiliary Force, India, when doing duty as a commissioned officer, and every non-commissioned officer and man of the said Force—

Application of the Army Act.

(*a*) when attached to or otherwise acting as part of or with any regular forces, and

(*b*) when called out by an order, or embodied by a notification, under section 18,

shall be subject to the provisions of the Army Act and any orders or regulations made thereunder, and the said Act, orders and regulations shall apply to every such person in the circumstances aforesaid as if the same were enacted in this Act, and as if such person held the same rank in His Majesty's Army as he holds for the time being in the said Force.

44 & 45 Vic., c. 58.

22. If any person liable to perform military service under this Act fails to comply with an order or notification under section 18 calling him out or embodying him for military service, any District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate may, on the application of the competent military authority or of an officer empowered by such authority in writing in that behalf, cause such person to be arrested and brought before him, and, if the Magistrate is satisfied that such person has been duly required to perform military service, the Magistrate may, without prejudice to any penalty which such person may have incurred, make over such person in custody to the military authorities.

Refusal to appear for military service.

23. An enrolled person who refuses or without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person) neglects—

Penalties for breach of sections 8, 14, and 16.

(*a*) to comply with any order under section 8; or

(*b*) to attend for medical examination, or to comply with the directions of the medical officer, as required by section 14; or

(*c*) to notify any change of residence as required by section 16;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

24. An enrolled person commits an offence if he, in circumstances when he is not subject to military law, does any of the following acts, namely:—

Other offences.

(1) when on parade or undergoing military training or wearing His Majesty's uniform—

(*a*) strikes, or uses or offers violence to, or uses threatening or insubordinate language to, or behaves with contempt to, his superior officer; or

(*b*) disobeys any standing order of, or lawful command given by, his superior officer; or

(*c*) neglects to obey a general or garrison order made specially applicable to the Auxiliary Force, India, by the competent military authority; or

(*d*) is in a state of intoxication; or

(*e*) being a non-commissioned officer strikes or ill-treats any person subject to military law or to this Act, or to the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, who is his subordinate in rank or position; or of 1920.

(2) without sufficient cause fails to appear at the place of parade at the time fixed or to attend at any place in his capacity as a member of the Auxiliary Force, India, when duly required so to attend, or when on parade without sufficient cause quits the ranks;

(3) without sufficient cause fails to perform any part of the training which by or under this Act he is required to perform;

(4) strikes, or uses or offers violence to any person whether subject to military law or not in whose military custody he is placed, and whether such person is or is not his superior officer;

(5) resists an escort whose duty it is to arrest him or detain him in military custody;

(6) being under arrest or detention or otherwise in lawful military custody escapes or attempts to escape;

(7) when in charge of any property belonging to Government or to a corps or unit of the Auxiliary Force, India, makes away with, or is concerned in making away with, or wilfully injures any such property;

(8) by culpable neglect loses, or causes injury to, any such property as is mentioned in clause (7);

(9) wilfully ill-treats a horse or other animal used in the public service;

(10) knowingly furnishes a false return or report of the number or state of men under his command or charge, or of any money, arms or ammunition, clothing, equipments, stores or other property in his charge;

(11) through design or culpable neglect, omits to make or send any return of any matter mentioned in clause (10) which it is his duty to make or send;

(12) when it is his official duty to make a declaration respecting any matter, makes a declaration respecting such matter which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true;

(13) knowingly makes against any person subject to military law or to this Act or to the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, an accusation which of 1920.

he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true ;

(14) falsely personates any other person at any parade or on any occasion when such other person is required by or under this Act to do any act or attend at any place.

Punishment for offences under section 24.

25. (*1*) Any person committing any of the offences specified in clauses (2), (3), (8) and (11) of section 24 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(2) Any person committing any other offence specified in section 24 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Discharge with ignominy.

26. Any person sentenced to imprisonment under section 25 may be discharged with ignominy from the Auxiliary Force, India, by the competent military authority.

Summary and minor punishments.

27. The Governor General in Council may prescribe summary and minor punishments for offences under section 24 or for contravention of any rule or regulation made under this Act to which enrolled persons shall be liable without the intervention of a criminal court, and the officer or officers by whom and the circumstances in which and the extent to which such summary and minor punishments may be inflicted :

Provided that no punishment involving any kind of imprisonment shall be imposed as a summary or minor punishment :

Provided further that no summary punishment shall be inflicted in any case in which the accused claims to be tried by a criminal court.

Advisory Committees.

28. (*1*) The Local Government shall constitute for each prescribed military area one or more Advisory Committees each consisting of two or more members, of whom one shall be the competent military authority or a military officer appointed by him in this behalf, and the other or others shall be appointed by, or under the orders of, the Local Government.

(2) Any Advisory Committee constituted for a prescribed military area or a part thereof, as the case may be, which includes a Presidency-town or any other place to which the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, declare this sub-section to apply, shall consist of not less than five members, of whom not more than two shall be persons in the service of Government.

(3) The competent military authority shall give effect to every recommendation of an Advisory Committee save in any case where the Local Government otherwise directs.

(*4*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), Advisory Committees shall perform such duties, exercise such powers and follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

Constitution and disbandment of units.

29. The Governor General in Council may constitute any corps or unit and may disband any corps or unit constituted under this Act and cause any of the members thereof to be transferred, subject to the provisions of section 15, to another corps or unit.

Power to make rules.

30. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers such rules may—

(*a*) provide for the appointment of enrolling officers ;

(*b*) prescribe military areas for the purposes of this Act;

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which and the conditions subject to which European British subjects and other persons who are not British subjects may offer themselves for enrolment under this Act ;

(*d*) define the manner in which and the conditions under which persons or any class of persons liable to military service under this Act may be excused from being called out or embodied ;

(*e*) prescribe the military training to be undergone by persons liable to military training under section 6 but not to military service under section 7 ;

(*f*) prescribe the rates of pay and allowances for persons liable to perform military service under this Act ;

(*g*) prescribe for any area beyond the limits of British India the authorities which shall be deemed respectively to be the Local Government and the District Magistrate for the purposes of this Act ; and

(*h*) provide for any other matter which by this Act is to be or may be prescribed.

(*3*) Any rule made under this section may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*4*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Powers to make regulations.

31. The Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India may make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder providing generally for details connected with the organisation and personnel of the Auxiliary Force, India, and for the duties, equipment and military training of enrolled persons.

Certain persons subject to this Act to be deemed part of His Majesty's Army for certain purposes.

32. For the purposes of sections 128, 130 and 131 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, all officers, non-commissioned officers and men liable to perform military service under this Act who have been appointed to a corps or unit shall be deemed to be officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, respectively, of His Majesty's Army.

Trial of offences.

33. Save as otherwise provided by section 27, no offence under this Act shall be tried save by a court not inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class.

Exemption from local taxation.

34. No enrolled person shall be liable to pay any municipal or other tax in respect of a horse, bicycle, motor-bicycle, motor car or other means of conveyance which he is authorised by a general or special order of the competent

military authority to maintain in his capacity as a member of the Auxiliary Force, India.

Amendment of section 1, Act XI of 1878.

35. In section 1 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, for the words and figures "a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869," the words and figures "a member of either of the forces constituted by the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, or the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920," and for the word "volunteer" the word "member," shall be substituted.

Repeals.

36. The enactments mentioned in Schedule II are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See sections 9, 11, 12 and 15.*)

TRAINING.

1. Preliminary.	
(a) for infantry ...	32 days, and the annual musketry course as laid down in regulations.
(b) for other branches	40 days, and the annual musketry or gun course as laid down in regulations.
2. Periodical.	
(1) Active Class.	
(a) for infantry ...	16 days in each training year, and the annual musketry course as laid down in regulations.
(b) for other branches.	20 days in each training year, and the annual musketry or gun course as laid down in regulations.
(2) First (A) Class reserve	
(a) for infantry ...	6 days in each training year, and the annual musketry course as laid down in regulations.
(b) for other branches	10 days in each training year and the annual musketry or gun course as laid down in regulations.
(3) Second (B) Class reserve.	
(a) for infantry ...	The annual musketry course as laid down for this Class in regulations.
(b) for other branches	The annual musketry course as laid down for this Class in regulations.

Note (*cf.* section 15).—A day consists of four hours of actual military drill or instruction, and may be made up of fractions of a day not more than four in number.

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 36.*)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1869	XX	The Indian Volunteers Act, 1869.	The whole.
1891	XII	The Amending Act, 1891 ..	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869.
1896	X	The Indian Volunteers Act Amendment Act, 1896.	The whole.
1909	V	The Amending (Army) Act, 1909.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869.
"	VI	The Indian Volunteers (Amendment) Act, 1909.	The whole.
1915	I	The Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Indian Volunteers Ordinance, 1914.
1917	III	The Indian Defence Force Act, 1917.	The whole.
1918	VIII	The Indian Defence Force (Amendment) Act, 1918.	The whole.
"	XXI	The Indian Defence Force (Foreign Service) Amendment Act, 1918.	The whole.
1919	VII	The Indian Defence Force (Amendment) Act, 1919.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The replacement of the Indian Volunteer Force, which had been in existence for nearly 60 years, by the Indian Defence Force, was a war measure necessitated by the exigencies of the situation. Compulsory service was adopted to meet the needs of an Imperial emergency. Reversion to voluntary enrolment is now considered desirable, but it is essential to maintain and develop in the reconstituted Volunteer Force, the improvements in organization and in the standard of training effected under war conditions.

The necessity for a substantial amendment of the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, had long been apparent. Under that enactment, no definite obligations were imposed on enrolled men in the matter of training, and the standard of efficiency varied widely in different units. It is now proposed to secure the requisite amendment by the substitution of a new measure, in which the liabilities of those enrolled in the matter of training and service are clearly defined.

The main principle underlying these provisions is that the European and domiciled community, being employed for the most part in the public services or in commercial and industrial occupations of importance, cannot be regarded as available for any but purely local service, and further that military training must be restricted as far as possible to the earlier years of service in the force. Moreover conditions differ greatly in different localities and for this reason it has been found desirable to adjust requirements in the matter of training to the local conditions obtaining. This adjustment will be effected through the agency of Advisory Committees for every military area, power of varying the training in individual cases being entrusted to these bodies.

The liability to local service only is subject to the provision that, in circumstances of emergency to be notified formally by Government, any part of the force may be required to serve beyond the limits of the military area to which it belongs, but in no case out of India.

No term of service is specified, as was the case under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869. Any enrolled person desirous of discharge during the first six years of his service will be required to satisfy the local Advisory Committee as to the validity of his reasons for desiring to leave the Force ; but after completing six years of service he may be discharged at any time on application being made to the Commanding Officer and no reference to higher authority will be required.

The scale of training laid down in the Bill is based on the principle already indicated. On attaining the age of 31, a member of the force is entitled to be passed into the First Class of the Reserve and thereupon to undergo training on a reduced scale. On attaining the age of 40, he will be included in the Second Class of the Reserve, and will then be required to complete the annual musketry course only. It is permissible, however, for any person in the Reserve to undertake, from year to year, the liabilities imposed on persons belonging to a higher class.

Members of the Force will be subject to the provisions of the Army Act when called out and when embodied, or when attached to or training with any part of the Regular Forces, this rule being the same as that applied to the Territorial Force in England. Military discipline on other occasions will be enforced either under the summary powers of the Commanding Officer, or, in the case of more serious offences and in any case should the person charged so elect, by means of the ordinary Criminal Courts. In no case can a Commanding Officer order any form of imprisonment as a summary or minor punishment, and no military offence (as specified in clause 24 of the Bill) is punishable with imprisonment by a Magistrate unless it constitutes an offence so punishable under the ordinary law.

SIMLA ;
The 29th July 1920.

C. C. MONRO, *General,*
Commander-in-Chief in India.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1920.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th July, 1920.

An Ordinance to prohibit certain transactions in order to give effect to the provisions of the Treaty of Peace made at St. Germain-en-Laye on the tenth day of September, 1919.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it expedient, for the purpose of enabling effect to be given to the provisions of the Treaty of Peace made at St. Germain-en-Laye on the tenth day of September, 1919, to prohibit certain transactions:

5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 61. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

ORDINANCE No. IV OF 1920.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Treaty of Peace (Austria) Ordinance, 1920.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the District of Angul, the Shan States and the Pargana of Spiti; and it applies also to—

(a) all British and Indian subjects of His Majesty within any State in India; and

(b) all servants of His Majesty, whether British subjects or not, within any State in India.

Definitions.

2 In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "custodian" means a custodian of enemy property appointed under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915; XIV of 1915.

(b) "enemy debt" means any pecuniary obligation of the kind referred to in the first paragraph of Article 248 of the Treaty, as set out in the Schedule, and includes any sum which under the Treaty has to be treated or dealt with in like manner as an enemy debt;

(c) "national" in relation to any State includes the subjects of that State and any company or corporation incorporated therein according to the law of that State, and in the case of a Protectorate, the natives thereof; and

"British national in India" includes any person being a British national who resides or carries on business in India and any subject of a State in India; and

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(*d*) "the Treaty" means the Treaty of Peace with Austria made and signed on behalf of His Majesty at St. Germain-en-Laye on the tenth day of September, 1919, together with all Protocols annexed thereto.

Creation of charge on enemy property.

3. All property, rights and interests belonging to nationals of the former Austrian Empire at the date when the Treaty comes into force (not being property, rights or interests acquired under any general licence issued by or on behalf of His Majesty) and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealings therewith are hereby charged—

(*a*) in the first place, with the payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals in India with regard to their property, rights and interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested in the territories of the former Austrian Empire and debts owing to them by Austrian nationals, and with the payment of any compensation which may hereafter be awarded by any Tribunal which may be set up under or in pursuance of the terms of the Treaty or by any arbitrator appointed by any such Tribunal and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the former Austro-Hungarian Government or by Austrian authorities since the thirty-first day of July and before the twelfth day of August 1914;

(*b*) secondly, with payments of the amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals in India with regard to their property, rights and interests in the territories of Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey, in so far as those claims are not otherwise satisfied; and

(*c*) thirdly, with payments of amounts due in respect of claims by any British nationals of the nature referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*):

Provided that any particular property, rights or interests so charged may at any time be released from the charge so created by order of the Governor General in Council.

Prohibition of transactions in enemy property.

4. (*1*) No person shall, without the consent of the custodian appointed for the Province in which such person resides or carries on business, transfer, part with or otherwise deal in any property, right or interest which has become subject to a charge by virtue of section 3.

(*2*) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Prohibition of payment or receipt of payment of enemy debts.

5. (*1*) No person shall pay or accept payment of any enemy debt, and any person contravening this provision shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Prohibition of legal proceedings for recovery of enemy debts.

6. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie in any court of law for the recovery of any enemy debt.

Cognisance of offences against the Act.

7. No Court shall take cognisance of any offence punishable under this Act, unless the Local Government has by order in writing consented to the initiation of the proceedings.

Ordinance to stand repealed if Order in Council is made.

8. If His Majesty is pleased to make an Order in Council for the purpose of giving effect to the Treaty then from the date of such Order, this Ordinance shall be repealed.

THE SCHEDULE.

[See section 2(*b*).]

The following are the classes of pecuniary obligations referred to in the first paragraph of Article 248 of the Treaty:—

(1) Debts payable before the war and due by a national of one of the Contracting Powers, residing within its territory, to a national of an Opposing Power, residing within its territory;

(2) Debts which become payable during the war to nationals of one Contracting Power residing within its territory and arose out of transactions or contracts with the nationals of an Opposing Power, resident within its territory, of which the total or partial execution was suspended on account of the existence of a state of war;

(3) Interest which has accrued due before and during the war to a national of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued or taken over by an Opposing Power, provided that the payment of interest on such securities to the nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war;

(4) Capital sums which have become payable before and during the war to nationals of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued or taken over by one of the Opposing Powers, provided that the payment of such capital sums to nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1920.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 31st day of August, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXII OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Lepers Act, 1898.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Lepers Act, 1898 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Lepers (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 1, Act III of 1898.

2. In sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the words "and may in like manner amend or cancel any such notification" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 2, Act III of 1898.

3. In clause (1) of section 2 of the said Act, the words "in whom the process of ulceration has commenced" shall be omitted.

Substitution of new section for section 3, Act III of 1898.

4. For section 3 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Appointment of leper asylums by Local Government.

"3. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint any place to be a leper asylum if it is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made or will be made for the accommodation and medical treatment of lepers therein, and may, by a like notification, specify the local areas from which lepers may be sent to such asylum."

Amendment of section 6, Act III of 1898.

5. In section 6 of the said Act—

(a) in sub-section (1) after the words "any police-officer" the words "or any other person specially empowered by the Local Government by order in writing in this behalf" shall be inserted ; and

(b) in sub-section (2) after the words "such police-officer" the words "or other person" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 12, Act III of 1898.

6. In section 12 of the said Act, for the words "by any police-officer without a warrant," the words "without a warrant by any police-officer or by any other person specially empowered by the Local Government by order in writing in this behalf" shall be substituted.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 31st day of August, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIII OF 1920.

An Act to provide for the better discipline of Police-officers enrolled in Military Police or Rifle Battalions.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better discipline of Police-officers enrolled under local Acts in Military Police or Rifle Battalions; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Rifles Act, 1920.

Police-officers subject to discipline and penalties prescribed in local Acts wherever serving.

2. All Police-officers enrolled under the provisions of any local Military Police or Rifles Act shall be subject to the discipline and penalties prescribed by such Act, wherever serving in India.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 31st day of August, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXIV OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of rule 5 of Order IX in Sch. I, Act V of 1908.

2. For sub-rule (*1*) of rule 5 of Order IX in the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1) Where, after a summons has been issued to the defendant, or to one of several defendants, and returned unserved, the plaintiff fails, for a period of three months from the date of the return made to the Court by the officer ordinarily certifying to the Court returns made by the serving officers, to apply for the issue of a fresh summons the Court shall make an order that the suit be dismissed as against such defendant, unless the plaintiff has within the said period satisfied the Court that—

(*a*) he has failed after using his best endeavours to discover the residence of the defendant who has not been served, or

(*b*) such defendant is avoiding service of process, or

(*c*) there is any other sufficient cause for extending the time,

in which case the Court may extend the time for making such application for such period as it thinks fit."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 31st day of August, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXV OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

XXVI 1881. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Insertion of new section 75-A in Act XXVI of 1881. **2.** After section 75 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the following section shall be inserted, namely :— XXVI 1881.

Excuse for delay in presentment for payment. "75A. Delay in presentment for payment is excused if the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder, and not imputable to his default, misconduct or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, presentment must be made within a reasonable time."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 2nd day of September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXVI OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

IX of 1908. V of 1908. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Limitation and Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1921.

Amendment of Articles 176, 178 and 179 of First Schedule to Act IX, 1908. (IX of 1908.)

2. In the third division of the First Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, in Articles 176, 178 and 179 for the word "Ditto" in the second column the words "ninety days," "six months" and "ninety days," respectively, shall be substituted.

Amendment of rule 7 (1) of Order XLV of First Schedule to Act V, 1908. (V of 1908.)

3. In sub-rule (*1*) of rule 7 of Order XLV of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the said Code), the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*i*) for the words "six months" the following words shall be substituted, namely :—

"ninety days or such further period, not exceeding sixty days, as the Court may upon cause shown allow";

(*ii*) after the word "security" the words "in cash or in Government securities" shall be inserted;

(*iii*) at the end of the sub-rule the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that the Court at the time of granting the certificate may, after hearing any opposite party who appears, order on the ground of special hardship that some other form of security may be furnished :

Provided further, that no adjournment shall be granted to an opposite party to contest the nature of such security."

Insertion of new rule 9-A. in Order XLV of First Schedule to Act V, 1908.

4. After rule 9 of Order XLV of the First Schedule to the said Code, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to dispense with notices in case of deceased parties.

"9-A. Nothing in these rules requiring any notice to be served on or given to an opposite party or respondent shall be deemed to require any notice to be served on or given to the legal representative of any deceased opposite party or deceased respondent in a case, where such opposite party or respondent did not appear either at the hearing in the Court whose decree is complained of or at any proceedings subsequent to the decree of that Court :

Provided that notices under sub-rule (2) of rule 3 and under rule 8 shall be given by affixing the same in some conspicuous place in the Court house of the Judge of the District in which the suit was originally brought, and by publication in such newspapers as the Court may direct."

Addition to rule 15 of Order XLV of Act V, 1908.

5. To rule 15 of Order XLV of the First Schedule to the said Code, the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

"(*4*) Unless His Majesty in Council is pleased otherwise to direct, no order of His Majesty in Council shall be inoperative on the ground that no notice has been served on or given to the legal representative of any deceased opposite party or deceased respondent in a case, where such opposite party or respondent did not appear either at the hearing in the Court whose decree was complained of or at any proceedings subsequent to the decree of that Court, but such order shall have the same force and effect as if it had been made before the death took place." [*Cf.* C. P. C., Order XXII, rule 6.]

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 2nd day of September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXVII OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914.

VIII of 1914. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Indian Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of s. 11, Act VIII of 1914. **2.** In sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), after clause (*d*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*dd*) prescribing the authority by which and the conditions and limitations subject to which licenses may be suspended or cancelled;"

Amendment of s. 18, Act VIII of 1914. **3.** After sub-section (*1*) of section 18 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*1A*) The prescribed authority may, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, cancel or suspend any license granted under this Act."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 2nd day of September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVIII OF 1920.

An Act to extend the operation of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915.

VI of 1915. WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the operation of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Amendment Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 1, Act VI of 1915.

2. In sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, for the words "six months" the words "one year and six months" shall be substituted. VI of 1915.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 2nd day of September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXIX OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

II of 1911. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. **1**. This Act may be called the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1920.

II of 1911. Insertion of new section 78-A. in Act II of 1911. **2.** After section 78 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the following heading and section shall be inserted, namely :—

Reciprocal arrangements with the United Kingdom and other parts of His Majesty's dominions.

7 Edw. VII. c. 29. Reciprocal arrangements with the United Kingdom and other parts of His Majesty's dominions. "78-A. (*1*) If His Majesty is pleased by Order in Council to apply such of the provisions of section 91 of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, as relate to inventions or designs, to British India, then any person who has applied for protection for any invention or design in the United Kingdom, shall be entitled to a patent for his invention or to registration of his design under this Act, in priority to other applicants; and the patent or registration shall have the same date as the date of the application in the United Kingdom :

Provided that—

(*a*) the application is made in the case of a patent within twelve months, and, in the case of a design, within four months from the application for protection in the United Kingdom ; and

(*b*) nothing in this section shall entitle the patentee or the proprietor of the design to recover damages for infringements happening prior to the actual date on which, in the case of a patent, his application is accepted, or, in the case of a design, the design is registered, in British India.

(*2*) The patent granted for an invention or the registration of a design shall not be invalidated—

(*a*) in the case of a patent, by reason only of the publication of a description of, or use of, the invention, or

(*b*) in the case of a design, by reason only of the exhibition or use of, or the publication of a description or representation of, the design,

in British India during the period specified in this section as that within which the application may be made.

(*3*) The application for the grant of a patent or the registration of a design under this section must be made in the same manner as an ordinary application under this Act:

Provided that, in the case of a patent, if the application is not accepted within twelve months from the date of the application for protection in the United Kingdom the specification and the drawings (if any) supplied therewith shall be open to public inspection at the expiration of that period.

(*4*) Where it is made to appear to the Governor General in Council that the legislature of any other part of His Majesty's dominions has made satisfactory provision for the protection of inventions or designs, patented or registered in British India, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the provisions of this section, with such variations or additions, if any, as may be set out in such notification, shall apply for the protection of inventions or designs patented or registered in that part of His Majesty's dominions."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 2nd day of September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXX OF 1920.

An Act to prohibit the possession and import of rouble notes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the possession and import of rouble notes; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and duration.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Rouble Note Act, 1920.

(2) It shall remain in force for one year :

Provided that if the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, so directs it shall continue in force for such further period not exceeding one year as may be specified in such notification.

Definition.

2. In this Act, "rouble note" means any note being or purporting to be in the nature of a currency note issued by or on behalf of any form of government in the territories which, on the fourth day of August, 1914, constituted the Russian Empire, or purporting to be so issued, and expressed to be payable in roubles.

Prohibition of possession and import of rouble notes.

3. No person shall—

(a) save as otherwise provided in this Act, have in his possession any rouble note, or

(b) bring into British India, whether by land, sea or air, any such note.

Withdrawal of rouble notes from a currency office or treasury.

4. Where under the provisions of any law any person has deposited a rouble note in a Government currency office or treasury, he shall not be entitled to withdraw the same therefrom, except subject to the conditions of a license issued by an officer of Government authorised by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

Penalties.

5. Any person who—

(a) contravenes any of the provisions of section 3, or

(b) fails to comply with the conditions of a license for the withdrawal of a rouble note from a Government currency office or treasury issued under section 4,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and any rouble note in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section shall be confiscated, and shall be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Repeal of Ordinance II of 1920.

6. The Rouble Note Ordinance, 1920, is hereby repealed. II of 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 2nd day of September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXXI OF 1920.

An Act to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain amendments should be made in the enactments specified in the First Schedule;

And whereas it is also expedient that certain enactments specified in the Second Schedule which are spent or have otherwise become unnecessary, or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express specific repeal, should be expressly and specifically repealed;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Act, 1920.

Amendment of certain enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the First Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Repeal of certain enactments.

3. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Savings.

4. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognised or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

AMENDMENTS.

(*See section 2.*)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Amendments.
1882	II	The Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	In clause (*a*) of section 20, after the word "securities" the words "of any Local Government or" shall be inserted.
1897	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897.	After section 30, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— "31. In any enactment made by any authority in British India before the date on which section 3 of the Government of India Act, 1919, comes into operation, and in any rule, order, notification, scheme, bye-law or other document made under or with reference to, any such enactment, any reference by whatever form of words to an authority authorized by law, at the time the enactment was made, to administer executive Government in any part of British India shall, where a corresponding new authority has been constituted by the Government of India Act, 1919, be construed for all purposes, after the abovementioned date, as a reference to such new authority." (Marginal note: Construction of references to Local Government of a Province.)
1914	X	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.	In the First Schedule, for the short title "The Indian Airships Act, 1911," in the third column against Act XVII of 1911 the following shall be substituted, namely:—"The Indian Aircraft Act, 1911."
1914	XVII	The Second Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.	In the Second Schedule, for the short title "The Indian Airships Act, 1911," in the third column against Act XVII of 1911 the following shall be substituted, namely:—"The Indian Aircraft Act, 1911."
1920	XVIII	The Dacca University Act, 1920.	In section 45, for the words from "Every such arbitration" to the end of the section the following shall be substituted, namely:—"Every such request shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of this section, within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and all the provisions of that Act, with the exception of section 2 thereof, shall apply accordingly." In sub-section (1) of section 46, for the words "a pension or provident fund" the following shall be substituted, namely:—"such pension and provident funds as it may deem fit."
1920	XIX	The Super-tax Act, 1920.	In clause (1) of the Schedule, for the words "Where the taxable income does not exceed one lakh of rupees" the words "In respect of the first lakh of rupees of taxable income" shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the commencement of the Super-tax Act, 1920.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

REPEALS.

(See section 3.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1891	XII	The Amending Act, 1891.	So much of Part I of the Second Schedule as relates to section 24 of Act III of 1864.
			So much of Part I of the Second Schedule as relates to section 26 of Act IX of 1874.
1900	VI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.	Section 16 and so much of Part I of the First Schedule as relates to sections 19 and 21 of Act V of 1880.
1911	II	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.	Section 81.
1914	IV	The Decentralization Act, 1914.	So much of the Schedule as relates to Act III of 1879, Act IV of 1904, and Act XIII of 1908.
1914	X	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to Act III of 1879.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 2nd day of September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXXII OF 1920.

An Act to amend the Post Office Cash Certificates Act, 1917.

XVIII of 1917. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Post Office Cash Certificates Act, 1917; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. **1**. This Act may be called the Post Office Cash Certificates (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 2 of Act XVIII of 1917. **2**. In sub-section (*1*) of section 2 of the Post Office Cash Certificates Act, 1917, for the words "the Post Master General for the area in which the post office of issue is situate" the words "an officer of the Post Office authorised by general or special order of the Governor General in Council in that behalf" shall be substituted. XVIII of 1917.

Amendment of section 3 of Act XVIII of 1917. **3**. In sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Post Office Cash Certificates Act, 1917, after the words "in such a Bank" the following words shall be inserted, namely :— XVIII of 1917.

"and as if for the words 'three thousand' in sections 4 and 8 of the said Act the words 'five thousand' were substituted."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1920.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXXIII OF 1920.

An Act to authorise the taking of measurements and photographs of convicts and others.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the taking of measurements and photographs of convicts and others ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920 ; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the district of Angul.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "measurements" include finger impressions and foot-print impressions;

(*b*) "police officer" means an officer in charge of a police-station, a police officer making an investigation under Chapter XIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or any other police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector; and (V of 1898.)

(*c*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Taking of measurements, etc., of convicted persons.

3. Every person who has been—

(*a*) convicted of any offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term of one year or upwards, or of any offence which would render him liable to enhanced punishment on a subsequent conviction ; or

(*b*) ordered to give security for his good behaviour under section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898.

shall, if so required, allow his measurements and photograph to be taken by a police officer in the prescribed manner.

Taking of measurements, etc., of non-convicted persons.

4. Any person who has been arrested in connection with an offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term of one year or upwards shall, if so required by a police officer, allow his measurements to be taken in the prescribed manner.

Power of Magistrate to order a person to be measured or photographed.

5. If a Magistrate is satisfied that, for the purposes of any investigation or proceeding under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, it is expedient to direct any person to allow his measurements or photograph to be taken, he may make an

order to that effect, and in that case the person to whom the order relates shall be produced or shall attend at the time and place specified in the order and shall allow his measurements or photograph to be taken, as the case may be, by a police officer :

Provided that no order shall be made directing any person to be photographed except by a Magistrate of the first class :

Provided further, that no order shall be made under this section unless the person has at some time been arrested in connection with such investigation or proceeding.

Resistance to the taking of measurements, etc.

6. (*1*) If any person who under this Act is required to allow his measurements or photograph to be taken resists or refuses to allow the taking of the same, it shall be lawful to use all means necessary to secure the taking thereof.

(*2*) Resistance to or refusal to allow the taking of measurements or photographs under this Act shall be deemed to be an offence under section 186 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Destruction of photographs and records of measurements, etc., on acquittal.

7. Where any person who, not having been previously convicted of an offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term of one year or upwards, has had his measurements taken or has been photographed in accordance with the provisions of this Act is released without trial or discharged or acquitted by any Court, all measurements and all photographs (both negatives and copies) so taken shall, unless the Court or (in a case where such person is released without trial) the District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Officer for reasons to be recorded in writing otherwise directs, be destroyed or made over to him.

Power to make rules.

8. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such rules may provide for—

(*a*) restrictions on the taking of photographs of persons under section 5 ;

(*b*) the places at which measurements and photographs may be taken ;

(*c*) the nature of the measurements that may be taken ;

(*d*) the method in which any class or classes of measurements shall be taken ;

(*e*) the dress to be worn by a person when being photographed under section 3; and

(*f*) the preservation, safe custody, destruction and disposal of records of measurements and photographs.

Bar of suits.

9. No suit or other proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done, or intended to be done, in good faith under this Act or under any rule made thereunder.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXXIV OF 1920.

An Act to take power to require passports of persons entering British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to take power to require passports of persons entering British India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Passport Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the district of Angul.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"entry" means entry by water, land or air;

"passport" means a passport for the time being in force issued or renewed by the prescribed authority and satisfying the conditions prescribed relating to the class of passports to which it belongs; and

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Power to make rules.

3. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules requiring that persons entering British India shall be in possession of passports, and for all matters ancillary or incidental to that purpose.

(*2*) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may—

(*a*) prohibit the entry into British India or any part thereof of any person who has not in his possession a passport issued to him;

(*b*) prescribe the authorities by whom passports must have been issued or renewed, and the conditions with which they must comply, for the purposes of this Act; and

(*c*) provide for the exemption, either absolutely or on any condition, of any person or class of persons from any provision of such rules.

(*3*) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine or with both.

(*4*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power of arrest.

4. (*1*) Any officer of police, not below the rank of a sub-inspector, and any officer of the Customs Department empowered by a general or special order of the Local Government in this behalf may arrest without warrant any person who has contravened or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has contravened any rule or order made under section 3.

(*2*) Every officer making an arrest under this section shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station and the provisions of section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of any such arrest. V of 1898.

Power of removal.

5. The Local Government may, by general or special order, direct the removal of any person from British India who, in contravention of any rule made under section 3 prohibiting entry into British India without passport, has entered therein, and thereupon any officer of Government shall have all reasonable powers necessary to enforce such direction.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

6

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XXXV OF 1920.

An Act to validate certain indentures relating to property formerly held by the Basel Mission Trading Company, and to provide for the incorporation of Trustees and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, by an order made by the Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916, and bearing date the twenty-second day of May, 1919, certain property was vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for Madras and Coorg; and

X of 1916.

Whereas in pursuance of an order made by the Governor General in Council, dated the twenty-fifth day of August, 1919, the said Custodian, by an indenture dated the twenty-sixth day of January, 1920, and referred to in the Second Schedule as Indenture A, transferred the said property to certain trustees on trusts therein declared; and

Whereas by divers mesne appointments the said property became vested upon the said trusts in the persons named in the First Schedule; and

Whereas the persons named in the First Schedule (hereinafter referred to as the said Trustees) have, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, by an indenture dated the twenty-first day of August, 1920, and referred to in the said Schedule as Indenture B, transferred the said property to the Commonwealth Trust, Limited, a corporation incorporated in England, for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions in the said indenture set out; and

Whereas doubts have arisen and may arise as to the validity of certain matters in connection with the above-mentioned transfers; and

Whereas it is expedient to terminate such doubts and to constitute the said Trustees a body corporate in order that the intention of the said transfers may be fully carried out;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Basel Mission Trading Company Act, 1920.

Incorporation of Trustees.

2. (*1*) The persons named in the First Schedule and their predecessors in office shall be deemed to have been validly appointed trustees of the indenture referred to in the Second Schedule as Indenture A, and together with their successors in office, are hereby constituted a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued by the corporate name of the Mission Trust of Madras.

(*2*) For the purposes of the appointment of the successors to the persons named in the first Schedule in their office as such trustees, the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, shall be deemed to apply, and appointments of any trustees which are required to be made by the National Missionary Council of India shall be sufficiently made if made by writing under the hand of the Chairman of that body. II

Validation of deeds, etc.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, the indentures described in the Second Schedule are hereby declared to be validly made and the property transferred or purporting to be transferred therein shall be deemed to have been duly transferred by the said indentures, and all acts or things heretofore done under either of the said indentures are validated and confirmed, and every obligation imposed or purporting to be imposed on any person mentioned in either of the said indentures shall be binding in law on the person named therein, whether such person is or is not a party to such indenture.

Restriction of suits against the Trustees and the Commonwealth Trust, Limited.

4. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be brought against the said Trustees or the Commonwealth Trust, Limited by or on behalf of any creditor, shareholder or bondholder of the Basel Mission Trading Company or any other person whatsoever for the payment of any sum due or alleged to be due by the said Company, unless the consent of the Governor General in Council has first been obtained.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 2.*)

John Anderson Thorne, Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras.

Paul Appaswami, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras.
Muthiah David Devadoss, Barrister-at-Law, Madras.

Duncan Gordon MacNaughton Leith, Secretary, German Missions Committee of the National Missionary Council.

Anthony Watson Brough of the London Mission, Erode, Madras.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See Sections 2 and 3.)

INDENTURE A.

Date.	Parties.	Short effect.
26th January, 1920 ... Registered at Madras, on 25th June, 1920, being Serial No. 2035 of 1920 in Registration Book No. 1 of the office of the Registrar of Madras, Chingleput.	Daniel Chamier, Custodian of Enemy Property, Madras and Coorg, (therein referred to as the Custodian) of the first part and Henry Reginald Pate, Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras, Arthur Davies, The Reverend William Meston, The Hon'ble Mr. Muthiah David Devadoss and the Reverend Duncan Gordon MacNaughton Leith of the other part.	Being a transfer by the Custodian to the Trustees on the trusts therein mentioned of the undertaking and of all property moveable or immoveable in the Madras Presidency and Coorg formerly belonging to, or held in trust for, the Company or Society commonly known in India as the Basel Mission Trading Company and which became vested in the Custodian by Order of the Governor General in Council, dated 22nd May 1919.

INDENTURE B.

Date.	Parties.	Short effect.
21st August 1920 ... Registered at Madras, on 21st August, 1920, being Serial No. 2825 of 1920 in Registration Book No. 1 of the office of the Registrar of Madras, Chingleput.	John Anderson Thorne, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, Paul Appaswami, The Hon'ble Mr. Muthiah David Devadoss, the Reverend Duncan Gordon MacNaughton Leith and the Reverend Anthony Watson Brough, (therein referred to as the Trustees) of the one part and the Commonwealth Trust, Limited, a company registered under the English Companies Acts, (therein referred to as the Company) of the other part.	Being a transfer on the terms and conditions and subject to the reservations therein mentioned by the Trustees to the Company of the undertaking and property comprised in the deed, dated 26th January, 1920 and referred to above as Indenture A.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXXVI OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.

III of 1906. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1920.

III of 1906. Amendment of section 11 of Act III of 1906. **2.** In section 11 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, for the word "fifteen" the word "ten" shall be substituted.

III of 1920. Repeal of Ordinance III of 1920. **3.** The Gold Ordinance, 1920, is hereby repealed.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXXVII OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911.

VIII of 1911. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 20 of Act VIII of 1911. **2.** In sub-section (*2*) of section 20 of the Indian Army Act, 1911, (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),— VIII of 1911.

(*1*) for the words "Imprisonment in military custody may be specified as such a minor punishment" the words "Imprisonment in military custody and, in the case of persons subject to this Act on active service, any prescribed field punishment may be specified as minor punishments" shall be substituted; and

(*2*) in clause (*a*) after the word "imprisonment" the words "or field punishment" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 24 of Act VIII of 1911. **3.** In section 24 of the said Act—

(*1*) to sub-section (*1*) the words "He may at any time arrest and detain for trial any person subject to this Act who commits an offence and may also carry into effect any punishments to be inflicted in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial" shall be added; and

(*2*) for sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*2*) A provost-marshal may punish with any punishment mentioned in section 22, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*) any follower who is subject to this Act under section 2, sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*) and is a menial servant and who on active service and in his view, or in the view of any of his assistants, commits any breach of good order and military discipline."

Amendment of section 41 of Act VIII of 1911. **4.** In section 41 of the said Act—

(*1*) in clause (*a*) after the word "punishment," and

(*2*) in clause (*b*) after the word "punishment" where it first occurs,

the words "other than whipping" shall be inserted.

Substitution of new section for section 45 of Act VIII of 1911. **5.** For section 45 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Field punishment. "45. Where any person, subject to this Act and under the rank of warrant officer, on active service is guilty of any offence, it shall be lawful for a court-martial to award for that offence any such punishment, other than flogging, as may be prescribed as a field punishment. Field punishment shall be of the character of personal restraint or of hard labour but shall not be of a nature to cause injury to life or limb."

Amendment of sections 46 and 49 of Act VIII of 1911. **6.** In sections 46 and 49 of the said Act, for the words "corporal punishment" the words "field punishment" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 50 of Act VIII of 1911. **7.** In section 50 of the said Act—

(*1*) to clause (*a*) the words "or of field punishment awarded by a court-martial or such officer" shall be added; and

(*2*) in clause (*b*) after the word "imprisonment" the words "or field punishment" shall be inserted.

Substitution of new section for section 67 of Act VIII of 1911. **8.** For section 67 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Limitation of trial. "67. No trial by court-martial of any person subject to this Act for any offence, other than an offence of mutiny, desertion or fraudulent enrolment, shall be commenced after the expiration of three years from the date of such offence, and no such trial for an offence of desertion (other than desertion on active service) or of fraudulent enrolment shall be commenced if the person in question has, subsequently to the commission of the offence, served continuously in an exemplary manner for not less than three years with any portion of His Majesty's regular forces.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, 'mutiny' means any of the offences specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section 27."

Amendment of section 113 of Act VIII of 1911. **9.** After clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 113 of the said Act the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*bb*) the specification of the punishments which may be awarded as field punishments under sections 20 and 45."

Repeal of section 111 of Act VIII of 1911. **10.** Section 111 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1920.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXXVIII OF 1920.

An Act to relax the control in certain respects of the Governor General in Council over Local Governments and to transfer to such Governments certain powers now exercisable by the Governor General in Council.

WHEREAS powers of control are vested in the Governor General in Council in virtue of certain enactments and it is expedient to relax those powers and to transfer to Local Governments powers under certain enactments now exercisable by the Governor General in Council; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Devolution Act, 1920.

Amendment of certain enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the First Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Consequential repeals.

3. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Saving of orders, etc., issued by previous authorities.

4. Any appointment, notification, order, scheme, rule, form or bye-law made or issued, before the commencement of this Act, by an authority for the making or issuing of which a new authority is substituted by or under this Act, shall, unless inconsistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made or issued by such new authority unless and until superseded by an appointment, notification, order, scheme, rule, form or bye-law made or issued by such new authority.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council.*

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1851	VIII	The Indian Tolls Act, 1851.	In section 2, the words "not exceeding the rates mentioned in the Schedule annexed to this Act" and the Schedule, shall be omitted.
1857	XXIX	Collection of Bombay Land Customs.	The proviso to section 5 shall be omitted.
1859	XIII	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859.	In section 5, the words "by the Governor General of India in Council or" shall be omitted.
1860	IX	The Employers and Workmen Disputes Act, 1860.	In section 9, the words "of the Governor General of India in Council or" shall be omitted.
1861	V	The Police Act, 1861.	In sections 2 and 3, after the word "subject" the words "in the case of officers of the Indian Police of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent" shall be inserted.
1864	XV	The Indian Tolls Act, 1864.	The words from "not exceeding" to "schedule mentioned" in the Preamble, the whole of section 1 and the Schedule shall be omitted. In section 2, for the words from "specified in the schedule" to the end of the section the words "authorized to be levied under the said Act VIII of 1851." shall be substituted.
1865	X	The Indian Succession Act, 1865.	In section 332, for the words "Governor General of India in Council" wherever they occur the words "Local Government," for the words "in British India" the words "in the territories administered by the Local Government," for the word "he" the words "the Local Government," and for the words "Gazette of India" the words "local official Gazette" shall be substituted.
1865	XV	The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.	In section 8A, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government, by which he was appointed," for the words "the Local Government, by which he was appointed" the words "such Local Government" and for the words "the Governor General" the words "such Local Government" shall be substituted.
1867	XXV	The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.	In section 21, for the words "Governor General of India in Council" the words "Local Government" and for the words "Gazette of India" the words "local Gazette" shall be substituted.
1868	V	Delegation of powers to the Commissioner in Sindh.	In section 2, the words "with the consent of the Governor General of India in Council" shall be omitted.
1869	I	The Oudh Estates Act, 1869.	In section 9, for the words "Governor General of India in Council" the words "Local Government" for the words "the said Governor General in Council" the words "the Local Government" and for the words "Gazette of India" where they occur for the second time the words "local official Gazette" shall be substituted.

PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.

Year	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1870	VII	The Court-fees Act, 1870.	In section 20, the words "and sanctioned by the Governor General of India in Council" shall be omitted. In sections 22 and 23, the words "and the Governor General of India in Council" shall be omitted. In sections 26 and 35, for the words "Governor General of India in Council" the words "Local Government", and for the words "Gazette of India" the words "local official Gazette" shall be substituted. In section 35, for the words "British India" the words "the territories under its administration" shall be substituted.
1870	VIII	The Female Infanticide Prevention Act, 1870.	In section 1, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council" shall be omitted. In section 3, the words "confirmed by the Governor General of India in Council and" and the words "in the Gazette of India and also" shall be omitted. In section 7, for the words from "and the Governor of Madras" to the end of the section the following shall be substituted, namely:— "and the Local Government of any other part of British India may, by notification published in the local official Gazette, extend it to any part of the territories under the administration of that Local Government."
1871	IV	The Coroners Act, 1871.	In section 36 for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.
1872	III	The Special Marriage Act, 1872.	In section 13-A, for the words "Governor General in Council" wherever they occur the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.
1872	XV	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.	For section 86, the following section shall be substituted, namely:— "86. (1) The powers and functions exercisable by the Governor General in Council under sections 6, 8, 9, 47, 48, 56 and 84 shall, so far as regards any Native State which is within the political charge of a Local Government, be exercised by that Local Government. The exercise under this section by any Local Government of powers and functions under sections 6, 8, 9 and 56 shall be by notification in the local official Gazette. [Marginal note: Powers and functions exercisable as regards Native States.] (2) The powers and functions exercisable under this Act by the Governor General in Council may be delegated to, and exercised by, such officers as he may from time to time appoint in this behalf."
1873	VIII	The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873.	In section 75, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" and the words "subject to the like control" shall be omitted.
1874	III	The Married Women's Property Act, 1874.	In section 2, for the words "Governor General in Council" wherever they occur the words "Local Government" and for the words "Gazette of India" the words "local official Gazette" shall be substituted.

PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1874	IX	The European Vagrancy Act, 1874.	In section 1, for the words from "as the Governor General in Council" to the end of the section the following shall be substituted, namely :—"as in the case of Coorg and the said Islands the Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette, and in the case of any of the said dominions, the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time, appoints in this behalf." To the same section, the following shall be added, namely :—"Provided further, that in the case of any of the said dominions which is within the political charge of a Local Government, the power conferred on the Governor General in Council by this section shall be exercised by that Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette." In sections 14 and 36, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In section 26, for the words "Government of India" the words "Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner of the Province concerned" and for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted. To section 35, the following shall be added, namely :—"Provided that, in the case of any such place which is within the political charge of a Local Government, the power conferred on the Governor General in Council by this section shall be exercised by that Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette."
187	XIV	The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874.	In sections 3, 5 and 5-A, the words "with the previous sanction of the Gonernor General in Council" shall be omitted; and in sections 3 and 5 the words "in the Gazette of India and also" and the words "if any" shall be omitted. In section 9, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.
1875	XVIII	The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875.	In the preamble, for the words "the Governor General in Council proposes" the words "it is proposed" shall be substituted. In section 3, for the words "the Governor General in Council" the words "any Local Government" shall be substituted.
1875	XX	The Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875.	In section 10, the words "when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1876	II	The Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876.	In section 1, the words "and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In section 57, the words "subject to any restrictions from time to time imposed by the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In section 60, the words "to the control of the Governor General in Council and" shall be omitted.
1876	XVIII	The Oudh Laws Act, 1876.	To section 39, the following shall be added, namely :—"Provided that the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council which is required by clause (*d*) shall not be necessary in the case of any tax which, under rules made under clause (*a*) of sub-section (3) of section 80-A. of the Government of India Act, may be imposed, for the purposes of the Local Government, by any law made by the local legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor General."

PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1878	I	The Opium Act, 1878.	In sections 5 and 8 for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted. In section 13 the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1878	VII	The Indian Forest Act, 1878.	In section 1 the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In section 31 the words "and subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In section 39, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" and the words "subject to the like control or sanction, respectively" shall be omitted.
1878	XVII	The Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.	In section 4, for the first Proviso the following shall be substituted, namely:— 'Provided that when a river lies between two Provinces, the powers conferred by this section shall, in respect of such river, be exercised jointly by the Local Governments of those Provinces by notifications in their respective official Gazettes, and in any case where the said Local Governments fail to agree as regards the exercise of any such power they shall exercise such power subject to the control of the Governor General in Council." In clause (*d*) of section 17 the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1879	VI	The Elephant's Preservation Act, 1879.	In section 1, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In section 6, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1879	XIII	The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879.	For section 6 the following shall be substituted, namely:— "6. The Judicial Commissioner, the District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall be appointed by the Local Government." (Appointment of officers under Act.)
1879	XIV	The Hackney-carriage Act, 1879.	In section 5 for the words "Governor General in Council" where they first occur the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.
1879	XVII	The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.	In section 1, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In section 54, the words "and if the Government of India so direct shall" shall be omitted, and for the words "Government of India" where they occur for the second time in the same section the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.
1880	I	The Religious Societies Act, 1880.	In section 1, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" and for the words "Gazette of India" the words "local official Gazette" shall be substituted.

PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1880	VII	The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.	In sections 23 and 73 the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1880	XIII	The Vaccination Act, 1880.	In sections 4, 5 and 20 the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1881	V	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.	In section 2 the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1881	XXI	The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1881.	In section 3 the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1882	IV	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.	In sections 1 and 117 the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1882	XV	The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.	In section 7 the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" and the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1883	XX	The Punjab District Boards Act, 1883.	In sub-section (2) of section 11, in proviso (*a*) the words "or the Governor General in Council, for some reason affecting the public interests, sanctions the direction," and in proviso (*b*) the words "except with the approval of the Governor General in Council or" shall be omitted. In section 30, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted. In sub-section (2) of section 36, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council," where they occur in both places, shall be omitted. In clause (1) of section 55, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted, and in sub-clause (*a*) before the words "make general rules" the following shall be inserted, namely :—"in the case of taxes which, under rules made under clause (*a*) of sub-section (3) of section 80-A, of the Government of India Act, a local authority may be authorized to impose by any law made by the local legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor General." In the same section, the words from "Rules made under clause 2 (*b*)" to the end of the section shall be omitted.
1884	VII	The Indian Steamships Act, 1884.	In sub-section (4) of section 13, in clause (*a*) the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" and in clause (*b*) the words "of its own authority" shall be omitted.
1885	VIII	The Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.	In sub-section (7) of section 39, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In section 101, sub-section (1), the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and may" and the words "without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned" shall be omitted. In sub-section (2) of the said section, for the words from "The cases" to "the following" the following shall be substituted, namely :— "In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Local Government may make such an order in the following cases." In sub-section (3) of section 105, for the words "Government of India" the words "Local Government" and for the words "Gazette of India" the words "local official Gazette" shall be substituted. In section 112, in sub-section (1) the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" and the whole of sub-section (3) shall be omitted.

PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1885	XVIII	The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885.	In clause (c) of section 3 (2), and in section 8, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted. In sub-section (2) of section 5, the words "in such manner as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct" shall be omitted; and to the same section the following sub-section shall be added, namely :— "(5) Every declaration made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct." In section 14, after the words "those sections" the words "except in section 5, sub-section (5) and section 8" shall be inserted.
1886	VI	The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886.	In sub-section (2) of section 11, the words "with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. To section 13 the following proviso shall be added, namely :—"Provided that the powers and functions exercisable by the Governor General in Council under this section shall, in the case of any such dominions which are within the political charge of a Local Government, be exercised by that Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette." To sub-section (2) of section 24, the following shall be added, namely :—"Provided that such certified copies shall, in the case of any such dominions which are within the political charge of a Local Government be sent to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories, under the administration of that Local Government." To section 32, the following shall be added, namely :—"Provided that such register or record shall, in the case of any such dominions which are within the political charge of a Local Government, be sent to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories under the administration of that Local Government." For sub-section (1) of section 33, the following shall be substituted, namely :— "(1) Any Local Government, in the case of registers or records sent under section 32 to the Registrar General for the territories under its administration and the Governor General in Council, in the case of registers or records so sent to any other Registrar General appointed by him under the said section, may appoint so many persons as it or he, as the case may be, thinks fit to be Commissioners for examining such registers or records." In sub-section (2) of the same section, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "authority appointing them" shall be substituted. For sub-section (1) of section 35-A., the following shall be substituted, namely :— "(1) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government, if he or it thinks fit, may, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, appoint more Commissions than one for the purposes of section 33, each such Commission consisting of so many and such members, and having its functions restricted to the disposal, under this Act and the rules thereunder, of such registers and records sent under section 32 to the Registrar General, as may be specified in the notification."

PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1887	VII	The Suits Valuation Act, 1887.	In sub-section (1) of section 3, for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted.
1887	X	The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887.	In section 20, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted. In sub-section (2) of section 53, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1887	XII	The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887.	For section 4 the following section shall be substituted, namely :— "4. The Local Government may alter the number of District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs now fixed." In sub-section (1) of section 15, after the words "Governor General in Council" the following shall be inserted, namely :—"in the case of the High Court at Calcutta and by the Local Government in other cases." In clause (*b*) of section 36 (1), the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1887	XVI	The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.	In section 107, the words "to the control of the Governor General in Council and" shall be omitted.
1887	XVII	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.	In section 5, after the words "those tahsils" the words "and districts" shall be inserted, and the words "districts and" where they occur for the second time shall be omitted. In clause (*a*) of section 61 (1) and in clause (*e*) of section 145 (1), the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In sub-section (4) of section 145, for the words "Governor General in Council may on a reference from the Local Government" the words "Local Government may" shall be substituted; and in sub-section (5) of the same section for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted. In section 156, the words "to the control of the Governor General in Council and" shall be omitted.
1888	XVIII	The Burma Financial Commissioner's Act, 1888.	In sections 4 and 5 the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council", and in section 5 the words "with such sanction as aforesaid", shall be omitted.
1890	VI	The Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.	In sub-section (1) of section 3 for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government", and for the words "any Local Government" the words "such Local Government" shall be substituted. In clause (*e*) of section 4 (3) and in section 11 for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted. For section 13 the following section shall be substituted, namely :— "13 (1) The Governor General in Council may prescribe forms for any proceedings under this Act and may make rules consistent with this Act for prescribing the Local Government which is to exercise the powers conferred by this Act in the case of property which is, or is situated, in territories subject to two or more Local Governments.

PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1890	VI	The Charitable Endowments Act, 1890—*contd.*	(2) The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act for— (*a*) prescribing the fees to be paid to the Government in respect of any property vested under this Act in a Treasurer of Charitable Endowments ; (*b*) regulating the cases and the mode in which schemes or any modification thereof are to be published before they are settled or made under section 5 ; (*c*) prescribing the forms in which accounts are to be kept by Treasurers of Charitable Endowments and the mode in which such accounts are to be audited ; and (*d*) generally carrying into effect the purposes of this Act. " Section 16 shall be omitted.
1891	XIV	The Oudh Courts Act, 1891.	In sub-section (1) of section 4 the words " with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council " shall be omitted.
1894	I	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894.	In sub-section (1) of section 38 and in section 41, the words " subject to such rules as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf " shall be omitted. In sub-section (1) of section 55, the words " subject to the control of the Governor General in Council " shall be omitted ; And to the same sub-section the following proviso shall be added, namely :— " Provided that where the provisions of this Act are put in force for the acquisition of land— (*a*) for the purposes of any railway, or (*b*) for such other purposes, connected with the administration of a central subject as defined in section 45-A. of the Government of India Act, as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India declare in this behalf, the power to make, alter and add to rules conferred on the Local Government by this sub-section shall be exercised subject to the control of the Governor General in Council. "
1896	II	The Cotton Duties Act, 1896.	In sub-section (3) of section 18, for the words " Governor General in Council " the words " Local Government " shall be substituted.

PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1897	III	The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.	Sub-section (3) of section 2 shall be omitted. After section 2, the following section shall be inserted, namely :— "2 A. When any Local Government is satisfied that the Province or any part thereof is visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease, and that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, such Local Government may exercise all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on the Governor General in Council." (Marginal note: Concurrent powers of Local Government.)
1897	IX	The Provident Funds Act, 1897.	In section 6 for the words "Governor General in Council" the words 'Local Government" and for the word "his" the word "its," shall be substituted.
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	In the proviso to section 1 (2), the words "with the sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In sections 7 (2), 14 (3), 269 (1), 495 (1), 544 and 565 (3), the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. For section 22, the following section shall be substituted, namely :— "22. Every Local Government, so far as regards the territories subject to its administration (other than the presidency towns), may by notification in the official Gazette appoint such European British subjects as it thinks fit to be Justices of the Peace within and for the local area mentioned in such notification." In sub-section (1) of section 24, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" and for the words "British India" where it occurs for the second time the words "the territories subject to its administration" shall be substituted. In section 27, the words from "the Governor General in Council" to "and" shall be omitted. In section 132 for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted, and to the same section the following proviso shall be added, namely :— "Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted in any criminal Court against any officer or soldier in His Majesty's Army except with the sanction of the Governor General in Council." In sub-section (4) of section 313, after the words "Governor General in Council" the words "or the Local Government" shall be inserted.
1898	XIII	The Burma Laws Act, 1898.	In sections 10 (3), 12 (1) (*b*) and (*c*) and 14 (4), for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted.

PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.

Year	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1899	IV	The Government Buildings Act, 1899.	In sub-section (3) of section 4, after the word "section" the following shall be inserted, namely:—"in regard to any building which is used or required for the administration of a central subject as defined in section 45-A, of the Government of India Act or which is the property of the Government of India."
1899	IX	The Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.	In the proviso to section 2, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1899	XIII	The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.	In sub-section (1) of section 2, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" and for the words "Gazette of India" the words "local official gazette" shall be substituted.
1899	XXIV	The Central Provinces Court of Wards Act, 1899.	In clause (*c*) of section 2, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1900	III	The Prisoners Act, 1900.	In sub-section (1) of section 19, for the words "British India" the words "the Province" and for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted. For section 21 the following section shall be substituted, namely:— "21. (1) The Local Government may grant to any person under sentence of penal servitude a license to be at large within such part of the Province and during such portion of his term of penal servitude as may be specified in the license and upon such conditions as the Governor General in Council may by general or special order prescribe. (2) The Local Government may revoke or subject to such conditions, alter any license granted under sub-section (1)." In section 23 for the words "Government of India" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted. For sub-section (4) of section 30, the following shall be substituted, namely:— "(4) In any case in which the Local Government is competent under sub-section (1) to order the removal of a prisoner to a lunatic asylum or other place of safe custody within the Province, the Local Government may order his removal to any such asylum or place within any other Province or within the territories of any Native Prince or State in India by agreement with the Local Government of such other Province or with such Native Prince or State, as the case may be; and the provisions of this section respecting the custody, detention, remand and discharge of a prisoner removed under sub-section (1) shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to a prisoner removed under this sub-section." Section 32 shall be renumbered section 32 (1) and in the same section for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" and for the words "British India" the words "the Province" shall be substituted.

PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1900	III	The Prisoners Act, 1900—*contd.*	And to the same section the following sub-section shall be added, namely :— " (2) In any case in which the Local Government is competent under sub-section (1) to appoint places within the Provinces and to order the removal thereto of persons under sentence of transportation, the Local Government may appoint such places in any other Province by agreement with the Local Government of that Province and may by like agreement give orders or duly authorize some officer to give orders for the removal thereto of such persons." In section 42, the words " The Governor General in Council or ", the words " the Gazette of India or " and the words " as the case may be " shall be omitted.
1900	VI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.	In sub-section (1) of section 17, for the words " Governor General in Council " the words " Local Government " shall be substituted.
1900	XIII	The Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900.	In section 24, the words " with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council " shall be omitted.
1901	VI	The Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.	In clause (*b*) of section 1 (2) and in section 221, for the words " with the previous sanction " the words " subject to the control " shall be substituted. In sub-section (2) of section 64, for the words " the Governor General in Council " the words " Local Government " shall be substituted.
1901	VIII	The Indian Mines Act, 1901.	In sub-section (1) of section 18, the words " the Governor General in Council or " where they occur in both places shall be omitted.
1903	I	The Amending Act, 1903.	In Part II of the Second Schedule in the entry in column 4 against Act XXI of 1836, the words " with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council " shall be omitted.
1903	XVI	The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.	In section 35 for the words " Governor General in Council " where they first occur the words " Local Government " shall be substituted and to clause (*a*) the following sub-clause shall be added, namely :— " (xii) any other tax which, under rules made under clause (*a*) of section 80-A., sub-section (3), of the Government of India Act, a local authority may be authorised to impose by any law made by the local legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor General."
1908	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	In sub-section (1) of section 5 the words " with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council " and the words " with the sanction aforesaid " shall be omitted. In sections 61, 67 (1) and (2), 68, and 14 the words " with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council " shall be omitted. In section 125, for the words " as the Governor General in Council may determine " the following shall be substituted, namely :— " as, in the case of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, the Governor General in Council, and, in other cases the Local Government, may determine. "

PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1908	XIV	The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government of any other Province", for the words "Gazette of India" the words "official gazette, and", for the words "any other Province" the words "that Province" shall be substituted. In sub-section (3) of the same section for the words "Governor General in Council", when they occur in both places, the words "Local Government" shall be substituted. In sub-section (1) of section 2, the words "to the Governor General in Council or", the words "the Governor General in Council or" and the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In clause (*b*) of section 15 (2) and in section 16, for the words "Governor General in Council" wherever they occur, the words "Local Government", shall be substituted.
1908	XVI	The Indian Registration Act, 1908.	In sub-section (2) of section 1, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In sub-section (1) of section 4, the words "with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In sub-section (1) of section 14 and in section 78, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1908	XVII	The Indian Emigration Act, 1908.	In sections 2 (2), 27 (2), 32, 74 (2) and 77 (2), for the words "Governor General in Council", wherever they occur, the words "Local Government" shall be substituted. In sub-section (1) of section 81 for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" and for the words "Gazette of India" the words "local official Gazette" shall be substituted. In the same sub-section, after clause (*f*) the following shall be inserted, namely :— "and (*g*) to provide for the disposal of emigrants who may be landed under section 74. (1-A) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules consistent with this Act.—" In the same sub-section, clause (*a*) shall be omitted, clauses (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), (*j*), (*k*), (*l*), (*m*), (*o*), (*p*), (*q*), (*r*) and (*s*) shall be renumbered clauses (i) to (xii), respectively, and in the proviso for the letter and brackets "(*h*)" the figures and brackets "(ii)" and for the words "this section" the words "this sub-section" shall be substituted.
1910	IX	The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.	Sub-section (3) of section 3 shall be omitted. In section 10, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In sub-section (2) of section 32, for the words "Governor General in Council" in both places where they occur the words "Local Government", and for the words "he" the word "it" shall be substituted. In sub-section (1) of section 34, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.

PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1911	III	The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.	For section 11, the following section shall be substituted, namely:— "11. (1) If the Local Government considers that it is expedient that any criminal tribe should be— *(Power to restrict movements of, or settle criminal tribes.)* (*a*) restricted in its movements to any specified area, or (*b*) settled in any place of residence, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that such criminal tribe shall be restricted in its movements to the area specified in the notification or shall be settled in the place of residence so specified, as the case may be. (2) Before making any such declaration, the Local Government shall consider the following matters:— (*i*) the nature and the circumstances of the offences in which the members of the criminal tribe are believed to have been concerned; (*ii*) whether the criminal tribe follows any lawful occupation, and whether such occupation is its real occupation or merely a pretence for the purpose of facilitating the commission of crimes; (*iii*) the suitability of the area to which it is proposed to restrict the movements of the criminal tribe, or of the place of residence in which it is proposed to settle it; and (*iv*) the manner in which it is proposed that the criminal tribe shall earn its living within the restricted area or in the settlement, and the adequacy of the arrangements which are proposed therefor." Section 12 shall be omitted. In sections 13, 16, 17 (1), 20 (2) (*e*) and 28, for the word and figure "section 12" the word and figure "section 11" shall be substituted. In section 19 for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted, and for the words "in any part of British India" the following shall be substituted, namely:— "in the province, or, with the previous consent of the Local Government of any other province, in such other province."
1912	II	The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.	Section 28 shall be renumbered section 28 (1) and in the said section the letter and brackets "(*a*)" and the whole of clauses (*b*) and (*c*) shall be omitted. To the same section the following sub-section shall be added, namely:— "(2) The Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, may, in the case of any registered society or class of registered society, remit—

PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1912	II	The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.—*contd.*	(*a*) the stamp-duty with which, under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed by or on behalf of a registered society or by an officer or member and relating to the business of such society, or any class of such instruments, are respectively chargeable; and (*b*) any fee payable under the law of registration for the time being in force."
1912	IV	The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.	In sub-section (1) of section 35, for the words from "Any lunatic" to "Governor General in Council" the following shall be substituted, namely :— "Any lunatic may, in accordance with any general or special order of the Local Government, be removed from any asylum established by Government to any other asylum within the province, or to any other asylum in any other province, with the consent of the Local Government of that province." In sub-section (2) of the same section, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" and for the word "he" where it first occurs the word "it" shall be substituted; and in the same sub-section, for the words "in British India" the following shall be substituted, namely :— "In the province, or to any asylum, jail or other place of safety in any other province with the consent of the Local Government of that province." For section 85, the following section shall be substituted, namely :— "85. The Magistrates or Courts exercising jurisdiction in any province may send lunatics or any class of lunatics to any asylum situate in any other province in accordance with any general or special order of the Local Government made in that behalf with the consent of the Local Government of such other province." In sub-section (1) of section 91, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In section 99 for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government", and for the words "British India" the words "the province" shall be substituted.
1912	VII	The Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam Laws Act, 1912.	The proviso to section 3 shall be omitted.
1914	IX	The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.	To sub-section (1) of section 3, the following further proviso shall be added, namely :— "Provided further that, in the case of loans other than loans made by the Local Government, no amount exceeding twenty-five lakhs of rupees shall be borrowed unless the terms, including the date of flotation, of such loan have been approved by the Governor General in Council."

PART I.—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*—concld.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1914	IX	The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914—*contd.*	In sub-section (1) of section 4, for the words "Governor General in Council" where they first occur the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.
			In the same sub-section, in clause (*vi*) the words from "without" to the end of the clause shall be omitted; and for clause (*vii*) the following shall be substituted, namely:—
			"(*vii*) the cases in which local authorities may take loans from persons other than the Local Government."
			Sub-section (2) of section 4, and in sub-section (3) the words from "in the Gazette of India" to "delegated power", shall be omitted.
1917	I	The Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917.	In sub-section (1) of section 19, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1918	II	The Cinematograph Act, 1918.	In sub-section (3) of section 1, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" and for the words "Gazette of India" the words "local official Gazette" shall be substituted.
			In sub-section (1) of section 8, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.
			Sub-section (3) of the same section shall be omitted; and in sub-section (4), the words "Gazette of India or" and the words "as the case may be" shall be omitted.
1919	I	The Local Authorities Pensions and Gratuities Act, 1919.	In sub-section (1) of section 4, for the words "Governor General in Council" where they occur for the second time the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.
1919	XII	The Poisons Act, 1919.	In sub-section (1) of section 4, for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted.
			In section (1) of section 8, for the words "the Governor General in Council or" the word "and" shall be substituted.
1920	V	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.	In section 81, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

PART II.—*Regulations by the Governor General in Council.*

1880	II	The Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880.	In section 1, for the words "the Governor General in Council", where they occur in both places, the word "he" and for the words "Gazette of India" the words "local Gazette" shall be substituted.
			In section 2, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1884	III	The Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1884.	In section 1, for the words "Governor General in Council", where they occur in both places, the words "Chief Commissioner" shall be substituted.
1886	I	The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886.	In sections 1 (2) and 18, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council", wherever they occur, shall be omitted.
			In proviso (*a*) to section 34, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Chief Commissioner" shall be substituted.

PART II.—*Regulations by the Governor General in Council*—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1886	I	The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886.—*contd.*	In sections 122, 124 and 158 (1), the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
			In sub-section (1) of section 139, the words "subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf" shall be omitted.
			Sub-section (3) of section 157 shall be omitted.
1887	XII	The Upper Burma Ruby Regulation, 1887.	In section 14, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1889	III	The Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889.	In sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 27, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
			In sub-section (1) of section 51, the words "to the control of the Governor General in Council and" shall be omitted.
1891	VII	The Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.	In section 21, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.
1892	V	The Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation, 1892.	In section 1 of the Schedule, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.
			In sub-section (2) of section XII of the Schedule, the words "The Governor General in Council or" shall be omitted.
1896	I	The Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896.	In sub-section (1) of section 17, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.
1899	I	The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.	In sections 6 (2) and 7 for the words "Governor General in Council", wherever they occur, the words "Chief Commissioner" shall be substituted.
1900	I	The Chittagong Hill-tracts Regulation, 1900.	In sections 2 (2) and 4 (2), the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1901	I	The Coorg Courts Regulation, 1901.	In section 3, after the words "Judicial Commissioner" the words "and the Chief Commissioner may appoint" shall be inserted.
			In section 18, the words "with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1915	I	The Excise Regulation, 1915.	In sections 4 and 8, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
			To section 4, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—
			"Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected, no such declaration shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."
			To section 8, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—
			"Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected, no notification shall be issued under clause (*a*) without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."

PART III.—*Madras Acts.*

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1888	I	The Local Authorities Loan Act, 1888.	In section 3, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1902	I	The Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902.	In sub-section (1) of section 45 the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1919	IV	The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919.	In section 15, proviso (*a*), section 88, proviso (*a*), section 95, second proviso, and sections 144 and 145, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Governor in Council" shall be substituted. In section 48, the words "with the sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of the proviso to section 142 (1), the words from "or if the loan" to "Governor General in Council" shall be omitted; and to the said proviso the following shall be added, namely :— "(*iii*) no loan exceeding in amount twenty-five lakhs of rupees shall be raised unless the terms, including the date of flotation, of such loan have been approved by the Governor General in Council." In section 143, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Governor in Council" shall be substituted.

PART IV.—*Bombay Acts.*

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1866	XII	Constitution of Courts in Sindh.	In section 4, the words "with the sanction of the Government of India" shall be omitted.
1867	VI	Sanitary Regulation of the City of Bombay.	In section 1, the words "acting under the general control of the Government of India" shall be omitted.
1868	II	The Bombay Ferries Act, 1868.	In section 4, the words "or imperial" and the words "except with the sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1876	II	The Bombay City Land-Revenue Act, 1876.	In section 6, the words "under the general control of the Governor General of India in Council" shall be omitted.
1878	V	The Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.	In proviso (*ii*) to section 19, the words "with the previous sanction of the Government of India" shall be omitted.
1886	VI	The Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886.	In section 3, the words "with the approval of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

PART IV.—*Bombay Acts*—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1888	III	The City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	In section 106, for the words "Governor General of India in Council" the words "Governor in Council" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following proviso shall be added, namely:— "Provided that no loan exceeding in amount twenty-five lakhs of rupees shall be contracted by the Corporation unless the terms, including the date of flotation, of such loan have been approved by the Governor General of India in Council." In clause (*c*) of section 109 for the words "the Governor General of India in Council" the words "the Governor in Council" shall be substituted.
1890	II	The Bombay Salt Act, 1890.	In sub-section (1) of section 4, for the words "subject to the general control of the Governor General in Council" the following shall be substituted, namely:— "Subject to such control of the Governor General in Council as may be prescribed by rules made under section 45-A. of the Government of India Act."
1890	IV	The Bombay District Police Act, 1890.	In section 4, after the word "subject" the words "in the case of officers of the Indian Police of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent" shall be inserted, and for the words "the authorities aforesaid" the word "Government" shall be substituted. In sub-section (2) of section 5 the words "subject to the previous approval of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1898	IV	The City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.	In section 33, the words "for transmission to the Government of India" shall be omitted, and for the words "the Government of India" where they occur for the second time the word "Government" shall be substituted. In section 37, the words "either the Government of India or" shall be omitted. In section 52, for the words "the Government of India" the word "Government" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following proviso shall be added, namely:— "Provided that no loan exceeding in amount twenty-five lakhs of rupees shall be raised by the Board unless the terms, including the date of flotation, of such loan have been approved by the Government of India." In section 53, for the words "the Government of India" the word "Government" and for the words "with the previous consent of the Government of India" the words "subject to the provisions of the last preceding section" shall be substituted; and the words "under the last preceding section" shall be omitted. In sections 55 (2), 57, 61 (2) and 75 (1), for the words "the Government of India" the word "Government" shall be substituted.

PART IV.—*Bombay Acts*—concld.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1901	III	The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.	In section 59, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Governor in Council" shall be substituted; and after clause (x) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—"(x-A.) any other tax which, under rules made under clause (a) of section 80-A, sub-section (3), of the Government of India Act, a local authority may be authorized to impose by any law made by the local legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor General."
			In clause (xi) of the same section, after the words "Governor in Council" the words "and of the Governor General in Council" shall be inserted.
1902	IV	The City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.	In section 44, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Governor in Council" shall be substituted.
1918	VI	The Bombay Disqualification of Aliens Act, 1918.	In section 5, the words "with the approval of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

PART V.—*Bengal Acts.*

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1866	II	The Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866.	In sub-section (4) of section 47-A., the word "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1866	IV	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	In section 4, for the words "Governor General of India in Council" the following shall be substituted, namely:—"Lieutenant-Governor, subject to rules made under section 45-A. of the Government of India Act."
			In sub-section (1) of section 78-A., the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1869	VII	The Bengal Police Act, 1869.	In section 5, after the word "subject" the words "in the case of officers of the Indian Police of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent" shall be inserted.
1879	III	The Bengal Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1879.	In clause (*f*) of section 4 (2), for the words "Government of India" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted, and after the words "payment" the words "subject to rules made under section 45-A. of the Government of India Act" shall be inserted.
1899	III	The Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.	In sub-section (3) of section 24, the words "with the previous sanction of the Government of India" shall be omitted.
			In clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of the proviso to section 128 (*i*), the words "or (if the loan exceeds rupees five lakhs or is to be repaid after a period exceeding thirty years) the Government of India" shall be omitted.
			After clause (*iii*) of the same proviso, the following shall be inserted, namely:—
			"(*iv*) no loan exceeding in amount twenty-five lakhs of rupees shall be raised unless the terms, including the date of flotation, of such loan have been approved by the Government of India."
			In sub-section (1) of section 141-B., for the words "Government of India" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.

PART V.—*Bengal Acts*—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1904	III	The Bengal Settled Estates Act, 1904.	In sections 7 and 16 (5) the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1908	VI	The Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908.	In section 265 (1) the words "with the previous sanction of the Government of India" shall be omitted.
1909	V	The Bengal Excise Act, 1909.	In sections 4 and 11, the words "with the previous sanction of the Government of India" shall be omitted. To section 4, the following proviso shall be added, namely :— "Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected, no such declaration shall be made without the previous sanction of the Government of India." To section 11, the following proviso shall be added namely :— "Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected, no notification shall be issued under clause (*a*) without the previous sanction of the Government of India."
1911	V	The Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.	In clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of proviso (*b*) to section 83 (1) and in sections 176 (1) and (2) and 177 (1), the words "with the previous sanction of the Government of India" shall be omitted. In section 89, for the words "Government of India" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following proviso shall be added, namely :— "Provided that no loan exceeding in amount twenty-five lakhs of rupees shall be taken by the Board unless the terms, including the date of flotation, of such loan have been approved by the Government of India." Section 90 shall be omitted. In sections 93 (1), 98, 99 and 100 for the words "Government of India" wherever they occur, the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.
1913	II	The Bengal Board of Revenue Act, 1913.	In the proviso to section 3, the words "with the previous sanction of the Government of India" shall be omitted.
1918	III	The Bengal (Aliens) Disqualification Act, 1918.	In the proviso to section 3, the words "with the approval of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

PART VI.—*United Provinces Acts.*

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1892	III	The United Provinces Village Courts Act, 1892.	In section 77, the words "and subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1899	II	Collection of Taxes by Railway Administrations.	In section 3, the words "and of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1901	II	The Agra Tenancy Act, 1901.	In sub-section (1) of section 52, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

PART VI.—*United Provinces Acts*—contd.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1901	III	The United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901.	In sections 6 and 13 (1), the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In section 62, the words "in accordance with general principles sanctioned by the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In the proviso to section 68, the words "without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" and the words "from the settlement" where they occur for the second time shall be omitted. In sub-section (3) of section 86, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.
1906	III	The United Provinces District Boards Act, 1906.	In sub-section (1) of section 5, the proviso shall be omitted. In sub-sections (2) and (4) of section 32 and in clause (*t*) of section 56 (1), after the words "Governor General in Council" the words "or Local Government" shall be inserted. In sub-section (2) of section 46, the words "and subject to any general or special orders of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted; and for the words "Governor General in Council" where they occur for the second time the words "Local Government" shall be substituted. In sub-section (1) of section 55, the words "with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1910	IV	The United Provinces Excise Act, 1910.	In sections 3 (4) and 9, the words "subject to such conditions (if any) as the Governor General in Council may prescribe" shall be omitted. In sub-section (2) of section 4, the words "with the previous sanction of the Government of India" shall be omitted; and to the said sub-section the following proviso shall be added, namely :— "Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected no declaration shall be made under this sub-section without the previous sanction of the Government of India." In clause (*a*) of section 14, the words "with the sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted; and to the said section the following proviso shall be added, namely :— "Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected, no notification shall be issued under clause (*a*) without the previous sanction of the Government of India."
1916	II	The United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916.	In sub-section (2) of section 3, the word "or" at the end of clause (*a*) and the whole of clauses (*b*) and (*c*) shall be omitted. In section 80, for the words "Governor General in Council" where they first occur the words "Local Government" shall be substituted, and after the words "Governor General in Council" where they occur for the second time the words "or Local Government" shall be inserted.

PART VI.—*United Provinces Acts*—concld.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1916	II	The United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916.—*contd.*	In sub-section (1) of section 128, for the words "Governor General in Council" where they first occur the words "Local Government" shall be substituted, and after clause (xiii) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :— "(xiii-A.) any other tax which, under rules made under clause (*a*) of section 80-A., sub-section (3) of the Government of India Act, a local authority may be authorized to impose by any law made by the local legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor General." In clause (xiv) of the same sub-section for the words "any other tax" the following shall be substituted, namely :—"any tax not authorized under clauses (i) to (xiii-A.)". In sub-section (3) of section 133, after the word and figures "clause (xiii)" the words and figures "or under clause (xiii-A.)" shall be inserted.

PART VII.—*Punjab Acts.*

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1911	III	The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.	In section 61, for the words "Governor General in Council" where they first occur the words "Local Government" shall be substituted ; and after clause (B) (*i*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :— "(*j*) any other tax which, under rules made under clause (*a*) of section 80-A., sub-section (3) of the Government of India Act, a local authority may be authorized to impose by any law made by the local legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor General." In sub-section (1) of section 238, the words "with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council" and the proviso shall be omitted.
1912	V	The Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912.	In the proviso to section 4 after the words "Provided that" the words "unless the Local Government by general or special order otherwise directs" shall be inserted, and the words "without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1914	I	The Punjab Excise Act, 1914.	In sections 4 and 17, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council", shall be omitted. To section 4, the following proviso shall be added, namely :— "Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected, no such declaration shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council." To section 17, the following proviso shall be added, namely :— "Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected, no notification shall be issued under clause (*a*) without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.'

PART VIII—*Bihar and Orissa Acts.*

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1913	I	The Bihar and Orissa Board of Revenue Act, 1913.	In the proviso to section 3, the words "with the previous sanction of the Government of India" shall be omitted.
1913	II	The Orissa Tenancy Act, 1913.	In sub-section (7) of section 46, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In sub-section (1) of section 112, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and may" and the words "without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned" shall be omitted. In sub-section (2) of the said section, for the word from "The cases" to "the following" the following shall be substituted, namely:— "In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Local Government may make such an order in the following cases." In sub-section (3) of section 128, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" and for the words "Gazette of India" the words "local official Gazette" shall be substituted. In sub-section (1) of section 143, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In sub-section (3) of the same section, for the words "Governor General in Council" where they occur in both places the words "Local Government" shall be substituted. In sub-section (1) of section 192, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" and the words "with the like sanction" shall be omitted.
1915	II	The Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915.	In sections 4 and 11 the words "with the previous sanction of the Government of India" shall be omitted. To section 4, the following proviso shall be added, namely:— "Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected, no such declaration shall be made without the previous sanction of the Government of India." To section 11, the following proviso shall be added, namely:— "Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected, no notification shall be issued under clause (a) without the previous sanction of the Government of India."

PART IX.—*Eastern Bengal and Assam Act.*

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1910	I	The Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act, 1910.	In section 4 the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted and to the said section the following proviso shall be added, namely :— "Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected, no such declaration shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council." In section 12 the words "with the sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted and to the said section, the following proviso shall be added, namely :— "Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected no notification shall be issued under clause (a) without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."

PART X.—*Central Provinces Acts.*

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1915	II	The Central Provinces Excise Act, 1915.	In clause (3) of section 2, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. In sections 4 and 8, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted. To section 4 the following proviso shall be added, namely :— "Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected, no such declaration shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council." To section 8, the following proviso shall be added, namely :— "Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected, no notification shall be issued under clause (a) without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."
1917	I	The Central Provinces Courts Act, 1917.	In sub-section (1) of section 4 the words "with the sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted, and after the word "Judges" the words "who shall be appointed by the Local Government and" shall be inserted. For sub-section (2) of the same section, the following shall be substituted, namely :— "(2) The Local Government shall appoint one of such Judges to be the Judicial Commissioner, and the others shall be Additional Judicial Commissioners"
1917	II	The Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1917.	Section 4 shall be omitted. In sub-section (2) of section 5, for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted. In sub-section (1) of section 8 the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

PART XI—*Burma Acts.*

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Amendments.
1898	III	The Burma Municipal Act, 1898.	In sections 37, 38 and 38-B, after the words "Governor General in Council" wherever they occur, the words "or of the Local Government" shall be inserted. In sub-section (1) of section 46, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted, and after clause (h) of division (A) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :— "(i) any other tax which, under rules made under clause (a) of section 80-A, sub-section (3), of the Government of India Act, a local authority may be authorized to impose by any law made by the local legislature with the previous sanction of the Governor General." In division (B) of the same sub-section, for the words "any other tax" the words "any tax not authorized under division (A)" shall be substituted.
1898	IV	The Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Act, 1898.	In sections 17 (1) and 43, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1899	IV	The Rangoon Police Act, 1899.	In sections 6 and 9, after the word "subject" the words "in the case of officers of the Indian Police of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent" shall be inserted. In section 7, for the words from "may appoint" to the end of the section the following shall be substituted, namely :—"may, subject to rules made under section 45-A of the Government of India Act, appoint so many Superintendents of Police as it thinks fit."
1902	IV	The Burma Forest Act, 1902.	In section 23, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.
1905	IV	The Rangoon Port Act, 1905.	In sub-section (1) of section 5, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1907	VI	The Burma Village Act, 1907.	In sub-section (1) of section 29, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.
1910	I	The Burma Process Fees Act, 1910.	In section 3, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council and" shall be omitted.
1917	IV	The Rangoon Hackney Carriages Act, 1917.	In section 2, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted; and to the same section, the following proviso shall be added, namely :— "Provided that the Local Government, when extending this Act or any provisions thereof to any cantonment shall exercise its powers under this section subject to the control of the Governor General in Council."
1917	V	The Burma Excise Act, 1917.	In section 3 the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted and to the said section, the following proviso shall be added, namely :— "Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected, such declaration shall be made subject to the control of the Governor General in Council." In section 8, the words "with the sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted and to the said section, the following proviso shall be added, namely :— "Provided that, where the interests of any other Province may be affected, no notification prohibiting the import or export of any excisable article shall be issued without the sanction of the Governor General in Council."

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
		Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1890	XVI	The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (1886) Amendment Act, 1890.	Section 2.
1891	II	The Indian Christian Marriage Act (1872) Amendment Act, 1891.	Section 10.
1895	XVI	The Amending Act, 1895.	In the Second Schedule, Part I, the entry relating to Bombay Act II of 1876.
1911	XV	The Indian Forest Amendment Act, 1911.	Section 4 and clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section 5.
1914	IV	The Decentralization Act, 1914.	In Part I of the Schedule— (1) the entries relating to { Section 75 of Act VIII of 1873, Section 14 of Act IX of 1874, Sections 4 and 5 of Act XIII of 1880, Section 4 of Act XII of 1887, Section 55 of Act I of 1894, and Sections 14 and 78 of Act XVI of 1908; (2) in the entry relating to section 31 of Act IX of 1874, the words "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council"; (3) in the entry relating to section 26, sub-section (2), of Act XX of 1883, the words "Subject to the control of the"; and (4) in the entry relating to section 55 of the same Act, the words from "and to the section" to the end of the entry.
1914	X	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.	In the First Schedule, the entry relating to Act XV of 1872.
1919	XVIII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1919.	In the Second Schedule, the entry relating to Act IV of 1912.
		Bombay Act.	
1888	IV	The City of Bombay Municipal Act, Amendment Act, 1888.	Sections 2 and 3.
		Bengal Acts.	
1907	I	The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1907.	Sub section (3) of section 36.
1915	V	The Bengal Decentralization Act, 1915.	In the Schedule, Part II, the entry relating to Bengal Act II of 1866 and the entry relating to section 78-A of Bengal Act IV of 1866.
		Eastern Bengal and Assam Act.	
1908	I	The Eastern Bengal and Assam Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1908.	Sub-section (3) of section 36.
		Burma Act.	
1913	I	The Burma Land and Revenue Amendment Act, 1913.	Sub-section (2) of section 4.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXXIX OF 1920.

An Act to provide for the punishment of malpractices in connection with elections, and to make further provision for the conduct of inquiries in regard to disputed elections to legislative bodies constituted under the Government of India Act.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the punishment of malpractices in connection with elections, and to make further provision for the conduct of inquiries in regard to disputed elections to legislative bodies constituted under the Government of India Act ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Elections Offences and Inquiries Act, 1920 ; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

PART I.

AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE AND CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

XLV of 1860.

Amendment of the Indian Penal Code.

2. (*1*) In section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, after the tenth entry, the following shall be inserted, namely "*Eleventh* :—Every person who holds any office in virtue of which he is empowered to prepare, publish, maintain or revise an electoral roll or to conduct an election or part of an election" ; and after *Explanation 2*, the following shall be added, namely :—

"*Explanation 3*.—The word 'election' denotes an election for the purpose of selecting members of any legislative, municipal or other public authority, of whatever character, the method of selection to which is by, or under, any law prescribed as by election."

(*2*) After Chapter IX of the same Code the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely :—

"CHAPTER IX-A.

Of offences relating to elections.

171-A. For the purposes of this Chapter—

"Candidate," "electoral right" defined.

(*a*) "candidate" means a person who has been nominated as a candidate at any election and includes a person who, when an election is in contemplation, holds himself out as a prospective candidate thereat : provided that he is subsequently nominated as a candidate at such election ;

(*b*) "electoral right" means the right of a person to stand, or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at an election.

171-B. (*1*) Whoever—

Bribery.

(*i*) gives a gratification to any person with the object of inducing him or any other person to exercise any electoral right or of rewarding any person for having exercised any such right ; or

(*ii*) accepts either for himself or for any other person any gratification as a reward for exercising any such right or for inducing or attempting to induce any other person to exercise any such right,

commits the offence of bribery :

Provided that a declaration of public policy or a promise of public action shall not be an offence under this section.

(*2*) A person who offers, or agrees to give, or offers or attempts to procure, a gratification shall be deemed to give a gratification.

(*3*) A person who obtains or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain a gratification shall be deemed to accept a gratification, and a person who accepts a gratification as a motive for doing what he does not intend to do, or as a reward for doing what he has not done, shall be deemed to have accepted the gratification as a reward.

Undue influence at elections.

171-C. (*1*) Whoever voluntarily interferes or attempts to interfere with the free exercise of any electoral right commits the offence of undue influence at an election.

(*2*) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (*1*), whoever—

(*a*) threatens any candidate or voter, or any person in whom a candidate or voter is interested, with injury of any kind, or

(*b*) induces or attempts to induce a candidate or voter to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure or of spiritual censure,

shall be deemed to interfere with the free exercise of the electoral right of such candidate or voter, within the meaning of sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) A declaration of public policy or a promise of public action, or the mere exercise of a legal right without intent to interfere with an electoral right, shall not be deemed to be interference within the meaning of this section.

Personation at elections.

171-D. Whoever at an election applies for a voting paper or votes in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or who having voted once at such election applies at the same election for a voting paper in his own name ;

and whoever abets, procures or attempts to procure the voting by any person in any such way,

commits the offence of personation at an election.

Punishment for bribery.

171-E. Whoever commits the offence of bribery shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both :

Provided that bribery by treating shall be punished with fine only.

Explanation :—' Treating ' means that form of bribery where the gratification consists in food, drink, entertainment, or provision.

Punishment for undue influence or personation at an election.

171-F. Whoever commits the offence of undue influence or personation at an election shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

False statement in connection with an election.

171-G. Whoever with intent to affect the result of an election makes or publishes any statement purporting to be a statement of fact which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate shall be punished with fine.

Illegal payments in connection with an election.

171-H. Whoever without the general or special authority in writing of a candidate incurs or authorises expenses on account of the holding of any public meeting, or upon any advertisement, circular or publication, or in any other way whatsoever for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of such candidate, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees :

Provided that if any person having incurred any such expenses not exceeding the amount of ten rupees without authority obtains within ten days from the date on which such expenses were incurred the approval in writing of the candidate, he shall be deemed to have incurred such expenses with the authority of the candidate.

Failure to keep election accounts.

171-I. Whoever being required by any law for the time being in force or any rule having the force of law to keep accounts of expenses incurred at, or in connection with, an election fails to keep such accounts shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees."

Amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

3. (*1*) In section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, after the words " Chapter VI " the words " or IX A. " shall be inserted. V of 1898.

(*2*) In Schedule II to the same Code after the entries relating to Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code the following shall be added, namely :— XLV of 1860.

" CHAPTER IX A.—OFFENCES RELATING TO ELECTIONS.

171-E.	Bribery ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both or if treating only, fine only.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class.
171-F.	Undue influence and personation at an election.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	do.
171-G.	False statement in connection with an election.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Fine ...	do.
171-H.	Illegal payments in connection with elections.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Fine of 500 rupees	do.
171-I.	Failure to keep election accounts.	do.	do	do.	do.	Fine of 500 rupees	do.

PART II.

ELECTION INQUIRIES *AND OTHER MATTERS.*

Definitions.

4. In this Part, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "costs" means all costs, charges and expenses of, or incidental to, an inquiry;

(*b*) "election" means an election to either chamber of the Indian legislature or to a Legislative Council constituted under the Government of India Act;

(*c*) "inquiry" means an inquiry in respect of an election by Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Governor General, Governor or Lieutenant-Governor;

(*d*) "pleader" means any person entitled to appear and plead for another in a Civil Court, and includes an advocate, a vakil, and an attorney of a High Court.

Powers of Commissioners.

5. Commissioners appointed to hold an inquiry shall have the powers which are vested in a Court under
V of 1908. the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit in respect of the following matters:—

(*a*) discovery and inspection,

(*b*) enforcing the attendance of witnesses, and requiring the deposit of their expenses,

(*c*) compelling the production of documents,

(*d*) examining witnesses on oath,

(*e*) granting adjournments,

(*f*) reception of evidence taken on affidavit, and

(*g*) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses,

and may summon and examine *suo motu* any person whose evidence appears to them to be material; and shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482 of the
V of 1898. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Explanation :—For the purposes of enforcing the attendance of witnesses, the local limits of the Commissioners' jurisdiction shall be the limits of the Province in which the election was held.

Application of Act I of 1872 to inquiries.

I of 1872. 6. The provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be deemed to apply in all respects to an inquiry.

Documentary evidence.

7. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment to the contrary, no document shall be inadmissible in evidence on the ground that it is not duly stamped or registered.

Obligation of witness to answer and certificate of indemnity.

8. (*1*) No witness shall be excused from answering any question as to any matter relevant to a matter in issue in an inquiry upon the ground that the answer to such question will criminate or may tend, directly or indirectly, to criminate him; or that it will expose, or tend, directly or indirectly, to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind:

Provided that—

(*i*) no person who has voted at an election shall be required to state for whom he has voted; and

(*ii*) a witness who, in the opinion of the Commissioners, has answered truly all questions which he has been required by them to answer shall be entitled to receive a certificate of indemnity, and such certificate may be pleaded by such person in any Court and shall be deemed to be a full and complete defence to or upon any charge under Chapter IXA of the Indian Penal Code arising out of the matter to which such certificate relates, nor shall any such answer be admissible in evidence against him in any suit or other proceeding.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to relieve a person receiving a certificate of indemnity from any disqualification in connection with an election imposed by any law or any rule having the force of law.

Appearance by pleader.

9. Any appearance, application or act before the Commissioners may be made or done by the party in person or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf:

Provided that any such appearance shall, if the Commissioners so direct, be made by the party in person.

Expenses of witnesses.

10. The reasonable expenses incurred by any person in attending to give evidence may be allowed by the Commissioners to such person, and shall, unless the Commissioners otherwise direct, be deemed to be part of the costs.

Costs and pleaders' fees, etc.

11. (*1*) Costs shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners, and the Commissioners shall have full power to determine by and to whom and to what extent such costs are to be paid and to include in their report all necessary recommendations for the purposes aforesaid. The Commissioners may allow interest on costs at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and such interest shall be added to the costs.

(*2*) The fees payable by a party in respect of fees of his adversary's pleader shall be such fees as the Commissioners may allow.

Execution of orders as to costs.

12. Any order made by the Governor General or Governor or Lieutenant-Governor on the report of the Commissioners regarding the costs of the inquiry may be produced before the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction any within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any person directed by such order to pay any sum of money has a place of residence or business, or, where such place is within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a chartered High Court, before the Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction there, and such Court shall execute such order or cause it to be executed in the same manner and by the same procedure as if it were a decree for the payment of money made by itself in a suit.

Disqualification of persons found guilty of election offences.

XLV of 1860.

13. Any person who has been convicted of an offence under section 171-E. or 171-F. of the Indian Penal Code or has been disqualified from exercising any electoral right, for a period of not less than five years, on account of malpractices in connection with an election shall be disqualified for five years from the date of such conviction or disqualification from—

(a) being appointed to, or acting in, any judicial office;

(b) being elected to any office of any local authority when the appointment to such office is by election, or holding or exercising any such office to which no salary is attached;

(c) being elected or sitting or voting as a member of any local authority; or

(d) being appointed or acting as a trustee of a public trust:

Provided that the Governor General, in the case of an election to the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly, and the Governor or the Lieutenant-Governor, in the case of an election to his Legislative Council, may exempt any such person from such disqualification.

Maintenance of secrecy of voting.

14. (1) Every officer, clerk, agent or other person who performs any duties in connection with the recording or counting of votes at an election shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting and shall not (except for some purpose authorised by or under any law) communicate to any person any information calculated to violate such secrecy.

(2) Any person who wilfully acts in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding three months or with fine, or with both.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XL OF 1920.

An Act to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Muslim University at Aligarh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Muslim University at Aligarh, and to dissolve the Societies registered
XXI of 1860. under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860, which are respectively known as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and the Muslim University Association, and to transfer to and vest in the said University all properties and rights of the said Societies and of the Muslim University Foundation Committee;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, and in all Statutes made hereunder, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

(*a*) "Academic Council" means the Academic Council of the University;

(*b*) "Court" means the Court of the University;

(*c*) "Executive Council" means the Executive Council of the University;

(*d*) "Hall" means a unit of residence for students of the University, provided or maintained by the University;

(*e*) "registered graduates" means graduates registered under the provisions of this Act;

(*f*) "Statutes", "Ordinances" and "Regulations" mean, respectively, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University for the time being in force;

(*g*) "teachers" means Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Demonstrators and such other persons as may be appointed for imparting instruction in the University or a Hall; and

(*h*) "University" means the Aligarh Muslim University.

The University.

Incorporation.

3. The First Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor who shall be the persons appointed in this behalf by a notification of the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India, and the persons specified in the Schedule as the first members of the Court and all persons, who may hereafter become, or be appointed as, such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Aligarh Muslim University, and shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal and shall sue and be sued by that name.

4. From the commencement of this Act—

Dissolution of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh and the Muslim University Association and transfer of all property to the University.

(*i*) The Societies known as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and the Muslim University Association shall be dissolved, and all property, movable and immovable, and all rights, powers and privileges of the said Societies and all property, movable and immovable, and all rights, powers and privileges of the Muslim University Foundation Committee shall be transferred to and vest in the University and shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the University is incorporated;

(*ii*) all debts, liabilities and obligations of the said Societies and Committee shall be transferred to the University and shall thereafter be discharged and satisfied by it;

(*iii*) all references in any enactment to either of the said Societies or to the said Committee shall be construed as references to the University;

(*iv*) any will, deed or other document, whether made or executed before or after the commencement of this Act, which contains any bequest, gift or trust in favour either of the said Societies or of the said Committee shall, on the commencement of this Act, be construed as if the University was therein named instead of such Society or Committee;

(*v*) subject to any orders which the Court may make, the buildings which belonged to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, shall continue to be known and designated by the names and styles by which they were known and designated immediately before the commencement of this Act;

(*vi*) subject to the provisions of this Act, every person employed immediately before the commencement of this Act in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, shall hold employment in the University by the same tenure and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension and gratuity as he would have held the same under the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, if this Act had not been passed.

Powers of the University.

5. The University shall have the following powers, namely :—

(*1*) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(*2*) to promote Oriental and Islamic studies and give instruction in Muslim theology and religion and to impart moral and physical training;

(*3*) to hold examinations and to grant and confer degrees and other academic distinctions to and on persons who—

(*a*) shall have pursued a course of study in the University, or

(*b*) are teachers in educational institutions,

under conditions laid down in the Statutes and Ordinances and shall have passed the examinations of the University under like conditions;

(4) To confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid down in the Statutes ;

(5) To grant such diplomas to and to provide such lectures and instruction for persons, not being members of the University, as the University may determine ;

(6) To co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine;

(7) To institute Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and any other teaching posts required by the University, and to appoint persons to such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and posts;

(8) To institute and award Fellowships (including Travelling Fellowships) Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Ordinances ;

(9) To institute and maintain Halls for the residence of students of the University ;

(10) To demand and receive such fees and other charges as may be prescribed by the Ordinances ;

(11) To supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University and to make arrangements for promoting their health ; and

(12) To do all such other acts and things whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, to cultivate and promote arts, science and other branches of learning, including professional studies, technology, Islamic learning and Muslim theology and to promote the interests of its students.

Recognition of Degrees.

6. The degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions granted or conferred to or on persons by the University shall be recognised by the Government as are the corresponding degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions granted by any other University incorporated under any enactment.

Reserve funds.

7. The University shall invest and keep invested in securities in which trust funds may be invested in accordance with the law for the time being in force relating to trusts in British India a sum of thirty lakhs of rupees as a permanent endowment to meet the recurring charges of the University other than charges in respect of Fellowships, Scholarships, Prizes and rewards :

Provided that—

(1) any Government securities as defined in the Indian Securities Act, 1920, which may be held by the University shall, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned at their face value ; and

(2) the aforesaid sum of thirty lakhs shall be reduced by such sums as, at the commencement of this Act, the Governor General in Council shall, by order in writing, declare to be the total capitalised value, for the purpose of this section—

(a) of all permanent recurring grants of money which have been made either to the Muhammadan Angló-Oriental College, Aligarh, the Muslim University Association or the Muslim University Foundation Committee, by any Ruler of a State in India ; and

(b) of the total income accruing from immovable property (not being land or buildings, in the occupation and use of the said College) which by the operation of this Act has been transferred to the University.

University open to all races, creeds and classes.

8. The University shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and the Ordinances, be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed or class :

Provided that special provision may be made by the Ordinances exempting women from attending at public lectures and tutorial classes and prescribing for them special courses of study.

Religious instruction.

9 The Court shall have power to make Statutes providing that instruction in the Muslim religion shall be compulsory in the case of Muslim students.

Residence of students.

10. Every student of the University shall reside either in a Hall or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Teaching of the University.

11. (1) All recognised teaching in connection with the University courses shall be conducted by and in the name of the University and shall include lecturing, laboratory work and other teaching conducted in the University by the teachers thereof in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by Regulations.

(2) Recognised teaching shall also include tutorial instruction given in the University or, under the control of the University, in Halls: provided that every student not residing in a Hall shall be attached to a Hall for such tutorial instruction and disciplinary supervision and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The authorities responsible for organising such teaching shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(4) The courses shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Power to provide and recognise Intermediate colleges and schools.

12. (1) The University shall, subject to the Statutes, have power to establish and maintain Intermediate colleges and schools, within such limits in the Aligarh District as may be laid down in the Ordinances, for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University and may provide for instruction in the Muslim religion and theology in any such colleges and schools.

(2) With the approval of the Academic Council and the sanction of the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Visiting Board and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances, the University may admit Intermediate colleges and schools in the Aligarh District to such privileges of the University as it thinks fit.

The Lord Rector.

The Lord Rector.

13. (1) The Governor General shall be the Lord Rector of the University.

(2) The Lord Rector shall have the right to cause an inspection, to be made by such person or persons as he may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, and equipment, and of any institution maintained by the University, and also of the examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an enquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Lord Rector shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or enquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Lord Rector may address the Vice-Chancellor with reference to the result of such inspection and enquiry and the Vice-Chancellor shall communicate to the Court the views of the Lord Rector with such advice as the Lord Rector may be pleased to offer upon the action to be taken thereon.

(4) The Court shall communicate through the Vice-Chancellor to the Lord Rector such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the result of such inspection or enquiry.

(5) Where the Court does not, within reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the Lord Rector, the Lord Rector may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Court issue such directions as he may think fit and the Court shall comply with such directions.

The Visiting Board.

The Visiting Board.

14 (1) The Visiting Board of the University, if and when the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh become a Governor's Province within the meaning of the Government of India Act, shall consist of the Governor thereof, the members of the Executive Council, the Ministers, one member nominated by the Governor and one member nominated by the Minister in charge of Education :

Provided that until a Governor's Province is so constituted, the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Provinces shall discharge and perform the duties of the Visiting Board.

(2) The Visiting Board shall have the right through any of its members to inspect the University and to satisfy itself that the proceedings of the University are in conformity with the Act, Statutes, and Ordinances. The Visiting Board shall in every case give notice to the University of its intention to inspect and the University shall be entitled to be represented at such inspection.

(3) The Visiting Board may, by order in writing, annul any proceedings not in conformity with the Act, Statutes, and Ordinances, provided that before making any such order the Board shall call upon the University to show cause why such order should not be made, and if any cause is shown within reasonable time, shall consider the same.

Rectors.

Rectors.

15 The persons specified in the Statutes shall be the Rectors of the University.

Officers of the University.

Officers of the University.

16. The following shall be officers of the University—

(1) The Chancellor,

(2) The Pro-Chancellor,

(3) The Vice-Chancellor,

(4) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and

(5 Such other officers as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

The Chancellor.

17. (1) The successors to the first Chancellor shall be elected by the Court.

(2) The Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

(3) The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University.

(4) The Chancellor shall, if present, preside at Convocations of the University held for conferring degrees and at meetings of the Court.

(5) Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

The Pro-Chancellor.

18. (1) The successors to the first Pro-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court.

(2) The Pro-Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

(3) Casual vacancies in the office of the Pro-Chancellor shall be filled by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Executive Council. The person so appointed shall hold office till the next annual meeting of the Court.

(4) The Pro-Chancellor shall, in absence of the Chancellor, exercise the functions of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor.

19. (1) The successors to the first Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among its members. Every such election shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

20. (1) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Court.

(2) He shall hold office for such term and with such powers and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Other Officers.

21. The powers of officers of the University other than the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Authorities of the University.

Authorities of the University.

22. The following shall be the authorities of the University :—

(1) The Court,

(2) The Executive Council,

(3) The Academic Council,

(4) Such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

The Court.

23. (1) The Court shall consist of the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and such other persons as may be specified in the Statutes :

Provided that no person other than a Muslim shall be a member thereof.

(2) The Court shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall exercise all the powers of the University, not otherwise provided for by this Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations. It shall have power to review the acts of the Executive and the Academic Councils (save where such Councils have acted in accordance with powers conferred on them under this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances) and direct that necessary action be taken by the Executive or the Academic Council, as the case may be, on any recommendations of the Lord Rector.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :—

(a) of making Statutes and of amending or repealing the same ;

(b) of considering Ordinances;

(c) of considering and passing resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates ;

(d) of electing such persons to serve on authorities of the University and of appointing such officers as may be prescribed by this Act or the Statutes, and

(e) of exercising such other powers and performing such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

The Executive Council.

24. (1) The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University. Its constitution and the term of office of its members and its powers and duties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Academic Council.

25. (1) The Academic Council shall be the academic body of the University and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have the control and general regulation of, and be responsible for the maintenance of standards of instruction, and for the education, examination, discipline and health of students, and for the conferment of degrees (other than honorary).

(2) The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members and its powers and duties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Other Authorities of the University.

26. The constitution, powers and duties of such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

Power to make Statutes.

27. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) The conferment of honorary degrees and the appointment of Rectors ;

(b) The institution of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals and Prizes ;

(c) The terms of office, and the method and conditions of appointment of the officers of the University ,

(d) The designations and powers of officers of the University ;

(e) The constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University ;

(f) The classification and mode of appointment of teachers of the University ;

(g) The institution and maintenance of Halls ;

(h) The constitution of Provident and Pension Funds for the benefit of the officers, teachers and servants of the University ;

(i) The maintenance of a register of registered graduates ;

(j) The instruction of Muslim students in the Muslim religion and theology ;

(k) The establishment of Intermediate colleges and schools ; and

(l) All matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by Statutes.

Statutes.

28. (1) The first Statutes are those set out in the Schedule.

(2) The first Statutes may be amended, repealed or added to by Statutes made by the Court in the following manner :—

(a) The Executive Council may propose to the Court the draft of any Statute to be passed by the Court. Such draft shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court may approve such draft and pass the Statute or may reject it or return it to the Executive Council for reconsideration either in whole or in part together with any amendments which the Court may suggest.

(b) The Executive Council shall not propose the draft of any Statute affecting the status, powers or constitution of any existing authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal. Any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Court.

(c) No new Statute or amendment or repeal of an existing Statute shall have any validity until it has been submitted through the Visiting Board (which may record its opinion thereon) to the Governor General in Council, and has been approved by the latter, who may sanction, disallow or remit it for further consideration :

Provided that no Statute dealing with the instruction of Muslim students in the Muslim religion and theology shall require to be so submitted or approved.

Power to make Ordinances.

29. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) The courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the University;

(*b*) The conditions of the award of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals and Prizes;

(*c*) The conditions under which students may be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas;

(*d*) The admission of students to the University;

(*e*) The terms of office and terms and manner of appointment and the duties of Examining Bodies, Examiners, and Moderators and the conduct of examinations;

(*f*) The conditions of residence of students of the University, and the levying of fees for residence in Halls and of other charges;

(*g*) The conditions under which women may be exempted from attendance at lectures and tutorial classes and the prescription for them of special courses of study;

(*h*) The fees to be charged for courses of study in the University and for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University;

(*i*) The maintenance of discipline among the students of the University;

(*j*) The management of any Intermediate colleges or schools maintained by the University and the supervision of any Intermediate colleges and schools admitted to privileges under section 12; and

(*k*) All matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be provided for by Ordinances.

Ordinances.

30. (*1*) The Executive Council or, in academic matters, the Academic Council may make Ordinances.

(*2*) The first Ordinances shall be framed as directed by the Governor General in Council and shall receive such previous approval as he may direct.

(*3*) No new Ordinance, or amendment or repeal of an existing Ordinance, shall have any validity until it has been submitted through the Court and the Visiting Board, (which may record its opinion thereon) to the Governor General in Council, and has obtained the approval of the latter, who may sanction, disallow or remit it for further consideration.

(*4*) If any question arises between the Executive and the Academic Council as to which has the power to make an Ordinance, either Council may represent the matter to the Visiting Board, who shall refer the same to a tribunal consisting of three members, one of whom shall be nominated by the Executive Council, one by the Academic Council, and one shall be a Judge of a High Court nominated by the Lord Rector.

Regulations.

31. (*1*) The authorities of the University may make Regulations consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances—

(*a*) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meetings and the number of members required to form a quorum;

(*b*) providing for all matters which, by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances, are to be prescribed by Regulations; and

(*c*) providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities or committees appointed by them not provided for by this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(*2*) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

Admission and Examinations.

Admission to the University.

32. (*1*) Admission of students to the University shall be made by an Admission Committee consisting of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Principal of an Intermediate College who shall be selected by the Vice-Chancellor and such other persons as may be appointed by the Academic Council.

(*2*) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force or an examination recognised in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(*3*) The conditions under which students may be admitted to the diploma courses of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(*4*) The University shall not, save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, recognise (for the purpose of admission to a course of study for a degree) as equivalent to its own degrees, any degree conferred by any other University or as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University, any examination conducted by any other authority.

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances any student of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, who immediately before the commencement of this Act was studying for any examination of the Allahabad University higher than the Intermediate Examination shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation thereof. The University shall provide for such students instruction in accordance with the prospectus of studies of the Allahabad University and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian University Act, VIII of 1904, any such students may be admitted to the examinations of that University during a period not exceeding four years from the commencement of this Act.

33. (*1*) All arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made and all examiners shall be appointed by the Academic Council in such manner as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Examinations.

(*2*) At least one examiner who is not a member or a teacher of the University shall be appointed for each subject in a Department of Studies forming part of the course which is required for a University degree.

(*3*) The Academic Council shall appoint Examination Committees consisting of members of its own body or of other persons or of both as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to prepare the results of the examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publication.

Annual Report and Accounts.

34. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action thereon as it thinks fit.

Annual Report.

35. (*1*) The annual accounts and balance sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council and shall once at least every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months be audited by auditors appointed by the Visiting Board.

Annual accounts.

(*2*) The annual accounts when audited shall be published in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazette and a copy of the accounts together with the auditor's report shall be submitted through the Visiting Board to the Lord Rector.

(*3*) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting and the Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action thereon as it thinks fit.

Supplementary Provisions.

36. (*1*) Every salaried officer and teacher of the University shall be appointed on a written contract, which shall be lodged with the University and a copy of which shall be furnished to the officer or teacher concerned.

Conditions of service of officers and teachers.

(*2*) Any dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any of its officers or teachers shall, at the request of the officer or teacher concerned, be referred to a tribunal of arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned and an umpire appointed by the Visiting Board. The decision of the tribunal shall be final and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the tribunal. Every such request shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of this section within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and all the provisions of that Act, with the exception of section 2 thereof, shall apply accordingly. IX of 18

37. (*1*) The University shall constitute for the benefit of its officers, teachers and servants such Provident and Pension Funds as it may deem fit in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Provident and Pension Funds.

(*2*) Where such Provident or Pension Fund has been so constituted, the Governor General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, shall apply to such Fund, as if it were a Government Provident Fund. X of 1

38. (*1*) Subject to any provision in this Act and in the Statutes, the Executive Council shall appoint persons to fill casual vacancies in the offices of Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor. Persons so appointed shall hold office till the next meeting of the Court.

Filling of casual vacancies.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section (18) other casual vacancies in any office of any authority shall be filled up by the authority which has power to appoint to the office or authority; provided that when the Court is the appointing authority the casual vacancy shall be filled by the Executive Council and the person so appointed shall hold office till the next meeting of the Court.

39. No act or proceeding of any authority of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members.

Proceedings of University Authorities not invalidated by vacancies.

40. (*1*) If any difficulty arises with respect to the establishment of the University or any authority of the University or in connection with the first meeting of any authority of the University, the Governor General in Council may by order make any appointment or do anything which appears to him necessary or expedient for the proper establishment of the University or any authority thereof or for the first meeting of any authority of the University.

Power to remove difficulties.

(*2*) Any such order may modify the provisions of this Act and the Statutes so far as may appear to the Governor General in Council to be necessary or expedient for carrying the order into effect.

THE SCHEDULE.

FIRST STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

(*See Section 28.*)

1. (*1*) The following persons shall be Rectors of the University, namely:—

Rectors.

(*i*) all Heads of Local Governments;

(*ii*) such Rulers of States in India, Princes, and other persons as the Lord Rector may, of his own motion or on the recommendation of the Court, appoint.

(2) The Chancellor may also, on the recommendation of the Academic Council, appoint persons of eminent position or attainments to be Rectors.

The Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for three years and shall be eligible for re-election.

Powers of the Vice-Chancellor.

3. (*1*) The Vice-Chancellor shall take rank in the University next to the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor, and shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Executive Council and the Academic Council and, in the absence of the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor, shall preside at Convocations of the University held for conferring degrees and at meetings of the Court.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that the Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations are duly observed and he shall have all powers necessary for that purpose.

(3) He shall have the power of convening meetings of the Court and the Executive Council and shall perform all such acts as may be necessary to carry out or further the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(4) If any emergency arises in which in his opinion immediate action should be taken, he shall take such action as he deems necessary and report the fact to the authority which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(5) He shall be the sole medium of communication between the University and the following authorities, namely the Governor General in Council, the Lord Rector and the Visiting Board.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

4. (*1*) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal academic officer of the University and shall be a whole-time salaried officer thereof.

(2) He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council and the Academic Council and in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside at meetings of the Academic Council. He shall also have power to convene meetings of the Academic Council.

(3) He shall hold office for five years and be eligible for re-appointment.

The Treasurer.

5. (*1*) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Court on such conditions and for such period as the Court may think fit.

(2) He shall exercise general supervision over the funds of the University and advise in regard to its financial policy.

(3) He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council and shall, subject to the control of the Executive Council, manage the property and investments of the University. He shall be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and accounts.

(4) Subject to the powers of the Executive Council, he shall be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended on the purposes for which they are granted or allotted.

(5) He shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

The Registrar.

6. (*1*) The Registrar shall be a whole-time paid officer of the University appointed by the Court.

(2) He shall hold office for five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(3) The Registrar shall—

(*a*) be the custodian of the records, the seal and such other property of the University as is committed to his charge;

(*b*) keep and maintain the register of registered graduates;

(*c*) attend and act as Secretary at meetings of the Executive and Academic Council and if deemed necessary of the Departments of Studies and any committees appointed by such bodies, and to keep the minutes thereof;

(*d*) under the superintendence of the Academic Council and the Examination Committees arrange for and superintend the examinations of the University; and

(*e*) perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Ordinances and Regulations.

The Proctor and Librarian.

7. (*1*) The following officers shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Academic Council:—

(*i*) A Proctor for the maintenance of the discipline of the students of the University;

(*ii*) A Librarian for the University Library.

(2) The Academic Council may delegate to the Proctor such of its powers as regards discipline as it thinks fit.

The Court.

8. The Court shall, subject to provisions hereinafter contained, consist of the following members:—

Class I.—*Ex-Officio members.*

The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor for the time being shall be *Ex-Officio* Members.

Class II.—*Foundation Members.*

The persons named in the Annexure to this Schedule shall be Foundation Members.

Class III.—*Life Members.*

Every person who has contributed to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, the Muslim University Association or the Muslim University Foundation Committee a donation of one lakh of rupees or upwards or has transferred property of like value to any of the said institutions and all persons who shall hereafter make such a donation or transfer shall be a Life Member.

Class IV.—*Ordinary Members*

Ordinary Members shall be persons elected or appointed as follows :—

(*1*) Ten persons to represent such States in India as have contributed or shall contribute one lakh of rupees and upwards, together with a permanent recurring grant, to or for the purposes of the University, who shall be nominated by such States.

(*2*) Sixty persons to be elected by persons who have made or shall make donations of five hundred rupees and upwards to or for the purposes of the University.

(*3*) Forty persons to be elected by the registered graduates of the University, of whom not less than twenty shall for the first fifteen years after the commencement of this Act be persons who have been educated at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and are members of an Association recognised for that purpose by the Court.

Persons to be eligible for election under this provision must be registered graduates of not less than ten years' standing.

(*4*) Twenty persons to be elected by the Central Standing Committee of the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference from among its own members, not less than ten of whom shall be persons who have been engaged for at least five years in teaching :

Provided that no person shall be qualified to vote in more than one electorate under any of the three last preceding clauses.

(*5*) Ten persons to be nominated by the Chancellor.

(*6*) Thirty-three persons to be elected by the Court, namely,—

(*i*) nine persons to represent Islamia Colleges and other Muslim educational institutions not under the control of the University ;

(*ii*) fifteen persons engaged in the learned professions ; and

(*iii*) nine persons learned in the Muslim religion and Oriental studies ; and

(*7*) Fifteen persons to be elected by the Academic Council from among its own members

9. (*1*) The members provided for in Classes I, II, III and clause (1) of Class IV shall be the members of the first Court.

The First Court.

(*2*) At the first meeting of the Court, which shall be held as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the thirty-three persons specified in clause (6) of Class IV shall be elected.

(*3*) The Academic Council shall elect its representatives at its first meeting.

(*4*) Any member of the Court may be removed by a resolution, passed by a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Courts to the effect that —

(*i*) he has become incapable of performing his duties, or

(*ii*) he has acted against the interests of the University, or

(*iii*) he has been convicted by a Court of law of what, in the opinion of the Court, is a serious offence.

10. (*1*) Every Foundation Member of the Court shall, unless his office is previously vacated, hold office for five years from the commencement of this Act.

Retirement of Foundation Members.

(*2*) At the end of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth years after the commencement of this Act as nearly as may be, one-fifth in number of the total number of the Foundation Members remaining at the end of the fifth year, shall in each of these years resign and at the end of the ninth year all the Foundation Members then remaining shall resign.

(*3*) The order in which the Foundation Members shall resign shall be the reverse order to which their names appear in the Annexure to this Schedule.

(*4*) A Foundation Member who is required to retire under the provisions of this clause shall be eligible for election as an Ordinary Member in a vacancy occurring after his retirement.

11. (*1*) After the fifth and subsequent annual meetings up to the ninth, there shall be annually appointed in accordance with the provisions of clauses (2) to (5) of Class IV the following number of Ordinary Members :—

Election of ordinary members.

In clause	(2)	...	12
In clause	(3)	...	8
In clause	(4)	...	4
In clause	(5)	...	2

(*2*) When an electoral body entitled to elect a member or members fails to do so within the time prescribed, the Court may elect any qualified person or persons of the class from which such electoral body was entitled to elect to be an Ordinary Member.

12. (*1*) All Ordinary Members shall hold office for five years from the date of their election.

General provisions as to Members of the Court.

(*2*) Any casual vacancies among the nominated or elected members shall be filled, as soon as conveniently may be, by the person or body who nominated or elected the member whose place has become vacant and the person nominated or elected to such vacancy shall be a member for the residue of the term for which the person in whose place he is nominated or elected was a member.

(*3*) The Executive Council may, subject to the provisions of these Statutes, make rules prescribing the qualifications of the electors, the mode of election and other conditions to which the electors and the elected members shall be subject.

Meetings of the Court.

13. (*1*) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court.

(*2*) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon requisition in writing signed by not less than thirty members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

(*3*) Twenty-five members shall form a quorum.

Powers in respect to granting and withdrawing degrees.

14. (*1*) The Court may, by resolutions passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting,—

(*a*) on the recommendation of the Academic Council through the Executive Council, make proposals to the Chancellor for the conferment of honorary degrees ;

(*b*) on the recommendation of the Executive Council, withdraw any ordinary degree or diploma conferred by the University ;

(*c*) with the sanction of the Chancellor, withdraw any honorary degree.

(*2*) In cases of urgency the Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council alone, confer an honorary degree.

The Executive Council.

15. (*1*) The Executive Council shall consist of not more than thirty members.

(*2*) The Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Principal of an Intermediate College maintained by the University who shall be selected by the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council.

(*3*) Six other members shall be elected by the Academic Council and twenty shall be elected by the Court, of whom not less than seven shall be residents of places outside the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

(*4*) Elected members shall hold office for three years, provided that at the second annual meeting of the Court and at the third annual meeting of the Court six of the first members elected by it shall retire by ballot.

(*5*) Eleven members of the Council shall form a quorum.

(*6*) The Executive Council may make rules prescribing the mode of election and the conditions to which the elected members shall be subject.

Powers of the Executive Council.

16. (*1*) The Executive Council shall, subject to the control of the Court and to the Act, the Statutes, and the Ordinances, administer the revenue and property of the University, regulate the finances, accounts and investments and perform all such duties and such acts as may be necessary for the business of the University.

(*2*) (*a*) In particular the Executive Council shall have power to make and vary investments, purchase, accept and sell movable or immovable property, enter into and carry out or cancel contracts and appoint persons to execute and register the same ;

(*b*) It shall maintain the buildings, premises, furniture and apparatus needed for the work of the University ;

(*c*) It shall grant leave to officers, teachers and servants in accordance with the Ordinances and Regulations and, subject to the provisions of section 36 of the Act, deal with any grievances of any such officers, teachers or servants ;

(*d*) It shall maintain a register of donors of the University ;

(*e*) It shall maintain the University press ;

(*f*) It shall on the recommendation of the Academic Council prescribe the fees and charges payable by students ;

(*g*) It shall fix the fees and allowances of examiners, moderators and other persons engaged in the University examinations ; and

(*h*) It shall be the managing body of any Intermediate college or school maintained by the University, and shall supervise any Intermediate colleges and schools admitted to privileges by the University.

The Academic Council.

17. (*1*) The Academic Council shall consist of the following persons, namely—

(*i*) The Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor ;

(*ii*) The Chairmen of the Departments of Studies ;

(*iii*) The Librarian and the Proctor ;

(*iv*) Two persons elected by the Court ;

(*v*) Two persons nominated by the Visiting Board ; and

(*vi*) Five persons co-opted by the other members of the Council, two of whom at least shall be Heads of Halls, two Professors or Readers, and one a person not engaged in teaching in the University.

(*2*) Eleven members of the Academic Council shall form a quorum.

(*3*) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for three years.

Powers of the Academic Council.

18. (*1*) The Academic Council shall—

(*i*) arrange and supervise the work of education in the University ;

(*ii*) recommend to the Executive Council the creation and abolition of posts in the educational and tutorial staff ;

(*iii*) subject to conditions imposed by any trust, fix the time, mode and terms of competition for Fellowships, Scholarships, Studentships, Medals and Prizes and award the same ;

(*iv*) conduct the examinations and publish the results thereof in the University Gazette ;

(*v*) have entire charge of the discipline of the students in the University ;

(*vi*) publish and revise lists of prescribed and recommended books, if any, and prescribe syllabuses in consultation with the Departments of Studies ;

(vii) appoint a library committee with such powers as may be prescribed in the Ordinances; and

(viii) publish the University Gazette.

(2) All decisions of the Academic Council as regards matters of discipline of students, syllabuses of studies and the conduct of examinations shall be final, with the exception of those which relate to the Departments of Theology whose proceedings shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

Departments of Studies.

19. (1) There shall be Departments of Studies in the following branches of knowledge:—

(i) English language and literature,
(ii) History and Political Science,
(iii) Economics,
(iv) Philosophy and Psychology,
(v) Physics,
(vi) Chemistry,
(vii) Mathematics and Astronomy,
(viii) Geography,
(ix) Sunni Theology,
(x) Shia Theology,
(xi) Islamic Studies,
(xii) Arabic language and literature,
(xiii) Persian,
(xiv) Urdu,
(xv) Law.

(2) As soon as circumstances permit, there shall also be Departments of Studies in the following branches of knowledge:—

(i) Education,
(ii) Botany,
(iii) Zoology,
(iv) Agriculture,
(v) Medicine,
(vi) Commerce,
(vii) Technology, and
(viii) such other departments as the Court, on the recommendation of the Academic Council made through the Executive Council, may institute.

(3) Each Department of Studies shall—

(a) consist of the teachers in the subject with which the Department is concerned: provided that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be an *ex-officio* member of each Department;

(b) have power to co-opt specialists not exceeding two in number, except in the case of the Department of Law, which shall co-opt four members two of whom shall be Judges of a High Court;

(c) elect from among the Professors and Readers of the department its own Chairman who shall hold office for three years but must resign it at any time he ceases to be a Professor or Reader;

(d) recommend to the Academic Council courses and syllabuses of studies and text-books for its subjects, and

(e) make recommendations to the Academic Council in respect of fellowships, scholarships and studentships, medals and prizes in the subject with which it is concerned.

(4) The Academic Council may assign teachers of cognate subjects to a Department of Study.

Appointments.

20. Subject to the general control of the Court all appointments on the teaching staff shall be made by the Executive Council from a list of persons recommended as suitable therefor by a Committee of Appointment consisting of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Chairman of the Department of Studies concerned and three other persons appointed by the Academic Council. Other appointments, unless otherwise provided for, shall be made by the Executive Council.

Register of graduates.

21. The register of registered graduates shall, subject to conditions prescribed by the **Ordinances**, contain the names of—

(1) the graduates of the University; and

(2) graduates of other Universities who have been educated for at least two years at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh,

separately entered therein.

Convocation.

22. Convocations of the University for the conferring of degrees or for other purposes shall be held in such manner as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Committees.

23. Any authority of the University may appoint such and so many standing or special committees as to it may seem fit and may appoint to them persons who are not members of such authority. Such committees may deal with any subject delegated to them, subject to subsequent confirmation by the authority appointing them.

Acting President of meetings.

24. Where no provision is made for a president or chairman to preside over a meeting, authority or committee or when the president or chairman so provided for is absent the members present shall elect one of their number to preside at the meeting.

Resignations.

25. Any member of the Court, the Executive Council, the Academic Council or any other University authority or committee may resign by letter addressed to the Vice-Chancellor.

Re-election.

26. Every officer of the University and every member of any authority whose term of office or membership has expired shall be eligible for re-appointment or re-election as the case may be.

THE ANNEXURE.

(*See Section 8 of the First Statutes*)

Foundation Members of the first Court.

1. The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Sir Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.B.E., of Pahasu, Bulandshahr.
2. Saiyid Muhammad Mir, Esq., Pleader, Delhi.
3. The Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Muzammil-ullah Khan, Khan Bahadur, O.B.E., of Bhikampur, Aligarh.
4. The Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Abdul Majid, C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.

5. The Hon'ble Saiyid Mahomed Ali, Retired District and Sessions Judge, Aligarh.
6. Shams-ul-ulama Saiyid Amjad Ali, M.A., Sadiqpur, Patna.
7. Nawab Imadul-Mulk Bahadur Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, B.A., C.S.I., Retired Director of Public Instruction, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad State.
8. Maulvi Nizam-ud-din Hasan, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Lucknow.
9. Haji Muhammad Moosa Khan, Dataoli, Aligarh.
10. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Barrister-at-Law, India Office, London.
11. Muhammad Alaul Hasan, Esq., B.A., Deputy Collector, Bijnor.
12. Khwaja Sajjad Husain, Esq., B.A., Panipat, Karnal.
13. Nawabzada Saiyid Ashraf-ud-din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Barh, Patna.
14. Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, M.A., LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, Appeals Member, Gwalior State.
15. The Hon'ble Khwaja Yusuf Shah, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Amritsar.
16. Nasrullah Khan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Surat.
17. Saiyid Zain-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, M.A., Officiating Collector, Mainpuri.
18. Khan Muhammad Aslam Hayat Khan, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.
19. Munshi Niaz Muhammad Khan, B.A., Pleader, Jullundur.
20. Maulvi Nazir Ahmad, B.A., LL.B., Jammu.
21. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muhammad Rafiq, Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Allahabad.
22. Maulvi Muhammad Badrul Hasan, LL.B., Retired Sub-Judge, Aligarh.
23. Maulvi Muhammad Habibur-Rahman Khan Sharwani, Hyderabad State.
24. Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Qizilbash, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Lahore.
25. Saiyid Ahmed Ali, Esq., M.A., Kamthana, Ujjain.
26. Saiyid Muhammad Baqar Rizvi, Rampur State.
27. Muhammad Abdus Salam Khan, Esq., Rampur State.
28. Hakim Hafiz Muhammad Ajmal Khan, Delhi.
29. Qazi Aziz-ud-din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, O.B.E., I.S.O., Judicial Secretary, Dholpore State.
30. Shaikh Abdul Qadir, Khan Bahadur, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Lyallpur.
31. Shaikh Abdullah, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Aligarh.
32. The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Tassaduq Rasul Khan, K.C.S.I., of Jahangirabad, Bara-Banki.
33. The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Mahmudabad, Lucknow.
34. Mirza Shujaat Ali Beg, Khan Bahadur, Calcutta.
35. Ghulam Muhammad Munshi, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Rajkote.
36. Shaikh Wahid-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, Meerut.
37. Maulvi Abdulla Jan, Ludhiana.
38. The Hon'ble Mian Muhammad Shafi, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Simla.
39. Saiyid Tufail Ahmad, Sub-Registrar Aligarh.
40. Saiyid Nabi-ullah, Esq., Barrister-at-Law Lucknow.
41. Saiyid Jafar Husain, Khan Bahadur, Lucknow.
42. Nawab Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Abdus Samad, Khan Bahadur, of Talibnagar and Chhitari, Aligarh.
43. Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh, K.C.I.E., President, Council of Regency, Bhawalpur State.
44. The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Calcutta.
45. Muhammad Akbar Nazar Ali Hydari, Esq., B.A., Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government in the Judicial, Police and General Departments, Hyderabad State.
46. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Raoof, Khan Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Lahore.
47. Razzaq Bakhsh Qadri, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Aligarh.
48. Shaikh Ghulam Sadik, Khan Bahadur, Amritsar.
49. Yaqub Hasan, Esq., Madras.
50. Maulvi Naseer Husain Khan "Khayal," Calcutta.
51. Malik Badr-ud-din Ghulam Husain, Khan Bahadur, Nagpur.
52. Saiyid Muhammad Sharf-ud-din, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Patna.
53. Saiyid Ali Hasan Khan, Lucknow.
54. The Hon'ble Sir Abdul Karim Abdul Shakur Jamal, Kt., C.I.E., Merchant, Burma.
55. Maulvi Muhammad Habib-ullah Khan, B.A., Deputy Collector, Aligarh.
56. Munshi Sarfaraz Khan, Sub-Registrar, Muzaffarnagar.
57. Major Nawabzada Haji Hafiz Muhammad Obeidulla Khan, C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, Bhopal State Forces, and Honorary A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy.
58. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., C.B.E., Bombay.
59. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, M.B.E., of Chhitari, Bulandshahr.
60. Amir Mustafa Khan, Esq., Aligarh.
61. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., Member of the Governor's Executive Council, Bombay.
62. Saiyid Hasan Imam, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Patna.
63. Nawab Sarbuland Jang Bahadur Muhammad Hameed-ullah Khan, Barrister-at-Law, (Retired Chief Justice, Hyderabad State), Allahabad.
64. Ghulam Ahmad Khan Kalami, Esq., Coromandel, Kolar Gold Fields.
65. Munshi Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Judicial Minister, Bhopal State.
66. Honorary Captain Nawab Malik Muhammad Mubariz Khan Tiwana, C.B.E., of Shahpur.
67. Abdul Majid Khwaja, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Patna.
68. Kasim Ali Jirajbhai, Esq., Poona.
69. Haji Muhammad Swaleh Khan of Bhikampur, Aligarh.
70. Saiyid Ross Masood, Esq., B.A., Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State.
71. Ibni Ahmad, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.
72. Maulvi Mohammad Ibrahim, Wazir, Khairpur State.
73. Maulvi Siraj Ahmad, M.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Saugor.
74. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Abd-ur-rahim, Kt., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Madras.
75. Saiyid Wazir Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Officiating Additional Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow.

76. Shaukat Ali, Esq., Rampur State.
77. Maulvi Muhammad Yaqoob, Pleader, Moradabad.
78. Ahsanul Haq, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Sialkot.
79. The Hon'ble Nawab Justice Sir Saiyid Shamsul Huda, K.C.I.E., High Court, Calcutta.
80. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari, Esq., M.D., M.S., M.R.C.S., Delhi.
81. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Bombay.
82. Mazhar-ul-Huq, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Patna.
83. Maulvi Muhammad Bashir-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, Etawah.
84. The Hon'ble Saiyid Riza Ali, B.A., LL.B., Allahabad.
85. Nazir-ud-din Hasan, Esq., M.A., LL.D., Sessions Judge, Aurangabad, Hyderabad State.
86. Munshi Nisar Husain, Deputy Magistrate, Irrigation Department, Aligarh.
87. Shaikh Muhammad Wajih, Deputy Collector, Bulandshahr.
88. Zahoor Ahmad, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.
89. Raja Saiyid Abu Jafar, C.I.E., of Pirpur, Fyzabad.
90. Sir Saiyid Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., Hyderabad State.
91. The Hon'ble Khan Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Kt., C.S.I., of Maler Kotla, Lahore.
92. Dr. Said-uz-Zafar Khan, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M., Professor, King George's Medical College, Lucknow.
93. Munshi Muhammad Akram Khan, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Gorakhpur.
94. Maulvi Abdul Ahad, Khan Bahadur, Delhi.
95. Hafiz Muhammad Haleem, Khan Bahadur, Cawnpore.
96. Shah Munir Alam, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Gorakhpur.
97. Mumtaz Husain, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow.
98. Shamshad Ahmad Khan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Aligarh.
99. Shaikh Muhammad Musanna, Khan Sahib, B.A., Deputy Collector, Benares.
100. Qazi Makhdum Husain, Retired Deputy Collector, Saharanpur.
101. Muhammad Ismail Khan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Meerut.
102. The Hon'ble Saiyid Al-i-Nabi, Khan Bahadur, B.A., LL.B., Agra.
103. Tassaduq Ahmad Khan Sharwani, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Aligarh.
104. Abul Hasan, Esq., B.A., Inspector of Schools, Jhansi.
105. Nawabzada Haji Muhammad Hamidullah Khan, B.A., Chief Secretary to H. H. the Ruler of Bhopal.
106. Munshi Abdul Hamid Khan, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Bara-Banki.
107. Sir Sahibzada Nawab Abdul Qaiyum, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Peshawar.
108. Nawab Nazir Jang Bahadur Mirza Nazir Beg, Military Secretary, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad State.
109. Maulvi Zafar Umar, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Agra.
110. The Hon'ble Mian Fazl-i-Hussain, Khan Bahadur, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.
111. Saiyid Sajjad Haidar, B.A., Deputy Collector, Sultanpur.
112. Mirza Zulqadr Jang Bahadur, M.A., (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow.
113. Dr. Saiyid Mahmud, Barrister-at-Law, Patna.
114. The Hon'ble Maulvi Abul Kasim Fazl-ul-Haq, M.A., B.L., Vakil, Calcutta.
115. Maulvi Abdul Haq, B.A., Aurangabad.
116. Qasim Hussain, Esq., 2nd Tallaqdar, Division Bedar, Hyderabad State.
117. Muazzam Ali Khan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law Moradabad.
118. Agha Muhammad Safdar, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Sialkot.
119. Mian Haq Nawaz, B.A., LL.B., Lahore.
120. Chaudhri Khushi Muhammad Khan, Revenue Member, Kashmere State.
121. Babu Nizam-ud-din, Amritsar.
122. Said Muhammad Khan, Esq., Khurja, Bulandshahr.
123. Munshi Muhammad Wajid Ali Khan, Khan Sahib, Judicial Secretary, Bhopal State.
124. Mahomed Ali, Esq., Rampur State.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XLI OF 1920.

An Act to provide for the installation of Wireless Telegraphy on ships registered in British India and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the installation of wireless telegraphy on ships registered in British India, and for other purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "passenger steamer" means a steamer which carries more than twelve passengers;

(*b*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and

57 and 58 Vic. c. 60.

(*c*) "registered in British India" means registered in British India under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1916 or under any Act of the Governor General in Council for the time being in force providing for the registration of ships.

57 and 58 Vic. c. 60.

(*2*) All words and expressions used in this Act and defined in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1916, and not hereinbefore defined, shall be deemed to have the same meanings respectively attributed to them by those Acts.

Wireless telegraphy requirements.

3 (*1*) Every sea-going British ship registered in British India, being a passenger steamer or a ship of sixteen hundred tons gross tonnage or upwards shall be provided with a wireless telegraph installation of the prescribed description and shall maintain a wireless telegraph service of the prescribed nature and shall be provided with such certificated operators and watchers as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India exempt from the obligations imposed by this Act any ships or classes of ships if he is of opinion that, having regard to the nature of the voyages on which the ships are engaged, or other circumstances of the case, the provision of a wireless telegraph installation is unnecessary or unreasonable.

(*2*) If this section is not complied with in the case of any such ship, the master or owner of the ship shall be punishable in respect of each offence with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Appointment and powers of wireless telegraphy inspectors.

4. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may appoint officers (hereinafter referred to as wireless telegraphy inspectors) for the purpose of seeing that the requirements of this Act are complied with on board any ship.

(*2*) A wireless telegraphy inspector may inspect any ship for the purpose of seeing that she is properly provided with a wireless telegraph installation and certificated operators and watchers in conformity with this Act, and for this purpose may go on board any ship at all reasonable times and do all things necessary for the proper inspection of the ship for the purpose of this Act, and may also require the master of the ship to supply him with any information which it is in the power of the master to supply for that purpose, including the production of any certificate granted under this Act in respect of the installation, and of the certificates of the operators and watchers on the ship.

(*3*) If a wireless telegraphy inspector finds that a ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also pointing out what in his opinion is requisite to remedy the same.

(*4*) Every notice given under sub-section (*3*) of this section shall be communicated, in the prescribed manner, to the Chief Officer of Customs of any port at which the ship may seek to obtain port-clearance, who shall order that the ship shall be detained until a certificate under the hand of a wireless telegraphy inspector is produced to the effect that the ship is properly provided with a wireless telegraph installation and certified operators and watchers in conformity with this Act.

Application to ships other than British ships registered in India.

5. The provisions of this Act shall, as from a date three months after the commencement of this Act, apply to ships other than British ships registered in British India while they are within any port in British India in like manner as they apply to British ships registered in British India.

Power to make rules.

6. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may prescribe—

(*a*) the nature of the wireless telegraph installation to be provided and of the service to be maintained, and the number, grades and qualifications of certified operators and watchers to be carried:

Provided that no ship shall be required to carry more than one operator, unless more than one operator would have been required under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914;

(*b*) the manner in which a notice given under sub-section (*3*) of section 4 shall be communicated to the Chief Officer of Customs.

(*3*) Rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Wireless telegraphy inspector a public servant.

7. A wireless telegraphy inspector appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

8. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XLII OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VII of 1913.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 91-B. of Act VII of 1913.

2. To section 91-B of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the following sub-section shall be added, namely :— VII of 1913.

"(3) This section shall not apply to a private Company."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XLIII OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XI of 1876.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Presidency Banks (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 36 of Act XI, 1876.

2. In clause (1) of paragraph (a) of section 36 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, after the words "the Government of India" the words "the Government of Bombay" shall be inserted. XI of 1876.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XLIV OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VII of 1918.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Income-tax (Amendment No. 2) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 8 of Act VII, 1918.

2. The following amendment shall be made in section 8 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), namely :— VII of 1918.

Before the words "house property" where they occur for the second time the word "residential" shall be inserted, and the words and figure "and section 9" shall be omitted; and in the proviso to the same section for the words "house property" the words "the property" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 9 of Act VII, 1918.

3. In sub-section (2) clause (i) of section 9 of the said Act the words "or where the premises are owned by the assessee the *bona fide* annual value thereof" shall be omitted; and in clause (v) of the same sub-section the word "such" shall be inserted before the word "buildings"; and in clause (viii) of the same sub-section for the word "premises" the words "such part of the premises as is used for the purposes of the business" shall be substituted.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1920.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 17th September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XLV OF 1920.

An Act further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

II of 1910. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of October, 1920.

II of 1910. Amendment of section 2 of Act II, 1910.

2. In clause (*a*) of section 2 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the words " or fifty rupees " the words " fifty rupees, or one hundred rupees " shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 3 of Act II, 1910.

3. In section 3 of the principal Act, for the words " Department of Paper Currency ", the words " Currency Department " shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 4 of Act II, 1910.

4. In section 4 of the principal Act, for the words " Head Commissioner of Paper Currency " the words " Controller of the Currency, (hereinafter referred to as the Controller) " shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 6 of Act II, 1910.

5. In section 6 of the principal Act the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*a*) sub-section (*1*) shall be omitted ; and

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), the word " other " shall be omitted, and for the words " Commissioner of Paper Currency " the words " Deputy Controller of the Currency " shall be substituted

Substitution of new section for section 7 of Act II, 1910.

6. For section 7 of the principal Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" 7. For the purposes of this Act—

Subordination of Officers.

(*a*) Deputy Controllers of the Currency shall be subordinate to the Controller ; and

(*b*) the Currency Agent at any town shall be subordinate to the Deputy Controller of the Currency for the circle of issue in which that town is situate. "

Amendment of sections 9, 10, 23, 24 and 25 of Act II, 1910.

7. In sections 9, 10, 23, 24 and 25 of the principal Act, for the words " Head Commissioner " wherever they occur, the word " Controller " shall be substituted.

Further amendment of sections 9 and 10 of Act II, 1910.

8. (*1*) In sections 9 and 10 of the principal Act, for the word "Commissioners" wherever it occurs, the words 'Deputy Controllers" shall be substituted.

(*2*) In sub-section (*1*) of section 9 of the principal Act the words "and the Currency Agents subordinate to him" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 11 of Act II, 1910.

9. In clause (*a*) of section 11 of the principal Act, the word "silver" shall be inserted before the word "half-rupees."

Amendment of section 13 of Act II, 1910.

10. In section 13 of the principal Act, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*a*) for the word "Comptroller-General" the word "Controller" shall be substituted ; and

(*b*) for the figures "7·53344" the figures "11·30016" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 19 of Act II, 1910.

11. In section 19 of the principal Act, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*a*) to the opening words shall be prefixed the following words, namely "Save as hereinafter provided in section 19-A,"

(*b*) the word "silver" shall be inserted before the word "half-rupees,"

(*c*) for the words "Government of India" the words "revenues of India" shall be substituted,

(*d*) in the first proviso, for the words "any denominational value not exceeding" the words "the denominational value of fifty or" shall be substituted, and

(*e*) the following shall be substituted for the second proviso :—

"Provided further that all notes which are declared under the first proviso to this section not to be in circulation shall be deemed to have been issued on the credit of the revenues of India and shall, if subsequently presented for payment, be paid from such revenues."

Paper Currency Reserve.

12. (*1*) A Reserve shall be maintained for the satisfaction and discharge of the currency notes in circulation and all such notes shall be deemed to have been issued on the credit of the revenues of India as well as on that of the Reserve.

(*2*) The Reserve shall consist of two parts, namely :—

(*a*) the metallic Reserve, and

(*b*) the securities Reserve.

(*3*) The metallic Reserve shall consist of the total amount represented by the sovereigns, half-sovereigns, rupees, silver half-rupees, and gold and silver bullion for the time being held on that account by the Secretary of State for India in Council and by the Governor General in Council :

Provided that no amount of gold coin and bullion held by the Secretary of State in the United Kingdom in excess of fifty millions of rupees in value reckoned at the rate hereinafter provided for shall be included in the metallic Reserve.

(*4*) The securities Reserve shall consist of the securities which are for the time being held on that account by the Secretary of State for India in Council and on behalf of the Governor General in Council :

Provided that—

(*a*) no securities held by the Secretary of State for India in Council, other than securities of the United Kingdom the date of maturity of which is not more than one year from the date of their purchase, shall be included in the securities Reserve ; and

(*b*) the securities held on behalf of the Governor General in Council shall be securities of the Government of India and shall not exceed in amount two hundred millions of rupees, of which an amount of not more than one hundred and twenty millions of rupees may be securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Controller (such securities being hereinafter referred to as created securities).

(*5*) For the purposes of this section the expression 'currency notes in circulation" means the whole amount of currency notes at any time in circulation :

Provided that currency notes which have not been presented for payment, in the case of notes of the denominational value of fifty or one hundred rupees, within forty years, and in the case of notes of any denominational value exceeding one hundred rupees, within one hundred years, from the first day of April following the date of their issue, shall be deemed to be not in circulation :

Provided further that all such notes shall be deemed to have been issued on the credit of the revenues of India and shall, if presented for payment, be paid from such revenues.

(*6*) Save as hereinafter provided in section 19-A the amount of currency notes in circulation at any time shall not exceed the amount of the metallic Reserve together with the amount of the securities Reserve :

Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Governor General in Council to direct the issue of currency notes, if or to the extent that such issue would have the effect of raising the amount of notes in circulation to an amount in excess of twice the amount for the time being of the metallic Reserve.

(*7*) For the purpose of determining—

(*a*) the amount of the metallic Reserve, gold bullion shall be reckoned at the rate of one rupee for 11·30016 grains troy of fine gold, and silver bullion at the price in rupees at which it was purchased,

(*b*) the amount of the securities Reserve, purchased securities shall be reckoned at the price at which they were purchased and created securities at the market price of similar securities on the date of their issue.

(*8*) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not come into operation until such day (hereinafter referred to as the appointed day) as the Governor General in Council may direct in this behalf.

(*9*) As soon as conveniently may be after the relation of the amount of the currency notes in circulation to the amount of the Reserve has been brought into conformity with sub-sections (*1*) to

(7) of this section and the metallic Reserve is not less than half the amount of currency notes in circulation, the Governor General in Council shall fix the appointed day, and thereupon the following amendments shall be made in the principal Act and this Act, namely :—

(i) sub-sections (1) to (7) of this section shall be substituted as a new section 19 for the existing section 19 of the principal Act;

(ii) sections 14 and 22 of the principal Act shall be omitted, and in section 23 of the principal Act for the words "purchased by the Governor General in Council shall be securities of the Government of India and" the words "of the Government of India in the Reserve" shall be substituted; and

(iii) section 11 of this Act shall be omitted.

Temporary provisions.

13. Until the provisions of section 12 of this Act are brought into operation, the following provisions shall be in force, but shall, as from the appointed day, be deemed to be repealed, namely :—

(1) Section 22 of the principal Act shall be construed as if for the words "one hundred and forty millions" in that section the words "eight hundred and fifty millions" were substituted. and as if the proviso to that section were omitted.

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the principal Act, any securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Controller shall, for the purposes of the principal Act, be deemed to be securities purchased by the Governor General in Council, and the market price on the day such securities were so issued of similar securities shall be deemed to be the price at which the securities so created were purchased, and all references to securities so purchased, wherever occurring in the principal Act, shall be deemed also to refer to securities so created, and all references to sums expended in such purchases or to prices paid therefor shall be deemed, in the case of securities so created, to refer to such prices, and the principal Act shall be construed accordingly.

(3) As long as the value of securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Controller and deemed in accordance with the provisions of clause (2) of this section to be securities purchased by the Governor General in Council exceeds one hundred and twenty million of rupees, all interest derived from the securities in the Reserve shall, with effect from first day of April, 1921, be applied in reduction of such excess holding of securities and the Auditor-General shall in every year grant a certificate of the amount of such interest and shall also certify whether or not it has been so applied. For the purposes of this clause securities so created and issued shall be deemed to carry interest at the same rate as other similar securities.

Insertion of new section 19-A in Act II, 1910.

14. After section 19 of the principal Act the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to issue currency notes against bills of exchange.

"19-A. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section 19, the Governor General in Council may authorise the Controller to issue currency notes to an amount in all not exceeding fifty millions of rupees against bills of exchange which will mature within ninety days from the date of such issue and satisfy such other conditions as the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, prescribe. Currency notes so issued shall be in addition to those against which the reserve is held and shall be deemed to have been issued on the credit of such bills and of the revenues of India and shall, when presented, be paid from such revenues.

Substitution of new section for section 21 of Act II, 1910.

15. For section 21 of the principal Act, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Coin or bullion not in India when deemed to be part of the Reserve.

"21. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, any coin or bullion which is held by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the United Kingdom or under the control of the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions for the purpose of coinage for, or transmission to, the Governor General in Council and any coin or bullion which is in course of transmission from the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions to the Governor General in Council and any coin or bullion which is in the course of transmission from the Governor General in Council to the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions shall be deemed, during the period such coin or bullion is so held or is so in course of transmission, to be part of the reserve referred to in section 19."

Amendment of section 28 of Act II, 1910.

16. In section 28 of the principal Act, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(i) for the words "Department of Paper Currency" the words "Currency Department" shall be substituted ;

(ii) in clause (b) after the words "held by" the words "or on behalf of" shall be inserted ;

(iii) after clause (c) the following clause shall be inserted :—

"(d) the amount of currency notes issued against bills of exchange under the provisions of section 19-A ;" and

(iv) for the words "Head Commissioner," the word "Controller" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 28-A. in Act II, 1910.

17. After section 28 of the principal Act the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Provision as to lost, mutilated and imperfect notes.

"28-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall as of right be entitled to recover from the Government of India the value of any lost, mutilated or imperfect currency note:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe the circumstances, conditions

and limitations under which the value of such notes may be refunded as of grace."

18. For clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the principal Act, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment of section 29, Act II, 1910.

"(d) prescribe the circumstances, conditions and limitations under which the value of lost, mutilated and imperfect currency notes may be refunded at the office of issue."

19. The Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1920, is hereby repealed.

Repeal. XII of 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 17th September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XLVI OF 1920.

An Act to enable Cutchi Memons to be governed in matters of succession and inheritance by Muhammadan law.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable those Cutchi Memons who so desire to be governed in matters of succession and inheritance by Muhammadan law; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Cutchi Memons Act, 1920.

Power to make a declaration.

2. Any Cutchi Memon who—

(*a*) has attained the age of majority, and

(*b*) is resident in British India,

may by declaration in the prescribed form and filed before the prescribed authority declare that he desires to obtain the benefit of this Act, and thereafter the declarant and all his minor children and their descendants shall in matters of succession and inheritance be governed by the Muhammadan law.

Rule-making power of Local Governments.

3. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules prescribing the authority before whom and the form in which the declarations under this Act shall be made.

(*2*) Rules made under the provisions of this section shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XLVII OF 1920.

An Act to constitute an Imperial Bank of India and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to constitute an Imperial Bank of India and to transfer to the Bank so constituted the undertaking of each of the Presidency Banks and to dissolve those Banks and to make provision for the regulation and management of the Imperial Bank of India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "appointed day" means such day as the Governor General in Council may appoint for the commencement of this Act;

(*b*) "the Bank of Bengal," "the Bank of Madras" and "the Bank of Bombay" mean, respectively, those Banks as constituted by the Presidency Banks Act, 1876;

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(*c*) "dividend" includes bonus;

(*d*) "general meeting" means the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank;

(*e*) "goods" includes also bullion, wares and merchandise:

(*f*) "local meeting" means the annual meeting of the shareholders whose names are registered in a branch register;

(*g*) "meeting" includes an adjourned holding of a meeting;

(*h*) "prescribed" means prescribed by bye-laws made under this Act;

(*i*) "Presidency Banks" means the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the Bank of Bombay as constituted by the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, and a "Presidency Bank" means any one of these Banks;

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(*j*) "special local meeting" means a meeting of the shareholders whose names are registered in a branch register, convened for the transaction of some particular business specified in the notice convening the meeting;

(*k*) "special local resolution" means a resolution passed at a special local meeting;

(*l*) "special meeting" means a meeting of shareholders convened for the transaction of some particular business specified in the notice convening the meeting; and

(*m*) "special resolution" means a resolution passed at a special meeting.

CHAPTER I.

Establishment and Incorporation of the Imperial Bank of India.

Establishment of the Imperial Bank.

3. (*1*) A Bank to be called the Imperial Bank of India and in this Act referred to as "the Bank" shall be constituted for the purpose of taking over the undertakings of the Presidency Banks and to carry on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) Every person who, immediately before the appointed day, was registered as a shareholder or as a holder of stock in any of the Presidency Banks, together with such other persons as may from time to time become shareholders in the Bank in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall, as long as they are shareholders in the Bank constitute a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal under the name of the Imperial Bank of India and shall sue and be sued in that name.

(*3*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the capital of the Bank shall consist of one hundred and twelve millions and five hundred thousand rupees divided into shares of five hundred rupees each.

(*4*) The liability of the shareholders of the Bank shall be limited to the amount not fully paid up on their shares.

CHAPTER II

Transfer of the undertakings of Presidency Banks to the Imperial Bank.

Transfer of assets and liabilities.

4. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, as from the appointed day, the undertakings of each of the Presidency Banks shall be transferred to and shall vest in the Bank.

(*2*) The undertaking of a Presidency Bank shall be deemed to include all rights, powers, authorities and privileges and all property, moveable or immoveable, including cash balances, reserve funds, investments and all other interests and rights in or arising out of such property as may be in the possession of that Bank immediately before the appointed day, and all books, accounts and documents relating thereto, and shall also be deemed to include all debts, liabilities and obligations of whatever kind then existing of that Bank.

(*3*) If, on the appointed day, any suit, appeal or legal proceeding of whatever nature is pending by or against any Presidency Bank, the same shall not abate, be discontinued or be in any way prejudicially affected by reason of the transfer to the Bank of the undertaking of such Presidency Bank or of anything in this Act, but the suit, appeal or proceeding may be continued, prosecuted and enforced by or against the Bank.

(*4*) All contracts, deeds, bonds, agreements and other instruments of whatever nature subsisting or having effect immediately before the appointed day and to which any Presidency Bank is a party shall be of as full force and effect against or in favour of the Bank, as the case may be, and may be enforced as fully and effectually as

if instead of the Presidency Bank the Bank had been a party thereto.

Terms of transfer as regards shareholders in the Presidency Banks.

5. (1) The name of every person who immediately before the appointed day was registered as a shareholder in any of the Presidency Banks shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act hereinafter appearing as holding the same number of shares in the Bank as stood in his name in the register of such Presidency Bank:

Provided that, for the purposes of this section two half-shares standing in the name of any such person in the register of any Presidency Bank shall be taken as the equivalent of one share, and odd half-shares shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

(2) The name of every person who immediately before the appointed day was registered as a holder of stock in any of the Presidency Banks shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act hereinafter appearing as holding one share in the Bank for every Rupees five hundred of stock of which he was the registered holder in such Presidency Bank, and odd amounts of stock not amounting to Rupees five hundred shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

(3) The Bank shall issue fractional certificates to the holders of odd half-shares and of odd amounts of stock, not amounting to Rupees five hundred certifying, as the case may be, that the holder is entitled to one-half of one fully paid share or such fraction of a share as the odd amount or stock is of Rupees five hundred.

(4) Holders of fractional certificates shall, if resident in India within three months and in any other case within six months from the date of the certificate either—

(i) surrender their fractional certificates with other similar fractional certificates representing in all one fully paid share, in which case the surrenderor shall be entitled to be registered as a shareholder and to have a fresh certificate for a fully paid share in the Bank issued to him and be entitled to an allotment of new shares in the same way as if he had been the holder of one fully paid share, or

(ii) at their option surrender the fractional certificates to the Bank, in which case the Bank shall be entitled to sell the shares represented by the fractions so surrendered from time to time in such manner as the Bank deems expedient, and the aggregate net sale proceeds realized by such sale or sales shall be divided proportionately and paid by the Bank to the holders of fractional certificates for whose account the shares may have been so sold.

(5) Every shareholder of the Bank whose name has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be entitled in respect of every share of which he is so registered as the holder to an allotment to himself or to his nominee (provided that such nominee is approved by the Bank) of two shares in the Bank with the sum of Rupees one hundred and twenty-five credited as paid up on payment in respect of each share in the case of a former shareholder or stockholder of the Bank of Bengal or the Bank of Bombay of Rupees one hundred and twenty-five, and of the Bank of Madras of Rupees two hundred and twenty five.

(6) The Bank shall cause notice to be published in the Gazette of India and in two daily papers in each Presidency, and shall also send by post to every person whose name immediately before the appointed day was entered in the register of shareholders or stockholders of any of the Presidency Banks, a notice giving particulars of the terms hereinbefore set out as to the allotment of new shares and the surrender of fractional certificates, and as to the manner and form in which application for the allotment of new shares and the surrender of fractional certificates is to be made.

(7) If within a period of three months from the date of publication in the Gazette of India of the notice referred to in sub-section (6), any shareholder has not made an application for the allotment of new shares to which he is entitled, the Bank may offer such shares for public subscription and allot them to any person applying therefor:

Provided that the Bank in the case of shareholders whose addresses are out of British India may, either generally or in any particular instance, fix an extended period for the admission of applications, but in no case shall that period be later than six months from the date of the publication of the notice in the Gazette of India.

Existing officers and servants of Presidency Banks and existing Provident Funds.

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every officer and servant employed immediately before the appointed day by a Presidency Bank shall, from the appointed day become an officer or servant of the Bank, and shall hold his office or service therein by the same tenure and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension or gratuity as he would have held the same under the Presidency Bank if this Act had not been passed.

(2) Any person who, on the appointed day, has been granted or is in receipt of a pension or other superannuation or compassionate allowance from a Presidency Bank shall be entitled to be paid by, and to receive from, the Bank the same pension or allowance so long as he observes the conditions on which the pension or allowance was granted. Any question whether he has so observed such conditions shall, in case of any difference arising, be determined by the Governor General in Council.

(3) For the Directors and officers of the Banks of Bombay and Madras who are at the commencement of this Act the respective trustees of the following funds, that is to say,—

(a) the Bank of Bombay Officers' Pension and Guarantee Fund, and

(b) the Bank of Madras Pension and Gratuity Fund, and the Bank of Madras Officers' Provident and Mutual Guarantee Fund,

there shall be substituted as trustees of those funds respectively, the members for the time being and the corresponding officers of the Local Boards of the Bank at Bombay and Madras; and if any

doubt arises as to who are the corresponding officers to the officers who are trustees at the commencement of this Act, the decision of the Central Board shall be final.

Dissolution of Presidency Banks.

7. As from the appointed day the Presidency Banks shall be dissolved, and thereafter no person shall make, assert or take any claims, demands or proceedings against any of the said Banks or against a director or officer thereof, in his capacity as such director or officer, except in so far as may be necessary for enforcing the provisions of this Act.

CHAPTER III.

Business of the Bank.

Business which Bank may transact.

8. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the business which the Bank is authorised to carry on and transact shall be the several kinds of business specified in Schedule I, subject to the limitations therein mentioned.

Business of London office.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in Schedule I, the Bank shall not, at its London office, open cash credits or keep cash accounts for or receive deposits from any person who is not or has not been, within the three years last preceding, a customer of the Bank or of any of the Presidency Banks at any of its or their branches in India or Ceylon.

Bank may do Government business.

10. (*1*) It shall also be lawful for the Bank under any agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council—

(*i*) to act as banker for, and to pay, receive, collect and remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government;

(*ii*) to undertake and transact any other business which the Government may from time to time entrust to the Bank.

(*2*) Every such agreement shall provide—

(*a*) that the Governor General in Council shall have power to issue instructions to the Bank in respect of any matter which, in his opinion, vitally affects his financial policy or the safety of Government balances, and that, in the event of the Bank disregarding such instructions the Governor General in Council may declare such agreement to be terminated; and

(*b*) that within five years from the commencement of this Act, the Bank shall establish and maintain not less than one hundred new branches, of which at least one-fourth shall be established at such places as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Acquisition of business premises.

11. For the purpose of providing buildings and places in and at which to carry on and manage the business of the Bank and proper residences for its officers and servants the Bank may—

(*a*) acquire any interest in immoveable property, and

(*b*) sell, buy, re-sell, exchange, let, furnish, repair, insure against fire and other risks or deal with all or any part of the same as it may consider most conducive to the interests of the Bank.

Establishment of branches and agencies.

12. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Bank may—

(*a*) maintain, as branches or agencies of the Bank, any branches or agencies of the Presidency Banks which were in existence immediately before the appointed day, and may establish branches or agencies at such places as it deems advantageous, for the interests of the Bank, and

(*b*) discontinue any branch or agency maintained or established under this section.

Power of Bank to take over business of certain other Banks and for that purpose to increase its capital.

13. (*1*) With the sanction of the Governor General in Council the Bank may enter into negotiations for and purchase and take over the business, including the capital, assets and liabilities, of any banking company carrying on business in India of which the capital is divided into shares, and may pay the consideration for such purchase either in cash or by the allotment of shares in the capital of the Bank, or partly in one and partly in the other of these ways, and may (subject to the provisions of this Act, relating to the increase of capital), for the purpose of any such allotment of shares, increase the capital of the Bank by the issue of such number of shares as may be determined on by the Bank.

(*2*) Any business so purchased shall after the purchase be carried on by the Bank subject to the provisions of this Act.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section "banking company" means any company formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or the law relating to companies for the time being in force in British India.

CHAPTER IV.

Shares.

Nature of shares.

14. (*1*) The shares of the Bank shall be moveable property.

(*2*) Each share in the Bank shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Certificate of shares.

15. A certificate under the common or official seal of the Bank specifying the shares held by any shareholder shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder to the shares therein specified.

Principal register of shareholders.

16. The Bank shall keep in one or more books a register of its shareholders (in this Act referred to as the principal register), and shall enter therein the

following particulars so far as they may be available—

(i) the names and addresses and occupations, if any, of the shareholders and a statement of the shares held by each shareholder, distinguishing each share by its number, and of the amount paid on the shares of each shareholder;

(ii) the date on which each person is so entered as a shareholder; and

(iii) the date on which any person ceases to be a shareholder.

Branch registers.

17. (1) The Bank shall cause to be kept at the local head offices of the Bank in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay branch registers which shall be deemed to be part of the principal register, and may do so at any other local head office which may hereafter be established under this Act.

(2) There shall be entered in the branch register to be kept in Calcutta the name of every person who having been registered as a shareholder or stockholder in the Bank of Bengal is entitled under the provisions of section 5 to be registered as a shareholder in the Bank, with the same particulars appended thereto as are required in the case of the principal register, and the same provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the branch registers to be kept in Madras and Bombay.

(3) Any shareholder may apply to the Bank to have his name transferred from one branch register to another in respect of either the whole or any part of the shares standing in his name, and the Bank shall, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, cause the registers to be amended accordingly.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) no transaction with respect to any share registered in one branch register shall be registered in any other branch register.

Trusts not to be entered on the register.

18. No notice of any trust, express, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the principal or any branch register or be receivable by the Bank.

Power to close register.

19. The Bank may close the principal register or any branch register for any time or times, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

Inspection of register of shareholders.

20. (1) The principal register of shareholders shall be kept at such places as the Bank, by notification in the Gazette of India, may appoint and, except when closed under the provisions of this Act, that register or any branch register shall during business hours (subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Bank may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be allowed for inspection) be open to the inspection of any shareholder gratis.

(2) Any shareholder may require a copy of any such register, or of any part thereof, on prepayment therefor at the rate of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

Contracts.

Form of contracts.

21. (1) Contracts on behalf of the Bank may be made as follows:—

(i) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing, signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Bank in writing signed by any person acting under its authority, express or implied, and may in the same manner be varied or discharged;

(ii) any contract which, if made between private persons would by law be valid although made by parol only, and not reduced to writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Bank by any person acting under its authority, express or implied, and may in the same manner be varied or discharged.

(2) All contracts made according to the provisions of this section shall be effectual in law, and shall bind the Bank and all other parties thereto and their legal representatives.

Regulations of Bank.

Regulations of the Bank.

22. The provisions contained in Schedule II shall be the regulations of the Bank in regard to the matters to which they relate.

CHAPTER V.

Management.

Offices of the Bank.

23. The Bank shall have local head offices in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and at such other places in British India as the Bank, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may determine. The Bank may also, subject to the provisions of this Act as to the business to be transacted there, establish an office in London.

Central Board.

24. The general superintendence of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Governors (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Central Board"), who may exercise all powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Bank in general meeting.

Local Boards.

25. Local Boards shall be established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and may be established at such other places in British India as the Central Board, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may determine.

Powers of Local Boards.

26. Without prejudice to the powers conferred by section 24, the Local Boards, established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay shall have power generally to transact all the usual business of the Bank, and shall have power as regards entries in the branch registers, respectively kept at those places to examine and pass or refuse to pass transfers and transmissions and to approve or refuse to approve transferees of shares and to give certificates of shares.

Local Boards at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Constitution of first Local Boards.

27. The several persons who were, immediately before the appointed day, respectively the directors of the Presidency Banks shall constitute the first Local Boards of the Bank at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and the persons who were then president, vice-president and secretary, respectively, of the said Banks shall fill the same offices in the respective Local Boards until they vacate office in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Central Board.

Constitution and meetings of Central Board.

28. (*1*) The Central Board shall consist of the following Governors namely—

(*i*) the presidents and vice-presidents of the Local Boards established by this Act;

(*ii*) the Controller of the Currency for the time being or such other officer of Government as may be nominated by the Governor General in Council to be a Governor;

(*iii*) such number of persons not exceeding four and not being officers of Government as may be nominated by the Governor General in Council. Such persons shall hold office for one year but may be re-nominated;

(*iv*) the secretaries of the Local Boards established by this Act;

(*v*) such number of Managing Governors not exceeding two as may be appointed by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations of the Central Board. Such Governors shall hold office for such period as the Governor General in Council may direct; and

(*vi*) if any Local Board is hereafter established under this Act, such number of persons to represent it as the Central Board may prescribe.

(2) The Governors specified in clauses (*ii*) and (*iv*) and any Governors appointed under clause (*vi*) of sub-section (*1*) shall be at liberty to attend all meetings of the Central Board and to take part in its deliberations, but shall not be entitled to vote on any question arising at any meeting.

Constitution of other Local Boards.

29. (*1*) Where the Central Board establishes any additional local head office of the Bank in British India, a Local Board shall be constituted to manage the local business of the Bank.

(*2*) The number of the members of any such Local Board shall be such number not less than three, as may be prescribed, and shall be appointed in such manner as may be prescribed.

Power to remove difficulties.

30. (*1*) If any difficulty arises with respect to the establishment of the Central Board or of a Local Board, or with respect to the appointment of the first Governors or members or to the first meeting of the Central Board or of a Local Board, the Governor General in Council may by order make any appointment or do anything which appears to him necessary or expedient for the proper establishment of the Board and for the appointment of the first Governors and members and for the first meeting thereof.

(*2*) Any such order may modify the provisions of this Act so far as may appear to the Governor General in Council to be necessary or expedient for carrying the order into effect.

CHAPTER VI.

Miscellaneous.

Power of Central Board to make bye-laws.

31. (*1*) The Central Board shall, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, make bye-laws consistent with this Act regulating the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the maximum amounts which may be advanced, or lent to or for which bills may be discounted for any individual or partnership, without the security mentioned in sub-clauses (*i*) to (*iv*) of clause (*a*) of Part I of Schedule I, the conditions under which advances may be made on the said security and the extent of the sums to which accounts may be overdrawn without security;

(*b*) the conditions subject to which alone advances may be made to Governors, members of Local Boards, or officers of the Bank, or the relatives of such Governors, members or officers, or to companies, firms or individuals with which or with whom such Governors, members, officers or relatives are connected as partners, directors, managers, servants, shareholders or otherwise:

Provided that the bye-laws shall provide that no advance without security shall be made to any officer of the Bank without the specific sanction of the Local Board under which he is serving;

(*c*) the particulars to be contained in the half-yearly balance-sheet; and

(*d*) any matter which by this Act is directed to be prescribed.

(2) The Central Board may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, make bye-laws consistent with this Act regulating the following matters or any of them, namely:—

(*a*) the keeping of the register and branch registers of shareholders;

(*b*) the distribution of business amongst the Governors and their remuneration, if any;

(*c*) the distribution of business among the members of a Local Board and their remuneration, if any;

(*d*) the delegation of any powers of the Central Board or of a Local Board to committees consisting of Governors or members, as the case may be;

(e) the procedure to be followed at the meetings of the Central or Local Boards or of any committees thereof;

(f) the first appointment and the appointment of members of a Local Board established under this Act;

(g) the powers of Local Boards established by or under this Act;

(h) the localities in, and with respect to which such Local Boards shall exercise their powers;

(i) the books and accounts to be kept at the local head offices of the Bank;

(j) the renewal of certificates of shares which have been worn out or lost;

(k) the conduct and defence of legal proceedings and the manner of signing pleadings;

(l) the constitution and management of pension and provident funds for the officers and servants of the Bank;

(m) all matters which are by this Act permitted to be prescribed; and

(n) generally, the conduct of the business of the Bank.

32. (1) The references in sections 188, 189 and 289 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and references in any other enactment to the Presidency Banks or any of them shall be deemed to be references to the Bank.

References to Presidency Banks. VII of 1913.

(2) Where by any instrument power is given to invest in, to hold or to exercise any rights in regard to shares or stock in a Presidency Bank, then that power may be exercised as if the same power were given by such instrument in regard to shares in the Bank.

(3) A power of attorney in favour of a Presidency Bank or in favour of a Presidency Bank and its officers shall be deemed, as the case may be, to be a power of attorney in favour of the Bank or of the Bank and its officers.

33. In section 11, sub-section (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, after the word "Royal" the words "Bank of Bengal," "Bank of Madras," "Bank of Bombay" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 11 (3), Act VII of 1913. VII of 1917.

34. The enactments specified in Schedule III are hereby repealed.

Repeals.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section 8.*)

PART I.

Business which the Bank is authorised to carry on and transact.

The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely:—

(a) the advancing and lending money, and opening cash-credits upon the security of—

(i) stocks, funds and securities, (other than immoveable property) in which a trustee is authorised to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament or by any Act of the Governor General in Council and any securities of a Local Government or the Government of Ceylon;

(ii) such securities issued by State-aided railways as have been notified by the Governor General in Council under section 36 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, or may be notified by him under this Act in that behalf; XI of 1876.

(iii) debentures or other securities for money issued under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India by, or on behalf of, a district board;

(iv) goods which, or the documents of title to which, are deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits;

(v) accepted bills of exchange and promissory notes endorsed by the payees and joint and several promissory notes of two or more persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership; and

(vi) fully paid shares and debentures of companies with limited liability, or immoveable property or documents of title relating thereto as collateral security only where the original security is one of those specified in sub-clauses (i) to (iv), and if so authorised by any general or special directions of the Central Board, where the original security is of the kind specified in sub-clause (v):

Provided that such advances and loans may be made, if the Central Board thinks fit, to the Secretary of State for India in Council, without any specific security;

(b) the selling and realisation of the proceeds of sale of any such promissory notes, debentures, stock-receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities or goods which, or the documents of title to which, have been deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits, or which are held by the Bank, or over which the Bank is entitled to any lien or charge in respect of any such loan or advance or credit or any debt or claim of the Bank, and which have not been redeemed in due time in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) of such deposit or assignment;

(c) the advancing and lending money to Courts of Wards upon the security of estates in their charge or under their superintendence, and the realisation of such advances or loans and any interest due thereon, provided that no such advance or loan shall be made without the previous sanction of the Local Government concerned, and that the

period for which any such advance or loan is made shall not exceed six months;

(d) the drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India, or in Ceylon; and, subject to the general or special directions of the Governor General in Council, the discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange, payable outside India, for and from or to such Banks as the Governor General in Council may approve in that behalf;

(e) the investing of the funds of the Bank upon any of the securities specified in sub-clauses (*i*) to (*iii*) of clause (*a*) and converting the same into money when required, and altering, converting and transposing such investments for or into others of the investments above specified;

(*f*) the making, issuing and circulating of bank-post-bills and letters of credit made payable in India, or in Ceylon, to order, or otherwise than to the bearer on demand;

(*g*) the buying and selling of gold and silver whether coined or uncoined;

(*h*) the receiving of deposits and keeping cash accounts on such terms as may be agreed on;

(*i*) the acceptance of the charge of plate, jewels, title-deeds or other valuable goods on such terms as may be agreed on;

(*j*) the selling and realising of all property, whether moveable or immoveable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction or part satisfaction of any of its claims;

(*k*) the transacting of pecuniary agency business on commission;

(*l*) the acting as administrator, executor or trustee for the purpose of winding up estates, and the acting as agent on commission in the transaction of the following kinds of business, namely:—

(*i*) the buying, selling, transferring and taking charge of any securities or any shares in any public Company;

(*ii*) the receiving of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares;

(*iii*) the remittance of such proceeds at the risk of the principal by public or private bills of exchange, payable either in India or elsewhere;

(*m*) the drawing of bills of exchange and the granting of letters of credit payable out of India, for the use of principals for the purpose of the remittances mentioned in clause (*l*) and also for private constituents for *boná fide* personal needs;

(*n*) the buying, for the purpose of meeting such bills or letters of credit, of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding six months;

(*o*) the borrowing of money in India for the purposes of the Bank's business, and the giving of security for money so borrowed by pledging assets or otherwise;

(*p*) the borrowing of money in England for the purposes of Bank's business upon the security of assets of the Bank, but not otherwise; and

(*q*) generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental or subsidiary to the transacting of the various kinds of business hereinfore specified.

PART II.

Business which the Bank is not authorised to carry out or transact.

The Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than those specified in Part I and in particular—

(1) It shall not make any loan or advance—

(*a*) for a longer period than six months, or

(*b*) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank, or

(*c*) save in the case of the estates specified in clause (*c*) of Part I, upon mortgage or in any other manner upon the security of any immoveable property, or the documents of title relating thereto.

(2) The Bank shall not (except upon a security of the kind specified in sub-clauses (*i*) to (*iv*) of clause (*a*) of Part I) discount bills for any individual or partnership firm for an amount exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be prescribed or lend or advance in any way to any individual or partnership-firm an amount exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be so prescribed.

(3) The Bank shall not discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable instrument of any individual or partnership-firm, payable in the town or at the place where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(4) The Bank shall not discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable security having at the date of the proposed transaction a longer period to run than six months or, if drawn after sight, drawn for a longer period than six months:

Provided that nothing in this Part shall be deemed to prevent the Bank from allowing any person who keeps an account with the Bank to overdraw such account, without security, to such extent as may be prescribed.

SCHEDULE II.

REGULATIONS OF THE BANK.

(*See section 22.*)

Share certificates.

1. Every person whose name is entered as a shareholder in the register of shareholders shall, without payment, be entitled to a certificate under the common seal of the Bank (or if the certificate relates to shares registered in a branch register under the official seal of the Bank) specifying the share or shares held by him and the amount paid up thereon: Provided that, in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons, the Bank shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate, and delivery of a certificate for a share to one of several joint-holders shall be sufficient delivery to all.

Lien.

Bank's lien on shares.

2. The Bank shall have a lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that share, and the Bank shall also have a lien on all shares standing registered in the name of a single person for all moneys presently payable by him or his estate to the Bank. The Bank's lien, if any, on a share shall also extend to all dividends payable thereon.

Power to sell for default.

3. The Bank may sell, in such manner, as it thinks fit, any shares on which it has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable, nor until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable has been given to the registered holder for the time being of the share, or to the person entitled by reason of his death or insolvency to the share.

Disposal of proceeds of sales.

4. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied in payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, and the residue shall (subject to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale. The purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the shares, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale.

Calls on Shares.

Calls.

5. The Bank may, from time to time, make calls upon the shareholders in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares, provided that no call shall exceed one-fourth of the nominal amount of the share, or be payable at less than two months from the last call; and each shareholder shall (subject to receiving at least two months' notice specifying the time or times of payments) pay to the Bank at the time or times so specified the amount called on his shares.

Liability of joint-holders.

6. The joint-holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.

Liability to pay interest on unpaid calls.

7. If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest upon the sum at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment, but the Central Board shall be at liberty to waive payment of that interest wholly or in part.

Transfer and transmission of Shares.

Execution of transfers.

8. The instrument of transfer of any share in the Bank shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of shareholders in respect thereof.

Form of transfer.

9. Shares in the Bank shall be transferred in the following Form, or in any usual or common Form which the Central Board shall approve:—

I, A B of , in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to me by C D of (hereinafter called "the said transferee") do hereby transfer to the said transferee the share [or shares] numbered in the Imperial Bank of India to hold unto the said transferee, his executor, administrators and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution thereof, and I, the said transferee, do hereby agree to take the said share [or shares] subject to the conditions aforesaid.

As witness our hands the day of

Witness to the signature of, etc.

Power to decline to register transfers.

10. The Bank may decline to register any transfer of shares, not being fully paid shares, to a person of whom it does not approve, and may also decline to register any transfer of shares on which the Bank has a lien. The Bank may also suspend the registration of transfers for any period during which it has under the provisions of this Act directed that the registers shall be closed.

The Bank may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless—

(*a*) a fee not exceeding two rupees is paid to the Bank in respect thereof; and

(*b*) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the Bank may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer.

Deceased shareholders.

11. The executors or administrators of a deceased sole holder of a share shall be the only persons recognised by the Bank as having any title to the share. In the case of a share registered in the names of two or more holders, the survivors or survivor, or the executors or administrators of the deceased survivor, shall be the only persons recognised by the Bank as having any title to the share.

12. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a shareholder shall, upon such evidence being produced as may be required by the Bank, have the right either to be registered as a shareholder in respect of the share or, instead of being registered himself, to make such transfer of the share as the deceased or insolvent person could have made; but the Bank shall, in either case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as it would have had in the case of a transfer of the share by the deceased or insolvent person before the death or insolvency.

Death or insolvency of shareholders.

13. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of the holder shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as a shareholder in respect of the share, be entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred on a shareholder in relation to meetings of the Bank.

Rights of persons acquiring shares on death or insolvency of shareholder.

Forfeiture of Shares.

14. If a shareholder fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Central Board may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of such call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued.

Failure to pay call.

15. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that, in the event of non-payment at or before the time appointed, the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

Form of notice.

16. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Central Board to that effect.

Forfeiture of shares.

17. A forfeited share may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the Central Board thinks fit, and at any time before a sale or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the Central Board thinks fit.

Disposal of forfeited shares.

18. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a shareholder in respect of the forfeited shares, but shall, notwithstanding, remain liable to pay to the Bank all moneys which, at the date of forfeiture, were presently payable by him to the Bank in respect of the shares, but his liability shall cease if and when the Bank receives payment in full of the nominal amount of the shares.

Liability of shareholders after forfeiture.

Alteration of Capital.

19. The shareholders of the Bank may, by special resolution and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, increase or reduce the capital of the Bank:

Power to increase or reduce capital.

Provided that no such special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed, unless at least one-third in number of the shareholders, holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being, be present in person or by proxy, and the majority of such shareholders have voted either by show of hands or by poll, as the case may be, in favour of the said resolution.

20. When any such special resolution to increase the capital has been passed, the Central Board may, subject to the provisions of this Act and to the special directions (if any) given in reference thereto by the meeting at which such resolution has been passed—

Procedure on resolution to increase capital.

(*a*) make such orders as it thinks fit for the opening of subscriptions by the shareholders towards such increase of capital;

(*b*) allow to the shareholders such period to fill up the subscription as it thinks fit;

(*c*) direct the manner in which the shareholders shall subscribe and pay into the Bank the proportions of new capital which they may respectively desire to subscribe; and

(*d*) make such orders as it thinks fit for the disposal and allotment of the amount of new capital that may not be subscribed for and paid up in the manner aforesaid.

21. Any new shares shall be subject to the same provision with reference to the payment of calls, lien, transfer, transmission, forfeiture and otherwise as the shares in the original capital.

New shares.

22. When any such special resolution to reduce the capital has been passed, the Central Board may (subject as aforesaid) determine the manner in which the reduction shall be carried into effect.

Procedure on resolution to reduce capital.

Meetings of Shareholders.

23. (*1*) On the first Monday of the month of August in every year, or as soon after such day as is convenient, a general meeting shall be held at such time and at such town where there is a local head office of the Bank as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Central Board, at which meeting the Central Board shall submit to the shareholders a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to the preceding thirtieth day of June:

Annual general meeting.

Provided that such general meeting shall not be held on two consecutive occasions at any one town in which there is a local head office of the Bank.

(2) A notice convening such meeting, signed by a Managing Governor, shall be published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as the Central Board may direct at least fifteen days before the meeting is held.

24. Any hundred or more shareholders holding shares, to the aggregate amount of five hundred thousand rupees, or any three Governors may convene a special meeting upon giving sixty days' previous notice of such meeting, and of the purpose for which the same is convened, as well to the Central Board as also by public advertisement in the Gazette of India, and in two of the English daily newspapers and one of the Vernacular newspapers:

Special meetings.

Provided that three months' previous notice shall be thus given of any special meeting held for the purpose of increasing or reducing the capital of the Bank, and shall also be addressed to every shareholder.

25. (1) No business shall be transacted at any meeting, whether general or special, unless a quorum of two hundred shareholders, in person or by proxy, is present at the commencement of such business.

Quorum.

(2) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by shareholders not being Governors, shall be dissolved: in any other case, it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, those shareholders who are present shall be a quorum.

26. (1) Save as is otherwise provided in this Act in regard to resolutions for the increase or reduction of capital or for the removal of a Governor, every election and every matter submitted to a meeting, whether general or special, shall be decided by a majority of votes.

Decision by majority of votes.

(2) No shareholder shall be allowed to vote at any such meeting in respect of any share acquired by transfer, unless such transfer shall have been completed and registered at least three months before the time of such meeting.

(3) No shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting in respect of any shares held by him alone or jointly, whilst any call due from him alone or jointly remains unpaid.

27. Save as otherwise provided in this Schedule a declaration by the chairman of any meeting, that a resolution has been carried or rejected thereat upon a show of hands, shall be conclusive, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Bank shall be sufficient evidence of that fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against, such resolution, unless, immediately on such declaration, a poll be demanded in writing by ten shareholders present and entitled to vote at such meeting.

Power to declare resolution carried by show of hands.

28. If a poll be duly demanded, it shall be taken either at once or at such time and place, and save as otherwise provided in this Act, either by open voting or by ballot, as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

Poll to be taken, if duly demanded.

29. The proceedings at any meeting and all resolutions and decisions of such meeting shall be valid and binding on the Bank so far as such proceedings, resolutions and decisions are consistent with the provisions of this Act.

Proceedings resolutions at meetings to be binding.

Votes of Members.

30. On a show of hands every shareholder present in person shall have one vote. On a poll every shareholder shall have one vote for every four shares of which he is the holder.

Votes.

31. In the case of joint-holders, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint-holders; and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register of shareholders.

Votes of joint-holders.

32. A shareholder of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any Court having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee or other legal guardian, and a shareholder who is a minor may similarly vote by his guardian and any such committee or guardian may, on a poll, vote by proxy.

Votes on behalf of lunatics.

33. No shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the Bank have been paid.

Shareholders in default.

34. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

Poll.

35. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing. No person shall act as a proxy unless either he is entitled on his own behalf to be present and vote at the meeting at which he acts as proxy, or he has been appointed to act at that meeting as proxy for a corporation.

Form of proxies.

36. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power-of-attorney or other authority (if any), under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority, shall be deposited at the head office of the Bank in the place where the meeting is to be held not less than ninety-six hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

Deposit of proxies.

Local Meetings.

37. A general meeting of the shareholders on a Branch register shall be held once in every year at the local head office of the Bank at which the Branch register is kept. It shall be held on such date as the Central Board may direct.

Annual local meeting.

38. The foregoing provisions of this Schedule as to the convening of general and special meetings and procedure at meetings shall, so far as may be, apply to local and special local meetings of the shareholders on a Branch register

Procedure at local meeting.

Provided that references in the said provisions to shareholders shall be deemed to be references

to shareholders on the Branch register, and references to Governors, Managing Governors and the Gazette of India shall be deemed to be references, respectively, to the members of the Local Board, secretaries and to the local official Gazette :

Provided further that ten or more shareholders holding shares to the aggregate amount of fifty thousand rupees may convene a special local meeting and that the number of shareholders to constitute a quorum and to demand a poll in the case of a local meeting shall be, respectively, twenty and five.

Qualifications and disqualifications of Governors and others.

Qualification and disqualification of Governors and of members of Local Boards.

39. (*1*) No person shall be qualified to serve as a Governor or as a member of a Local Board who is not a holder in his own right of unencumbered shares of the Bank, to the nominal amount of ten thousand rupees at the least :

Provided that this provision shall not apply in the case of a person who is an officer of the Bank or is nominated or appointed by the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) No person shall be qualified to serve as a Governor or as a member of a local board—

if he holds the office of director, provisional director, promoter, agent or manager of any joint-stock bank established, or having a branch or agency, in British India, or advertised as about to be established, or to have a branch or agency in British India :

Provided that this disqualification shall not apply to any person, being a director of a joint-stock bank, who may be nominated as a Governor under the provision of clause (iii) of sub-section (*1*) of section 28 ; or

if he is a salaried officer of Government not specially authorised by this Act or by the Governor General in Council to serve as a member ;

and the office of a Governor or a member of the Local Board shall be vacated—

if the person holding it resigns his office or dies ;

if he accepts or holds any other office of profit under the Bank ;

if he becomes insolvent or bankrupt, or compounds with his creditors ;

if he is declared lunatic, or becomes of unsound mind ;

if he is absent from the Central Board or the Local Board, as the case may be, fo more than six consecutive months ; or

if he ceases to hold in his own right the amount of shares required to qualify him for the office.

(*3*) No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or are directors of the same private company, or one of whom is the general agent of, or holds a power of procuration from the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, shall be eligible or qualified to serve as members of the Central Board or a Local Board or of the Central Board and a Local Board, at the same time.

Removal of Governors and members of Local Boards.

Removal of Governors.

40. The shareholders may, by a special resolution passed by a majority of the votes of shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-half of the capital, remove any Governor (other than a Governor nominated or appointed by the Governor General in Council) before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint, in his stead, a qualified person, who shall in all respects stand in his place.

41. The shareholders on a branch register may, by a special local resolution passed by the votes of shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-half of the capital on the branch register, remove any member of the Local Board before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint, in his stead, a qualified person who shall in all respects stand in his place.

Meetings of Central Board.

Meetings of Central Board.

42. (*1*) Meetings of the Central Board shall be convened not less than once in every three months by a Managing Governor and a meeting of the Central Board shall be held once at least in every year at every local head office established by this Act.

(*2*) Any Local Board may require a Managing Governor to convene a meeting of the Central Board at any time and a Managing Governor shall forthwith convene a meeting accordingly.

(*3*) Four Governors entitled to vote shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

(*4*) At each meeting of the Central Board the Governors present shall elect from among themselves a chairman for such meeting, who, if he is entitled to vote, shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes.

Local Boards.

Term of office and number of members of Local Boards.

43. (*1*) At the first general local meeting after the commencement of this Act, and at the annual general local meeting thereafter, the two members of the Local Board who have been longest in office as members thereof shall go out of office. The vacancies shall be filled by election at a general or special local meeting.

(*2*) Any member so retiring may be re-elected, and if any question arises as to which of the members who have been the same time in office shall retire, the question shall be decided by the Local Board by ballot.

(*3*) Subject to any bye-laws which may be prescribed the number of members of any Local Board may be varied by a special local resolution.

(*4*) Three of the members of a Local Board shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

(*5*) Meetings of a Local Board shall be convened by the president, vice-president or, in their absence, the senior member of the Board, whenever he thinks fit.

President, vice-president and chairman.

44. (*1*) At the first meeting of the Local Board in every year it shall elect a president and vice-president, and from among its members, and whenever the office of president or vice-president

becomes vacant, the Local Board shall, at its next meeting, choose a successor for the remainder of the current year:

Provided that no person shall be chosen to be president or vice-president twice in succession.

(2) The president or, in his absence, the vice-president shall be chairman at all meetings of the Local Board and at all general or special local meetings:

Provided that, if both the president and vice-president be absent at any meeting, the persons present at such meeting shall elect a chairman from among themselves.

(3) The chairman shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes.

Vacancies.

45. (1) Any vacancy occurring on a Local Board by the death, resignation or disqualification of any member sha'l be filled up by the remaining members who shall co-opt a duly qualified person to fill the vacancy.

(2) Any member so appointed shall be considered to have held office from the date on which the member in whose place he is appointed was elected or, when such member was appointed under this clause, from the date on which his mediate or immediate predecessor was elected, as the case may be.

General provisions as to Central and Local Boards.

Proceedings of boards not invalidated by vacancies.

46. No act or proceeding of the Central Board or of a Local Board shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its governors or members.

Acts of members of boards valid notwithstanding subsequent discovery of disqualification.

47. All acts done by any person acting in good faith as a Governor or as a member of a Local Board shall be as valid as if he was a member of the Central or Local Board as the case may be, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in his appointment or qualification.

Indemnity of members of boards.

48. (1) Every Governor and every member of a Local Board shall be indemnified by the Bank against all losses and expense incurred by him in or about the discharge of his duties, except such as happen from his own wilful act or default.

(2) A Governor shall not nor shall a member of a Local Board be responsible for any other Governor or member, or for any officer or servant of the Bank or for any loss or expense happening to the Bank by the insufficiency or deficiency of value of, or title to, any property or security acquired or taken on behalf of the Bank, or by the insolvency, bankruptcy or wrongful act of any customer or debtor of the Bank, or by anything done in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto, or otherwise than for his own wilful act or default.

The Seals.

Common seal.

49. (1) The common seal of the Bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of at least three Governors including a Managing Governor, who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence and such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness. Unless so signed as aforesaid such instrument shall be of no validity.

(2) The Bank shall have for use by the Local Boards at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and may have for the use of other Local Boards established under this Act official seals which shall be facsimiles of the common seal of the Bank with the addition of the name of the local head office where it is to be used.

(3) The official seal shall be affixed to the certificates issued in respect of any shares entered in the branch registers kept at those places and may be used for such other purposes as may be prescribed.

(4) An instrument to which an official seal is duly affixed shall bind the Bank as if it had been sealed with the common seal of the Bank.

(5) An official seal shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of at least two members of the Local Board and the secretary who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence and such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness. Unless so signed as aforesaid such instrument shall be of no validity.

Officers of the Bank.

Appointment, salaries, suspension and removal of officers.

50. The Central Board and, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Local Boards shall have power—

(a) to appoint such officers, and servants as may be necessary to conduct the business of the Bank,

(b) to grant salaries, pensions and other emoluments to such officers and servants, and

(c) to suspend or remove any officer or servant of the Bank.

Accounts, receipts and documents of Bank by whom to be signed.

51. The Managing Governors, the secretaries and such other officers of the Bank as the Central Board may authorise in this behalf by notification in the Gazette of India are hereby severally empowered for and on behalf of the Bank to endorse and transfer promissory notes, stock-receipts, stock debentures, shares, securities and documents of title to goods, standing in the name of, or held by, the Bank, and to draw, accept and endorse bills of exchange, bank post-bills, and letters of credit, in the current and authorised business of the Bank, and to sign all other accounts, receipts and documents connected with such business.

Officers forbidden to engage in other commercial business.

52. No Managing Governor, secretary, inspector, manager, or accountant in the service of the Bank, and, without the previous sanction of the board, no *khazanchi*, cashier or shroff in the service of the Bank and no agent, at any branch or agency of the Bank, shall engage in any other banking or commercial business, either on his own account or as agent for any other person or persons, or shall act as broker or agent for the sale or purchase of Government or other securities,

Security from officers.

53. Every person appointed to hold or act in any one or more of the said offices, and every other officer from whom the Central Board may think fit to require it shall give security to the Bank for the faithful discharge of his duty to the satisfaction of the Central Board in such amount and in such manner as it thinks proper. The security to be given as aforesaid by the person holding or acting in the office of secretary shall not be in a less amount than fifty thousand rupees.

Accounts and Dividends.

Books to be balanced twice a year.

54. (*1*) The Central Board shall cause the books of the Bank to be balanced on every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June.

(*2*) A statement of the balance at every such period, signed by a majority of the Governors shall be forthwith sent to the Governor General in Council.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council shall (so long as any such arrangement with the Secretary of State as is mentioned in section 10 is in force) be entitled to require of the Central Board any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any document of the Bank, and may require the publication of such statements of its assets and liabilities at such intervals and in such form and manner as he thinks fit.

Dividends to be determined half-yearly.

55. (*1*) An account of the profits of the Bank during the previous half-year shall be taken on or immediately after every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June, and a dividend shall be made as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, and the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the Central Board.

(*2*) No unpaid dividend shall bear interest as against the Bank.

Transfer to Reserve.

56. The Central Board may, before declaring any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Bank such sums as it thinks proper as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Central Board be applicable for meeting contingencies, or for equalising dividends, or for any other purpose to which the profits of the Bank may be properly applied, and pending such application may, at the like discretion, either be employed in the business of the Bank or be invested in any of the securities specified in sub-clauses (*i*) to (*iii*) of clause (*a*) of Part I of Schedule I.

Joint-holders.

57. If several persons are registered as joint-holders of any share, any one of them may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable on the share.

Audit.

Auditors.

58. (*1*) Three auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting. The auditors may be shareholders; but no Governor or member of a Local Board or other officer of the Bank shall be eligible during his continuance in office. Any auditor shall be eligible on quitting office for re-election.

(*2*) The first auditors of the Bank may be appointed by the Central Board before the annual general meeting and if so appointed shall hold office only until the first annual general meeting. All auditors elected under this clause shall severally be and continue to act as auditors until the first general meeting after their respective elections:

Provided that, if any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor elected under this section, a special meeting shall be called for the purpose of supplying the same.

Government auditors.

59. Without prejudice to anything contained in the foregoing provisions the Governor General in Council may appoint such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank.

Rights and duties of auditors.

60. (*1*) Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the half-yearly balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto. Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may, at the expense of the Bank if appointed by it and at the expense of the Governor General in Council if appointed by him, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine any Governor or any member of a Local Board, or any officer of the Bank.

(*2*) The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders or to the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the prescribed particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and in case they have called for any explanation or information from the Central Board, whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactory. Any such report made to the shareholders shall be read together with the report of the Central Board at the annual general meeting.

Notices.

Service.

61. (*1*) A notice may be given by the Bank to any shareholder either personally or by sending it by post to him to his registered address or (if he has no registered address in British India) to the address, if any, within British India supplied by him to the Bank for the giving of notices to him.

(*2*) Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice and, unless the contrary is proved, to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

62. If a shareholder has no registered address, a notice addressed to him and advertised in the Gazette of India and a daily newspaper shall be deemed to be duly given to him on the day on which the advertisement appears.

Absence of registered address.

63. A notice may be given by the Bank to the joint-holders of a share by giving the notice to the joint-holder named first in the register in respect of the share.

Notice on joint-holders.

64. Any notice given in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to have been duly given notwithstanding that the shareholder be then deceased and whether or not the Bank had notice of his decease, and shall in that event be deemed to be a notice to his legal representative.

65. A notice may be served on the Bank by leaving it at, or sending it by post to, any local head office of the Bank.

Service of notice on Bank.

SCHEDULE III.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 34.)

Year.	No.	Short title.
1876	XI	The Presidency Banks Act, 1876.
1879	V	The Presidency Banks Act, 1879.
1899	XX	The Presidency Banks Act, 1899.
1907	I	The Presidency Banks (Amendment) Act, 1907.
1916	VIII	The Presidency Banks (Amendment) Act, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd September 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT NO. XLVIII OF 1920.

An Act to constitute an Indian Territorial Force, and to provide for the enrolment therein of persons other than European British subjects.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the constitution of an Indian Territorial Force, and for the enrolment therein of persons other than European British subjects who may offer themselves therefor; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of October, 1920.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Advisory Committee" means an Advisory Committee constituted under section 12 for the Province within which a person subject to this Act for the time being resides or is serving, as the case may be;

"enrolled" means enrolled or re-enrolled in the Indian Territorial Force under this Act;

"European British subject" means any person who is a European British subject as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or is a British subject of European descent in the male line; (V of 1898.)

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and

"University Corps" means any corps of the Indian Territorial Force constituted for the appointment thereto of students of, and other persons connected with, a University established by law in British India or colleges affiliated to such a University.

Constitution of Indian Territorial Force.

3. There shall be raised and maintained in the manner hereinafter provided a force to be designated the Indian Territorial Force:

Provided that the Governor General in Council shall establish all or any of the branches of the Force as circumstances may permit from time to time.

Constitution and disbandment of units.

4. The Governor General in Council may constitute for any Province one or more corps or units of the Indian Territorial Force and may disband any corps or unit so constituted.

Enrolment.

5. (*1*) Any British subject (not being a European British subject) or any subject of a State in India may offer himself for enrolment in the Indian Territorial Force, and any such person who satisfies the prescribed conditions may be enrolled in the prescribed manner for such period, not exceeding six years, as may be prescribed.

(*2*) An applicant for enrolment may apply to be enrolled for service in any particular branch, corps or unit constituted for the Province within which he for the time being resides.

Appointment to corps or unit.

6. (*1*) Every person enrolled shall without unnecessary delay be appointed in the prescribed manner to a corps or unit constituted under section 4 for the Province in which he for the time being resides.

(*2*) Any person who has been enrolled for service in any particular branch, corps or unit shall be appointed to a corps or unit of that branch or to that corps or unit, as the case may be.

Transfer and attachment.

7. (*1*) Any person appointed to a corps or unit under section 6 may be transferred, whether on disbandment of the corps or unit or otherwise, to another corps or unit of the Indian Territorial Force, in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*2*) Nothing contained in sub section (*1*) shall be deemed to authorise the transfer without his own consent of any person enrolled to a corps or unit constituted for a Province other than that in which he for the time being resides, or of a person enrolled for service in a particular branch to a corps or unit of another branch, or of a person enrolled for service in a particular corps or unit to any other corps or unit.

(*3*) Any person enrolled may be attached at his own request to any corps or unit of the Indian Territorial Force or to any regular forces.

Discharge.

8. Every person enrolled shall be entitled to receive his discharge from the Indian Territorial Force on the expiration of the period for which he was enrolled and any such person may, prior to the expiration of that period, be discharged from the said Force by such authority and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, and shall be so discharged on a recommendation of the Advisory Committee in this behalf:

Provided that no person enrolled who is for the time being engaged in military service under the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to receive his discharge before the termination of such service.

Liability to serve and perform military service.

9. (*1*) Every person enrolled shall, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, be bound to serve in any corps or unit of the Indian Territorial Force to which he has been appointed or transferred or is for the time being attached, and shall be subject to all rules and regulations that may be made under this Act relating to such corps or unit.

(*2*) Every person enrolled shall be liable to perform military service—

(*a*) when called out with any portion of the Indian Territorial Force by an order of the senior military officer present either to act in support of the civil power or to provide guards which, in the opinion of such officer, are essential; or

(*b*) when any portion of the Indian Territorial Force to which he belongs has been

embodied to support or supplement His Majesty's regular forces in India in the event of an emergency by a notification directing such embodiment issued by the Governor General in Council and published in the Gazette of India; or

(*c*) when attached at his own request to any regular forces.

Territorial limits of liability to, and duration of, military service.

10. (*1*) No person embodied under section 9 shall be required to perform military service beyond the limits of India save under a general or special order of the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) Any portion of the Indian Territorial Force which, having been called out or embodied under section 9, is performing military service shall be replaced by regular troops or otherwise as soon as circumstances permit, and shall not be required to perform such service after such replacement has been effected to the satisfaction of the senior military officer in charge or after the cancellation of the order or notification under clause (*a*) or (*b*), as the case may be, of section 9.

Application of Act VIII of 1911.

11. (*1*) Every commissioned officer of the Indian Territorial Force when doing duty as a commissioned officer and every non-commissioned officer and man of the said Force—

(*a*) when called out or embodied for military service under section 9, or

(*b*) when attached to, or otherwise acting as part of or with, any regular forces,

I of 1911. shall be subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, and the rules made thereunder, whereupon the said Act and rules shall apply to him as if he held the same rank in His Majesty's Indian forces as he holds for the time being in the Indian Territorial Force.

(*2*) Every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer and man of the said Force when embodied for, or otherwise undergoing, military training in the prescribed manner shall be subject

I of 1911. to the Indian Army Act, 1911, and the rules made thereunder:

Provided that the said Act and rules shall in their application to such persons be modified to such extent and in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided further that officers, non-commissioned officers and men of a University Corps shall, when undergoing military training, be subject only to such disciplinary and other rules as may be prescribed in this behalf.

Advisory Committees.

12. (*1*) The Local Government of each Province for which any unit of the Indian Territorial Force has been constituted shall constitute an Advisory Committee consisting of three members of whom one shall be a military officer appointed in the prescribed manner and the others shall be persons who are British subjects (other than European British subjects) not in the service of Government appointed annually by or under the orders of the Local Government.

(*2*) The duties, powers and procedure of Advisory Committees shall be such as may be prescribed.

Power to make rules.

13. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, after previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may—

(*a*) prescribe the manner in which, the period for which and the conditions subject to which persons may be enrolled under section 5;

(*b*) prescribe the manner in which persons enrolled may be appointed to corps and units under section 6 or transferred under section 7;

(*c*) prescribe the authorities by which and the conditions subject to which persons enrolled may be discharged under section 8;

(*d*) prescribe the preliminary and periodical training to be undergone by any persons or class of persons enrolled and provide for the embodiment of any corps or unit for that purpose;

(*e*) prescribe the military or other obligations to which members of a University Corps shall be liable when undergoing military training and provide generally for the maintenance of discipline in such cases;

(*f*) provide for the medical examination of persons offering themselves for enrolment under section 5;

(*g*) provide for and regulate the remuneration, allowances, gratuities or compensation (if any) to be paid to any person or class of persons enrolled or to their dependants; and

(*h*) provide for any other matter which under this Act is to be or may be prescribed.

(*3*) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power to make regulations.

14 (*1*) The Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India may make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder providing generally for all details connected with the organization and personnel of the Indian Territorial Force and for the duties, military training, clothing, equipment, allowances and leave of persons enrolled.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may specify the courses of training or instruction to be followed by any person or class of persons enrolled.

Certain persons subject to this Act to be deemed part of His Majesty's Army for certain purposes.

15. For the purposes of sections 128, 130 and 131 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, all officers, V of 1898. non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Territorial Force who have been appointed to a corps or unit shall be deemed to be officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, respectively, of His Majesty's Army.

Exemption from local taxation.

16. No person shall be liable to pay any municipal or other tax in respect of any horse, bicycle, motor bicycle, motor car, or other means of conveyance which he is authorised by regulations made under section 14 to maintain in his capacity as a member of the Indian Territorial Force.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd September, 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XLIX OF 1920.

An Act to constitute an auxiliary force for service in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to constitute an auxiliary force for service in India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas, and applies also to European British subjects within the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of October, 1920.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Advisory Committee" means an Advisory Committee constituted under section 28 for the prescribed military area, or part of a prescribed military area, within which a person subject to this Act for the time being resides or is serving, as the case may be;

"competent military authority" means the General or other Officer Commanding the prescribed military area within which a person subject to this Act for the time being resides or is serving, as the case may be;

"enrolled person" means a person enrolled in the prescribed manner under this Act;

"enrolling officer" means an officer authorised to enrol persons under this Act;

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act, and "prescribe" has a corresponding meaning;

"regulation" means a regulation made under section 31; and

"training year" means a period of twelve months beginning on the first day of April and ending on the thirty-first day of March.

Constitution of an auxiliary force.

3. There shall be raised and maintained in the manner hereinafter provided an auxiliary force for service in India to be designated the Auxiliary Force, India.

Classes who may be enrolled.

4. Every person who—

(*a*) is a European British subject as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or — V of 1898.

(*b*) was, on the thirtieth day of September, 1920, enrolled or deemed to be enrolled under the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 (not being a person enrolled under the provisions of section 12 of that Act), or — III of 1917.

(*c*) is a British subject of European descent in the male line, or

(*d*) not being a British subject, satisfies the conditions prescribed for enrolment of persons of that class,

shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be eligible for enrolment thereunder.

Enrolment.

5. (*1*) Any male eligible for enrolment under this Act who has attained the age of sixteen years and is not a member of His Majesty's regular naval, military or air forces or of His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine may apply to be enrolled in the Auxiliary Force, India, and, if he satisfies the prescribed conditions, may be enrolled therein in the prescribed manner, and shall thereupon become subject to the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) An applicant for enrolment may apply to be enrolled for service in any particular branch, or in any particular corps or unit located in the prescribed military area within which he for the time being resides.

Liability to undergo military training.

6. Every enrolled person shall be liable to undergo military training as provided by or under this Act until discharged from the Auxiliary Force, India, as hereinafter provided.

Liability to perform military service.

7. Every enrolled person liable to undergo military training under section 6 shall, on and from the first day of April next following the date on which he attains the age of eighteen years, or, if he has already attained the age of eighteen years, on and from any later date on which he is enrolled, be liable to perform military service under this Act.

Appointment to corps or unit.

8. (*1*) Every enrolled person shall, without unnecessary delay, be appointed by, or under the orders of, the competent military authority to a corps or unit of the Auxiliary Force, India, and on receipt of an order so appointing him shall report himself for the purpose of joining such corps or unit at such time and place as may be specified in the order.

(*2*) Any person who has been enrolled for service in any particular branch, corps or unit shall be appointed to a corps or unit of that branch or to that corps or unit, as the case may be.

Preliminary training.

9. Every enrolled person liable to perform military service under this Act who on becoming so liable has not attained the age of thirty-one years shall, within the training year in which he becomes so liable, undergo the preliminary training specified in Schedule I:

Provided that, if such preliminary training cannot be completed within that training year, it may be completed at the discretion of the competent military authority in the training year next following:

Provided further that any person who has completed the preliminary training required by regulations made under the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917, or who has served for a period of six months in His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or in His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine, or who is certified by the competent military authority to have undergone adequate military training under the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917, or under this Act or otherwise, shall be deemed to have

completed the preliminary training required by this section.

Periodical training of persons entitled to rank as officers.

10. Every enrolled person (other than a commissioned officer of the Auxiliary Force, India) who is entitled to rank as an officer of His Majesty's Forces, shall undergo such periodical training as may be laid down in regulations.

Classification and periodical training.

11. Every enrolled person liable to perform military service under this Act (other than a person to whom the provisions of section 10 apply) shall be included as hereinafter provided in one or other of the following classes, namely :—

(a) the Active Class ;

(b) the First (A) Class of the Reserve ; or

(c) the Second (B) Class of the Reserve ;

and shall undergo the periodical training specified in Schedule I for the Class in which he is for the time being included.

Classification.

12 (1) Every commissioned officer of the Auxiliary Force, India, shall be included in the Active Class until he relinquishes his commission.

(2) Enrolled persons liable to perform military service under this Act, not being commissioned officers of the Auxiliary Force, India, or entitled to rank as officers of His Majesty's Forces, shall be classified as follows, namely :—

(a) every such person who is required by section 9 to undergo preliminary training and has completed or is deemed to have completed the same shall be included in the Active Class until the end of the training year in which he attains the age of thirty-one years ;

(b) every such person who has completed the period of service in the Active Class as required by clause (a) or is enrolled after attaining the age of thirty-one years and before attaining the age of forty years shall be included in the First (A) Class of the Reserve until the end of the training year in which he attains the age of forty years ;

(c) every such person who has completed the period of service in the First (A) Class of the Reserve as required by clause (b) or is enrolled after attaining the age of forty years shall be included in the Second (B) Class of the Reserve until discharged from the Auxiliary Force, India, as hereinafter provided.

(3) Any enrolled person who ceases to be entitled to rank as an officer of His Majesty's Forces or to be a commissioned officer of the Auxiliary Force, India, shall thereupon be included in the Class in which he would have been included under this section if the provisions of section 10 or sub-section (1), as the case may be, had not applied to him, and shall undergo periodical training accordingly.

(4) Any person who is under this section included in either Class of the Reserve may apply to the competent military authority to be included for any training year in any other Class for which more periodical training is specified in Schedule I, and shall thereupon be deemed to be included in that Class.

(5) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, if any person is under this section included in any Class after the commencement of a training year, the competent military authority shall reduce to such extent as he may deem fit, or may remit, the amount of periodical training to be undergone by such person in that year.

Variations of training.

13. (1) The competent military authority may, by order in writing,—

(a) on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, direct the inclusion of any enrolled person in any Class for which less periodical training is specified than that specified for the Class in which he is included under the provisions of section 12, or

(b) on his own motion or on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, reduce the specified amount of training either in individual cases or in the case of any unit or part thereof for any stated period.

(2) The competent military authority shall grant to each person whose training is reduced under clause (b) of sub-section (1) a certificate setting forth the amount of training to be undergone during the said period.

Medical examination.

14. Every enrolled person shall, if and when required by the competent military authority, present himself for such medical examination as may be necessary to determine the extent, if any, to which he is fit to undergo military training or to perform military service, before a medical officer appointed or approved in that behalf by the competent military authority, and for the purposes of such medical examination shall comply with the directions of such medical officer.

Transfers.

15. (1) Every person appointed to a corps or unit under section 8 shall remain in that corps or unit until transferred to another corps or unit by, or under the orders of the competent military authority, but no person shall be transferred from the Infantry branch to another branch or from one unit to another unit located in the same prescribed military area except at his own request.

(2) Any person so transferred from the Infantry branch to another branch may be required to undergo such further preliminary training, not exceeding eight days, as may be ordered by the competent military authority, and thereafter shall undergo the periodical training specified in Schedule I for the branch to which he is transferred :

Provided that any periodical training already undergone by such person in the training year in which he is transferred shall be deemed to have been undergone in such other branch.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section and of Schedule I, a day shall be deemed to consist of four hours of actual military drill or instruction, and may be made up of fractions of a day not more than four in number.

Change of residence.

16. (*1*) Any enrolled person who leaves his place of residence in India for the time being and thereby leaves the area commanded by one competent military authority for that commanded by another shall, if he does not intend to return to the area which he leaves, notify the competent military authority commanding that area of his change of residence.

(*2*) If such person having intended to return does not return within three months, he shall notify the competent military authority as aforesaid immediately on the expiry of that period.

(*3*) The competent military authority on being notified of a change of residence under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) may, subject to the provisions of section 15, transfer such person from the corps or unit in which he is serving to another corps or unit.

Discharge.

17. (*1*) Any enrolled person who has attained the age of forty-five years or has completed four years' service from the date of his enrolment shall on application made by him in the prescribed manner, be entitled to receive his discharge from the Auxiliary Force, India.

(*2*) An enrolled person who is not entitled to his discharge under sub-section (*1*) may be discharged by the competent military authority on a recommendation of the Advisory Committee in this behalf.

Calling out and embodiment.

18. No person liable to perform military service under this Act shall be required to perform such service except—

(*a*) when called out with any portion of the Auxiliary Force, India, by an order of the senior military officer present either to act in support of the civil power or to provide guards which, in the opinion of such officer, are essential; or

(*b*) when any portion of the Auxiliary Force, India, to which he belongs has been embodied to support or supplement His Majesty's regular forces in the event of an emergency by a notification directing such embodiment issued by the Governor General in Council or any Local Government empowered by the Governor General in Council in that behalf and published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be; or

(*c*) when attached at his own request to any regular forces.

Territorial limits of liability to military service on calling out and embodiment.

19. No person called out under clause (*a*), or embodied under clause (*b*), of section 18 shall be required to perform military service beyond the limits of the prescribed military area in which the corps or unit to which he has been appointed or is for the time being attached is located, save when it is, in the opinion of the senior military officer present, necessary to proceed beyond those limits in the course of the military operations upon which the corps or unit or any portion thereof is or the time being engaged.

Duration of military service on calling out or embodiment.

20. Any portion of the Auxiliary Force, India which, having been called out or embodied under section 18, is performing military service, shall be replaced by regular troops or otherwise as soon as circumstances permit, and shall not be required to perform such service after such replacement has been effected to the satisfaction of the senior military officer present or after the cancellation of the order or notification under clause (*a*) or (*b*), as the case may be, of section 18.

Application of the Army Act.

21 Every commissioned officer of the Auxiliary Force, India, when doing duty as a commissioned officer, and every non-commissioned officer and man of the said Force—

(*a*) when attached to or otherwise acting as part of or with any regular forces, and

(*b*) when called out by an order, or embodied by a notification, under section 18,

shall be subject to the provisions of the Army Act and any orders or regulations made thereunder, and the said Act, orders and regulations shall apply to every such person in the circumstances aforesaid as if the same were enacted in this Act, and as if such person held the same rank in His Majesty's Army as he holds for the time being in the said Force.

Refusal to appear for military service.

22. If any person liable to perform military service under this Act fails to comply with an order or notification under section 18 calling him out or embodying him for military service, any District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate may, on the application of the competent military authority or of an officer empowered by such authority in writing in that behalf, cause such person to be arrested and brought before him, and if the Magistrate is satisfied that such person has been duly required to perform military service, the Magistrate may, without prejudice to any penalty which such person may have incurred, make over such person in custody to the military authorities.

Penalties for breach of sections 8, 14 and 16.

23. An enrolled person who refuses or without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person) neglects—

(*a*) to comply with any order under section 8; or

(*b*) to attend for medical examination, or to comply with the directions of the medical officer, as required by section 14; or

(*c*) to notify any change of residence as required by section 16;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Other offences.

24. An enrolled person commits an offence if he, in circumstances when he is not subject to military law, does any of the following acts, namely:—

(1) when on parade or undergoing military training or wearing His Majesty's uniform—

(*a*) strikes, or uses or offers violence to, or uses threatening or insubordinate language to, or behaves with contempt to, his superior officer; or

(*b*) disobeys any standing order of, or lawful command given by, his superior officer; or

(c) neglects to obey a general or garrison order made specially applicable to the Auxiliary Force, India, by the competent military authority ; or

(d) is in a state of intoxication ; or

XLVIII of 1920. (e) being a non-commissioned officer strikes or ill-treats any person subject to military law or to this Act, or to the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, who is his subordinate in rank or position ;

(2) without sufficient cause fails to appear at the place of parade at the time fixed or to attend at any place in his capacity as a member of the Auxiliary Force, India, when duly required so to attend, or when on parade without sufficient cause quits the ranks ;

(3) without sufficient cause fails to perform any part of the training which by or under this Act he is required to perform ;

(4) strikes, or uses or offers violence to, any person whether subject to military law or not in whose military custody he is placed, and whether such person is or is not his superior officer ;

(5) resists an escort whose duty it is to arrest him or detain him in military custody ;

(6) being under arrest or detention or otherwise in lawful military custody escapes or attempts to escape ;

(7) when in charge of any property belonging to Government or to a corps or unit of the Auxiliary Force, India, makes away with, or is concerned in making away with, any such property ;

(8) wilfully injures, or by culpable neglect loses or causes injury to, any such property as is mentioned in clause (7) ;

(9) wilfully ill-treats a horse or other animal used in the public service ;

(10) knowingly furnishes a false return or report of the number or state of men under his command or charge, or of any money, arms or ammunition, clothing, equipment, stores or other property in his charge ;

(11) through design or culpable neglect omits to make or send any return of any matter mentioned in clause (10) which it is his duty to make or send ;

(12) when it is his official duty to make a declaration respecting any matter, makes a declaration respecting such matter which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true ;

XLVIII of 1920. (13) knowingly makes against any person subject to military law or to this Act or to the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, an accusation which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true ;

(14) falsely personates any other person at any parade or on any occasion when such other person is required by or under this Act to do any act or attend at any place, or abets any such act of personation.

Punishment for offences under section 24.

25. (*1*) Any person committing any of the offences specified in subclauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of clause (1) or in clauses (2), (3), (8), (11) and (14) of section 24 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(2) Any person committing any other offence specified in section 24 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Dismissal.

26. The competent military authority may in his discretion dismiss any enrolled person from the Auxiliary Force, India.

Summary and minor punishments.

27. The Governor General in Council may prescribe summary and minor punishments for offences under section 24 or for contravention of any rule or regulation made under this Act to which enrolled persons shall be liable without the intervention of a Criminal Court, and the officer or officers by whom and the circumstances in which and the extent to which such summary and minor punishments may be inflicted, and the manner in which any such punishment may be enforced :

Provided that no punishment involving any kind of imprisonment shall be imposed as a summary or minor punishment :

Provided further that no summary punishment shall be inflicted in any case in which the accused claims to be tried by a Criminal Court.

Advisory Committees.

28 (*1*) The Local Government shall constitute for each prescribed military area one or more Advisory Committees each consisting of three or more members, of whom one shall be the competent military authority or a military officer appointed by him in this behalf, and the others shall be persons eligible for enrolment in the Auxiliary Force, India, within the meaning of section 4 who shall be appointed annually by, or under the orders of, the Local Government.

(2) Any Advisory Committee constituted for a prescribed military area or a part thereof, as the case may be, which includes a Presidency-town or any other place to which the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, declare this sub-section to apply, shall consist of not less than five members, of whom not more than two shall be persons in the service of Government.

(3) The Governor General in Council shall prescribe the duties, powers and procedure of Advisory Committees and, in particular, the matters in respect of which the competent military authority shall be bound to give effect to a recommendation of an Advisory Committee unless the Local Government otherwise directs.

Constitution and disbandment of units.

29. The Governor General in Council may constitute any corps or unit and may disband any corps or unit constituted under this Act.

Power to make rules.

30. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers such rules may—

(a) provide for the appointment of enrolling officers;

(b) prescribe military areas for the purposes of this Act;

(c) prescribe the manner in which and the conditions subject to which European British subjects and other persons who are not British subjects may offer themselves for enrolment under this Act;

(d) define the manner in which and the conditions under which persons or any class of persons liable to military service under this Act may be excused from being called out or embodied;

(e) prescribe the military training to be undergone by persons liable to military training under section 6 but not to military service under section 7;

(f) prescribe the rates of pay for, and provide for the grant of allowances to, persons liable to perform military service under this Act;

(g) prescribe for any military area which is a railway area or for any area beyond the limits of British India the authorities which shall be deemed respectively to be the Local Government and the District Magistrate for all or any of the purposes of this Act; and

(h) provide for any other matter which under this Act is to be or may be prescribed.

(3) Any rule made under this section may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(4) The power to make rules conferred by this section shall, except on the first occasion of the exercise thereof, be subject to the condition of previous publication.

(5) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power to make regulations.

31. The Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India may make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder providing generally for details connected with the organisation and personnel of the Auxiliary Force, India, and for the duties, equipment, military training, allowances and leave of enrolled persons.

Certain persons subject to this Act to be deemed part of His Majesty's Army for certain purposes.

V of 1898.

32. For the purposes of sections 128, 130 and 131 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, all officers, non-commissioned officers and men liable to perform military service under this Act who have been appointed to a corps or unit shall be deemed to be officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, respectively, of His Majesty's Army.

Trial of offences.

33. Save as otherwise provided by section 27, no offence under this Act shall be tried save by a Court not inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class.

Exemption from local taxation.

34. No enrolled person shall be liable to pay any municipal or other tax in respect of a horse, bicycle, motor-bicycle, motor car or other means of conveyance which he is authorised by a general or special order of the competent military authority to maintain in his capacity as a member of the Auxiliary Force, India.

Amendment of section 1 Act XI of 1878.

XI of 1878.

35. In section 1 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, for the words and figures "a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteer Act, 1869," the words and figures "a member of either of the forces constituted by the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, or the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920," and for the word "volunteer" the word "member," shall be substituted

Repeals.

36. On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, the enactments mentioned in Schedule II shall be repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

SCHEDULE I.

(See sections 9, 11, 12 and 15.)

TRAINING.

1. Preliminary.	
(a) for infantry ...	32 days, and the annual musketry course as laid down in regulations.
(b) for other branches	40 days, and the annual musketry or gun course as laid down in regulations.
2. Periodical.	
(1) Active Class.	
(a) for infantry ...	16 days in each training year, and the annual musketry course as laid down in regulations.
(b) for other branches	20 days in each training year, and the annual musketry or gun course as laid down in regulations.
(2) First (A) Class Reserve	
(a) for infantry ...	6 days in each training year, and the annual musketry course as laid down in regulations.
(b) for other branches	10 days in each training year, and the annual musketry or gun course as laid down in regulations.
(3) Second (B) Class Reserve.	
(a) for infantry ...	The annual musketry course as laid down for this Class in regulations.
(b) for other branches	The annual musketry course as laid down for this Class in regulations.

NOTE (*cf.* section 15).—A day consists of four hours of actual military drill or instruction, and may be made up of fractions of a day not more than four in number.

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 36.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1869	XX	The Indian Volunteers Act, 1869.	The whole.
1891	XII	The Amending Act, 1891 ...	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869.
1896	X	The Indian Volunteers Act Amendment Act, 1896.	The whole.
1909	V	The Amending (Army) Act, 1909.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869.
"	VI	The Indian Volunteers (Amendment) Act, 1909.	The whole.
1915	I	The Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Indian Volunteers Ordinance, 1914.
1917	III	The Indian Defence Force Act, 1917.	The whole.
1918	VIII	The Indian Defence Force (Amendment) Act, 1918.	The whole.
"	XXI	The Indian Defence Force (Foreign Service) Amendment Act, 1918.	The whole.
1919	VII	The Indian Defence Force (Amendment) Act, 1919.	The whole.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 8 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at meetings of the Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enact restrictions on the power of descendants or collaterals to contest an alienation of immoveable property or the appointment of an heir on the ground that such alienation or appointment is contrary to custom was presented to the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th March 1920 :—

Report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Custom (Power to Contest) Bill.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee on the Punjab Custom (Power to Contest) Bill, having met on January 8th in the absence of our colleague Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai, and considered the opinions on the Bill which were communicated to us, have prepared the annexed amended draft of the Bill and with reference to it report as follows. In all cases the numbers of the clauses referred to apply equally to either draft :—

1. Two of us, *viz.*, Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain and Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, consider that the weight of Punjab agricultural sentiment is against any legislation which would tend to limit the

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opportunities of contesting an alienation or adoption by however distant a reversioner, and are therefore opposed to the passage of the Bill in any form. Their agreement in the criticisms of individual clauses is accordingly subject to the non-acceptance of their view. If the Bill is to be accepted in principle Mian Fazl-i-Hussain considers that the restriction of the opportunity to contest to the 5th degree is reasonable, while Chaudhri Lal Chand would extend it to the 7th degree. The remainder of us, who are in a majority, are in favour of the principle of the Bill and of the degree of relationship prescribed as the limit to the power to contest.

2. The alterations made in the heading and the preamble are either grammatical or technical, and in no way affect the sense of the original draft.

3. *Clause* 3.—A suggestion was made by the Government of India that the distinction drawn by section 5 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, between "custom" and the general Hindu and Muhammadan law required to be emphasised. We have been unable to recommend any change in this connexion for the distinction is well understood by the Courts, and any further attempt to define it would lead to great difficulties. We also considered the question already discussed in Council of the advisability of prefixing some such word as 'agricultural' to 'custom' in order to exclude what may be called urban custom from the comprehension of this clause. We propose to leave the word 'custom' unqualified and to attempt no definition of what is meant by agricultural or agriculturist custom because special customs which are from time to time proved or set up in urban areas do not to our knowledge ever include a power in favour of collaterals or descendants to contest alienations or adoptions. On the other hand should a special power be asserted or proved to alienate or adopt without challenge by descendants or collaterals, such a power is not affected by the provisions of this Bill.

4. The object of clause 4 of the draft Bill is to save all suits and proceedings which have not been finally disposed of before the introduction of the Act. We do not consider that this is sufficient and recommend that all causes of action arising before the introduction of the Act should be saved. This point does not appear to have been previously considered, but to us it seems that a measure which will limit the future occurrence of certain causes of action, and *pro tanto* provoke opposition, need not and should not go further and withdraw from certain individuals causes of action that have already arisen under the existing law. We observe that the additional number of suits saved by the alteration we have made cannot be considerable as it only includes the right of descendants or reversioners beyond the 5th degree to contest alienations or adoptions made before the introduction of the Act, in cases in which no proceedings have as yet been instituted, but which are still within the limitation period allowed by law.

5. *Clause* 5.—We are in agreement with the first part of this clause because the rights of reversioners to contest the acts of females are more extensive than their rights to contest the acts of males, and should not in any way be restricted. The second part appears to us unnecessary and likely to lead to the supposition that it is desired to give to females greater power to contest alienations or adoptions than is given to males. It is the universal rule that females (or their issue claiming through females) cannot contest alienations and adoptions by males, and no instance to the contrary is cited from the Punjab. Clause 6 which limits the right to contest alienations and appointments of an heir by a male to certain descendants in the male lineal descent from the great-great-grandfather of the alienor or appointer cannot be construed as conferring on females or their issue any powers to contest which they do not already possess.

6. *Clause* 6.—A reference has been added at the beginning of this clause *ex majore cautelâ* to the provisions of clause 4. Our views as to the first part of this clause have already been expressed in paragraph 1 above. We consider that in any case it is a mistake to make the right to contest contingent on the birth of the objector before the date of the alienation or appointment. The full bench ruling reported as *Punjab Record* No. 55 of 1903 (which has been followed in *Punjab Record* No. 105 of 1916) decided by a majority that the after-born son was entitled to contest a transfer provided there was in existence at the date of the alienation some reversioner who was entitled to challenge it, and who had not ratified the transfer before the after-born son was begotten. Chief Justice Clark who dissented went further than his brother Judges and held that the after-born son was entitled to contest even though there was at the time of the alienation no reversioner in existence entitled to impugn it. The proposal to deprive the after-born descendants or reversioners of the right to contest a transfer or adoption would therefore infringe custom as understood by the people and interpreted by the Courts. We are also impressed by the argument that inasmuch as a decree obtained by a more distant but before-born reversioner that the transfer or adoption was invalid would enure for the benefit of the after-born but more closely related reversioner, who even if prevented from suing is not debarred from succeeding, it is illogical to debar the latter from suing. For if he can induce another reversioner to bring a suit for his benefit there is no reason to object to his bringing the suit himself. We have therefore recommended the excision of sub-clause (*b*) of this clause. From this conclusion Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh dissents. He adheres to the view that as the after-born reversioner is disappointed of no expectation there is no reason why he should not be debarred from suing, but for the reasons given above the majority of us do not consider this argument should prevail.

7. The Bill has already been circulated for opinion on at least three occasions. The alterations now made though substantial are all in the direction of making the Bill less drastic and more acceptable to the conservative school which deprecates legislation on matters of custom. We accordingly do not think there is any necessity for republication of the Bill before it is taken into consideration by Council. The Bill was published in the Gazette of 7th February 1919.

LAHORE :

The 10th January 1920.

E. JOSEPH.
P. J. FAGAN.
LAL CHAND.
GAJJAN SINGH.
FAZL-I-HUSSAIN.

Annexure to the Report of Select Committee.

(*As amended by the Select Committee.*)

[Words printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

BILL No. 2 OF 1919.

A Bill to enact restrictions on the power of descendants or collaterals *to contest an alienation of immoveable property or the appointment of an heir on the ground that* such alienation or appointment *is contrary to custom.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enact certain restrictions on the power *of descendants or collaterals* to contest an alienation of immoveable property or the appointment of an heir on the ground that *such alienation or appointment* is contrary to custom : And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been accorded under section 79 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, *to the passing of this Act* it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Custom (Power to Contest) Act, 1920.

(2) It extends to the Punjab.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

"Alienation" includes any testamentary disposition of property.

"Appointment of an heir" includes any adoption made or purporting to be made according to custom.

Scope of Act.

3. This Act shall apply only in respect of alienations of immoveable property or appointments of heirs made by persons who in regard to such alienations or appointments are governed by custom.

Savings.

4. This Act shall not affect *any right to contest any alienation or appointment of an heir made before the date on which this Act comes into force.*

Rights of females.

5. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any alienation or appointment of an heir by a female.

Limitation on the right to contest alienations and appointments of heirs.

6. *Subject to the provisions contained in section 4 and* notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 5, Punjab Laws Act, 1872, no person shall contest any alienation of ancestral immoveable property or any appointment of an heir to such property on the ground that such alienation or appointment is contrary to custom, unless such person is descended in male lineal descent from the great-great-grandfather of the person making the alienation or appointment.

Alienation of non-ancestral property.

7. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 5, Punjab Laws Act, 1872, no person shall contest any alienation of non-ancestral immoveable property or any appointment of an heir to such property on the ground that such alienation or appointment is contrary to custom.

M. HARRISON,
Secretary, Legislative Council

E. JOSEPH,
Member.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law governing the limitation of suits relating to alienations of ancestral immoveable property and appointments of heirs by persons who follow custom in the Punjab was presented to the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th March 1920 :—

Report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Limitation (Custom) Bill.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee on the Punjab Limitation (Custom) Bill, having met on January 10th in the absence of our colleagues Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai and Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain, and considered the opinions on the Bill which were communicated to us, have prepared the annexed amended draft of the Bill and with reference to it report as follows :—

1. Throughout the Bill we have excised the word 'agricultural' before the word 'custom' for the reasons that dictated the use of the latter word without qualification in the Punjab Custom (Power to Contest) Bill.

2. Clause 6 seems to us tantalogous and unnecessarily long. We have redrafted it on the analogy of section 30 of the Indian Limitation Act. Some of us would have preferred to extend the saving period to two years, but by a majority of votes it was retained at one year.

3. As regards clause 7 we have considered the criticism of Sir Edward Chamier which was quoted in Council and the reply to it then advanced. The probability of the occurrence of hard cases seems to us very small. It is possible that when the second reversioner claims under clause 2 (*c*) of article 1 of the schedule he might urge that although the first reversioner had known of the alienation for over 6 years and had taken no action he himself had only heard of it within 6 years; had then tried to persuade the first reversioner without success to bring a suit and brought his own suit within 6 years of receiving information. It does not seem to us necessary to legislate for such a possibility.

4. We have no other alterations to suggest although one of us would prefer to see the period for suits (other than suits for possession following on a declaratory decree) fixed at 12 years instead of at 6. He thinks that the reduction of the period will not be realised, and when realised will be felt as a hardship. The majority of us however consider 6 years ample and the curtailment of the period within which title can be kept in suspense desirable. The new law will soon become known.

5. The Bill was published in the Gazette of 14th November 1919. We think there is no necessity for republication before it is taken into consideration by Council.

LAHORE :

The 10th January 1920.

E. JOSEPH.
P. J. FAGAN.
LAL CHAND.
GAJJAN SINGH.

Annexure to the Report of Select Committee.

(*As amended by the Select Committee.*)

[Words printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

BILL No. 4 OF 1919.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the law governing the limitation of suits relating to alienations of ancestral immoveable property and appointments of heirs by persons who follow custom in the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law governing the limitation of suits relating to alienations of ancestral immoveable property and appointments of heirs by persons who follow custom in the Punjab :

And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been accorded under section 79 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, to the passing of this Act :

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Limitation (Custom) Act, 1920.

(2) It extends to the Punjab.

Repeal.

2 The Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900, is hereby repealed.

Definitions.

3. In this Act—

" Alienation " includes any testamentary disposition of property.

" Appointment of an heir " includes any adoption made or purporting to be made according to custom.

Savings.

4. This Act shall not affect any suit pending in any court on the date on which this Act comes into force.

Cf. Act of 1900, Section.

Dismissal of suits of the descriptions specified in the Act if instituted after the period of limitation therein prescribed has expired.

5. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 4 to 25 (inclusive) of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the first schedule of the said Act, every suit, of any description specified in the schedule annexed to this Act, instituted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor in the schedule, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Provision for suits for which the period prescribed is shorter than that prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act or the Punjab Limitation Act.

6. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any *suit for which the period of limitation prescribed by this Act is shorter than* the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or *by* the Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900, *may be instituted within the period of one year next after the commencement of this Act or within the period prescribed for such suit by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or by the Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900, which ever period expires first.*

7. Subject to the provisions of section 6—

Limitation on suits for possession where no declaratory decree has been obtained.

(*a*) No suit for the possession of ancestral immoveable property on the ground that an alienation of such property by or the appointment of an heir is not binding on the plaintiff according to custom shall lie if a suit for a declaration that the alienation or appointment of an heir is not so binding would be time-barred, unless a suit for such a declaration has been instituted within the period prescribed by the schedule.

(*b*) No suit for the possession of ancestral immoveable property by a plaintiff on the ground that he is as heir appointed in accordance with custom entitled thereto shall lie if a suit for a declaration that his alleged appointment as heir was validly made according to custom would be time-barred, unless a suit for such a declaration has been instituted within the period prescribed by the schedule.

Benefit of declaratory decree.

8 When any person obtains a decree declaring that an alienation of ancestral immoveable property or the appointment of an heir is not binding on him according to custom, the decree shall enure for the benefit of all persons entitled to impeach the alienation or the appointment of an heir.

M. HARRISON,
Secretary, Legislative Council.

E. JOSEPH,
Member.

SCHEDULE.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. A suit for a declaration that an alienation of ancestral immoveable property will not, according to custom, be binding on the plaintiff after the death of the alienor or (if the alienor is a female) after her death or forfeiture of her interest in the property.	6 years ...	*Firstly.*—If the alienation is by a registered deed, the date of registration of such deed. *Secondly.*—If the alienation is not by a registered deed, (a) if an entry regarding the alienation in the Register of Mutations has been attested by a Revenue Officer under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the date on which the entry is attested; (b) if such entry has not been attested, the date on which the alienee takes physical possession of the whole or any part of the property alienated in pursuance of such alienation; (c) In all other cases, the date on which the alienation comes to the knowledge of the plaintiff.
2. A suit for possession of ancestral immoveable property which has been alienated on the ground that the alienation is not binding on the plaintiff according to custom,		
(a) if no declaratory decree of the nature referred to in article 1 is obtained.	6 years ...	As above.
(b) if such declaratory decree is obtained ...	3 years ...	The date on which the right to sue accrues, or the date on which the declaratory decree is obtained, whichever is later.
3. A suit for a declaration that an alleged appointment of an heir is invalid as being opposed to custom or in fact never took place.	6 years ...	The date on which the alleged appointment of an heir becomes known to the plaintiff.
4. A suit for possession of ancestral immoveable property on the ground that an appointment of an heir is invalid or never in fact took place,		
(a) if no declaratory decree of the nature referred to in article 3 is obtained.	6 years ...	The date on which the alleged appointment of an heir becomes known to the plaintiff.
(b) if such declaratory decree is obtained ...	3 years ...	The date on which the right to sue accrues, or the date on which the declaratory decree is obtained, whichever is later.
5. A suit for a declaration that an alleged appointment of an heir was validly made according to custom.	6 years ...	The date when the rights of the alleged appointed heir are interfered with.
6. A suit for possession of ancestral immoveable property by a plaintiff on the ground that he is as heir appointed in accordance with custom entitled thereto,		
(a) if no declaratory decree of the nature referred to in article 5 is obtained.	6 years ...	The date when his rights as such heir are interfered with.
(b) if such declaratory decree is obtained ...	3 years ..	The date of the death of the person making the appointment or (if such person is a female) of her death or of the forfeiture of her interest in the property, or the date on which the declaratory decree is obtained, whichever is later.

M. HARRISON,
Secretary, Legislative Council.

E. JOSEPH,
Member.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

BILL NO. 1 OF 1920.

[As introduced in Council on the 6th March 1920.]

A BILL TO AMEND THE COLONIZATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS (PUNJAB) ACT, 1912.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Amendment Act, 1920.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. To section 3 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Original tenant" means any male to whom a tenancy is first allotted by the Collector and includes the male transferee of such a tenant and any male nominated by the Collector in accordance with the provisions of section 21 to succeed a female to whom a tenancy was first allotted.

3. For section 20 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Subject to the proviso to section 14 when after the commencement of this Act any original tenant dies the succession to the tenancy shall devolve in the following order upon—

(a) the male lineal descendants of the tenant in the male line of descent. (The term "lineal descendants" shall include an adopted son whose adoption has been ratified by a registered deed);

(b) the widow of the tenant until she dies, or re-marries, or loses her rights under the provisions of this Act;

(c) the unmarried daughters of the tenant until they die or marry, or lose their rights under the provisions of this Act;

(d) the successor or successors nominated by the tenant by registered deed from among the following persons, that is to say, his mother, his married daughter, his daughter's son, his sister, his sister's son, and the male agnate members of his family;

(e) the successor or successors nominated by the Collector from among the persons enumerated in clause (d) of this section."

4. For section 21 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"When after the commencement of this Act, any male tenant, who is not an original tenant, or any female tenant dies, marries or re-marries the succession to the tenancy shall devolve—

(a) in the case of a female, to whom the tenancy has been first allotted, on the successor nominated by the Collector from the issue of such female tenant, or from the male agnates of the person on account of whose services the tenancy was allotted to her;

(b) in all other cases on the person or persons, who would succeed if the tenancy were agricultural land acquired by the original tenant."

M. HARRISON,
Secretary, Legislative Council.

E. JOSEPH,
Member.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT was found that a few men selected for a reward of a grant of land in the colony on account of services rendered in recruiting had died before the land could be allotted and consequently their widows or daughters were selected in their place. It is now intended to reward other women in recognition of the war services of men who have died, and the present amending Bill has been drafted to provide for the succession after their death. At the time the present Act was passed the possibility of there being female grantees was not contemplated, and no such provision was, therefore, made. In order to maintain the distinction originally drawn between the original tenant and his successors an artificial definition of "original tenant" has been inserted which includes the male successor to such an original female grantee. This is in keeping with the general principle that the tenure of the woman

is only for life, and is in the nature of a temporary charge on the property, which merely retards the ordinary course of succession. No power of selecting her successor has been given to the woman, it being thought that any choice she might make from among the agnates of her father or husband would be immediately challenged on some such ground as that of undue influence, and would thus lead to much wasteful litigation. Section 21 has been amended so as to express the original intention of the framers. This was that where the male line of the original grantee died out, his brothers, uncles, or cousins should succeed. The result of the present section, however, is that in the third generation the grandson of the original grantee has to share with his great-uncles or their descendants.

Section 3.—This definition of "original tenant" serves the double purpose of including the heir selected to succeed the original female grantee, and of enabling both sections 20 and 21 to be shortened.

Sections 20 and 21 have been explained above.

M. HARRISON,
Secretary, Legislative Council.

E. JOSEPH,
Member.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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PART V.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

THE Council met at the Government House, Lahore, at 11 A.M., on Saturday, the 6th March 1920.

PRESENT :

His Honour Sir EDWARD DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor, *Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Mr. LEWIS FRENCH, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS WRIGHT.
The Hon'ble Captain Sardar GOPAL SINGH, O.B E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khawaja YUSAF SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. HERBERT JOHN MAYNARD, C.S.I., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. BASIL THEODORE GIBSON, I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri LAL CHAND, O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar GAJJAN SINGH, O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad MEHDI SHAH, O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit JAWAHAR LAL, Bhargava.
The Hon'ble Mr. FRANK WAVERLING WOODS.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi SOHAN LAL.
The Hon'ble Sayad MAKHDUM RAJAN SHAH.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian FAZL-I-HUSSAIN.
The Hon'ble Mr. CREWE ARMOND HAMILTON TOWNSEND, I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. CHARLES JOSEPH HALLIFAX, C.B.E., I.C.S.

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Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal; Mr. French.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mirza IKRAM ULLAH KHAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. EUSTACE ALEXANDER ACWORTH JOSEPH, I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel DAVID MACDONALD DAVIDSON, M.D., I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. PATRICK JAMES FAGAN, C.S.I., I.C.S.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. French, the Hon'ble Mr. Wright and the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, took the Oath of Allegiance to the Crown.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

***1. Further information promised by the Hon'ble Mr. Maynard, while replying to Questions Nos. 75, 76 and 77, asked by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal at the Council meeting of the 10th November 1919.**

†2. Further information supplied by the Hon'ble Mr. Joseph to Hon'ble Captain Sardar Gopal Singh's Question No. 50 asked at Council Meeting, dated 10th November 1919.

3. Further information supplied by the Hon'ble Mr. French to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jowahar Lal Bhargava's Questions Nos. 84, 85 and 86 asked at the meeting of the 10th November 1919.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

Arms Act in Kangra District.

1. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to the letter of Lala Harish Chandra Soni, Pleader, Dharmsala, District Kangra, on the subject of the *Arms Act and the people of Kangra* published in the *Tribune* of 12th February 1920 ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"Government has seen the article in question."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

Arms Act in Kangra and Simla Districts.

2. "If so, will Government be pleased to state—

"(*a*) whether Kangra and Simla Districts of this Province were ever disarmed under clause 1 of section 32 of Act XXXI of 1860;

"(*b*) whether clause 2 of that section applied to any of these two districts ;

"(*c*) whether section 15 of Act XI of 1878 has ever since its enactment been specially extended to these two districts by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by means of a notification in the local official Gazette as provided in the section ;

"(*d*) whether any license for possession of swords, and arms other than fire-arms, has ever up to this time been required to be taken out under any provision of the Arms Acts in these two districts ;

"(*e*) whether in these two districts the form No. XVI used, and the stamp duty charged for licenses for fire-arms since Act XI of 1878 came into force, are those that are prescribed for districts not disarmed or are those that are prescribed for disarmed districts of the Punjab ?"

* See Appendix A.
† See Appendix B.

[*Mr. French ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Woods*].

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"(*a*) The Kangra and Simla Districts have not been disarmed under clause I of section 32 of Act XXXI of 1860.

"The answers to clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) are in the negative.

"(*e*) Form XVI which has been superseded by form XIII of Arms Rules, 1920, was prescribed for both armed and disarmed districts, the only difference being in respect of the amount of the fee."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

3. "Will Government be pleased to state what is the legal effect of the recent amendment of Act XI of 1878 and of the recent rules under the Act as amended, on possession, in the Kangra and Simla Districts, without license under the Arms Act, of swords, and arms other than fire-arms?" **Arms Act in Simla and Kangra Districts.**

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"The Government understands that no notification under section 15 of Act XI of 1878 has been issued with regard to the Kangra and Simla Districts, the conditions governing the possession of arms other than fire-arms in those two districts have not been altered by Act XX of 1919 or the Arms Rules 1920."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :— *Ibid.*

4. "Will Government be pleased to state whether it is correct or not—

"(*a*) that the District authorities of Kangra District have declared possession without license of swords and arms other than fire-arms to be illegal, and have ordered the people to obtain license or to deposit such arms at the nearest police station?

"(*b*) that such action of the District authorities has caused dissatisfaction in Kangra District?"

The Hon'ble Mr. French, replied :—

"From enquiries made it appears that there has been a misinterpretation of the rules so far as they affect the Kangra District. Orders have been issued to the District Magistrates of Kangra and Simla that licenses for arms other than fire-arms should not be required in their districts."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

5. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to the very bad condition of the cart road between Hoshiarpur and Kangra *viâ* Bharwain? Is it not a fact that this road is the main means of communication for heavy traffic of all kinds used by the local residents as well as by the traders of Hoshiarpur and other districts of the plains in their trade with Kangra District and with Tibet and Yarkand and other foreign countries. Is this road not also the shortest and most convenient means of communication for visitors to Kangra, Kulu and the Mandi Hills and for Hindu pilgrims from all parts of India to the religious shrines at Kangra, Jawalamukhi, Chintpurni during the days of Nauratras fair held twice a year?" **Cart Road between Hoshiarpur and Kangra.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Woods replied :—

"The attention of Government has not been drawn to the bad state of repair of this road, but enquiries are being made. As regards the second half of the question, the Kangra Valley Cart Road and the Mandi-Hoshiarpur Road, take, it is thought, no small proportion of the traffic mentioned, and on the completion of the Kulu-Rupar Cart Road a reduction may be expected in the traffic on the Hoshiarpur-Kangra Road."

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Woods ; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Mr. Joseph ; Mr. Maynard*].

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

Card Road between Hoshiarpur and Kangra.

6. "If the facts are so, will Government be pleased to lay before this Council a rough estimate of the yearly traffic on this road for the last five years, and to state whether the extension of this Railway line from Jullundur to Hoshiarpur has or has not so increased the public importance and utility of this road as to justify its conversion into a metalled road ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Woods replied :—

"The figures asked for are not available, but are being called for and will, when received, be laid before the provincial Board of Communication for report on the issue raised in the second half of the Hon'ble Member's question."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

Ibid.

7. "Will Government be pleased to state whether any proposal has come for consideration before the Deputy Commissioners, District Boards of Kangra and Hoshiarpur Districts or before Government for metalling this road, and with what result ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Woods replied :—

"Proposals for metalling certain portions of the road were received by Government in 1914, but were negatived on the ground that the only local stone available being soft, the result would not be commensurate with the expense. Enquiries are being made as to whether any proposals have come before the Deputy Commissioners or District Boards concerned."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Application of Small Towns Patrol Act, 1918, to certain Districts.

8. "Will Government be pleased to state for the information of this Council (*a*) the names of the districts to which Act VIII of 1918 (Punjab Village and Small Towns Patrol Act, 1918) has been applied since it has been passed into law. (*b*) The brief nature of the emergency which necessitated the application of the Act to each district ?"

Thikri Pahra in certain Districts.

9. "Will Government be pleased (*a*) to name the districts in which the old system of the *Thikri Pahra* was enforced before Act VIII of 1918 was passed. (*b*) In what district, if any, the old system is still in force. (*c*) If the reply (*b*) is in the affirmative will Government be pleased to state on what grounds the old system is now justified and whether Government propose to issue instructions to abolish the old system as being opposed to the provisions of the Act ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph replied :—

"The information asked for in Questions Nos. 8 and 9 is given in the Statement* laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Postal, Telegraph, Medical and Education facilities in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

10. "Will Government be pleased to state what has been done in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony since January 1919 (*a*) to provide postal and telegraphic facilities in the area newly colonised, (*b*) to establish new dispensaries to supply medical aid to the population, (*c*) to undertake the construction of roads to help the traffic as well as to facilitate the marketing of grain and other commodities, (*d*) and, lastly, to establish schools for the dissemination of elementary education among the masses in the said area. In view of the inability of the local bodies to meet the required capital outlay on the aforesaid imperative requisites for the development of colonies, will Government be pleased to sanction special grants to supplement the income of local bodies ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard replied :—

"(*a*) Government recognises that postal and telegraphic facilities in the Lower Bari Doab Colony stand in need of development. It is understood that

* See Appendix C.

[*Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Mr. Joseph*].

44 new post offices will shortly be opened in the Colony. Three branch offices will be raised to sub-offices while telegraph offices, will be opened at Chichawatni Road, Mian Chanun, Jahanian and Talamba. It has been arranged to communicate to the Postmaster-General the requirements of the Colony in these matters annually in time for budget provision to be made in his Department.

" (*b*) The establishment of new dispensaries at Okara, Khanewal, Chichawatni and Mian Chanun has received the approval of Government and funds have been provided for these works. It is to be noted that there exist a number of Canal dispensaries open to the public in the tract.

" (*c*) Government has always held the need of substantial grants to enable local bodies to establish good road communications in the canal colonies, and has always liberally provided for this in its annual budget. Much progress has already been made in this direction, and Government has quite recently promised a contribution towards the metalling of the Montgomery-Pakpattan road. The sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was provided in the current year's estimate for the construction of colony roads, out of which Rs. 2 lakhs were allotted for the Lower Bari Doab Colony alone.

" It has for years past been the regular practice of Government to make substantial grants to the local bodies of colony areas. In addition to the grants for roads to the District Boards, to which reference has already been made, grants have also been made for town works to the Municipalities and Notified Areas. The amount thus granted in the current year in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony was Rs. 2,10,458 The total of new roads made or contemplated exceeds 1,200 miles.

" (*d*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to Government's programme for the expansion of Vernacular Education as detailed in the Hon'ble Mr. Richey's C.M. letter No. 261-S., dated 24th August 1918, a copy of which was laid on the table in Council on 20th November 1918.

" The Bari Doab Canal area includes portions of two districts, Montgomery and Multan. From the 5 years' programme already referred to, it will be seen that it is proposed to open in these two districts 6 Vernacular Middle and 86 Primary Schools in addition to the existing 9 Vernacular Middle and 283 Primary Schools during the 5 years commencing from 1918-19."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

11. " (*a*) Is Government aware that Act XIII 1859 does not apply to the agricultural labourers. (*b*) In view of the very frequent breaches of contract by the agricultural labourers who have received money in advance for the agricultural year for which they have contracted to work, resulting in serious loss and inconvenience to the landowners and the inadequacy of the mere civil remedy, will Government be pleased to take steps to extend the application of this Act to the agricultural labourers ?"

Non-application of Act XIII of 1859 to agricultural labourers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph, replied :—

" A Bill to amend the Act has been introduced in the Indian Council and circulated for opinion, and the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Member will receive consideration before a reply is sent to the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

12. " Will Government be pleased to state the number of Sikh voters possessing the following qualifications in each district of the province :—

Number of Sikh voters with certain qualifications.

" (*a*) Lambardars, Zaildars and Inamdars or Sofedposhes.

" (*b*) Owners of land whose holding or share in a holding is assessed land revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum.

[*Mr. Hallifax ; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Mr. Joseph*].

"(*c*) Crown tenants holding land under the Punjab Colonisation of Land Act (Punjab Act V of 1912) or lessees for a term of not less than 10 years under the Waste Land Rules, such land being in either case assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum.

"(*d*) Assignees of land revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum.

"(*e*) Those who pay income-tax.

"(*f*) Retired and pensioned officers (Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers) of the Indian Army.

"(*g*) Those who hold land assessed to an annual land revenue of Rs. 500.

"(*h*) Those who are assignees of land revenue of Rs. 500 per annum.

"(*i*) Those who have been recognised by Government as holding an hereditary seat in Darbar ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Hallifax replied :—

"Government is not at present in possession of the information for which the Hon'ble Member asks. That information is being collected, and will with other electoral statistics be published as soon as possible for general information."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Female Infanticide Act in Jullundur District.

13. "Female Infanticide Act, No. 8 of 1870.

"Will Government be pleased to state the names of villages in each district of the Jullundur Division to which the Female Infanticide Act is applicable and the date of the application of this Act ?

"Will Government be pleased to state, if it is a fact that in these villages the body of the deceased female infant can only be disposed of when the Police, after investigation, are of opinion that the death is due to natural causes ?

"Will Government be pleased to state the number of cases relating to each village in which the Police Investigation found that the death was due to other than natural causes, and in how many of these cases in each village prosecutions for the murder of the female infant were instituted since the application of this Act and with what results ?

"Will Government be pleased to remove the restriction imposed by the said Act from such of the above villages in which no prosecution was ever successfully lodged, nor any suspicion about the cause of death entertained by the Police since the application of this Act in order to save the people of the villages from unnecessary trouble, inconvenience and harassment caused by this measure ?

"Will Government be pleased to state in how many of such villages the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the marriage of a girl is fixed by order of Government, and what that amount is ?

"Will Government be pleased to state the number of cases as regards each such village in which this rule was infringed, and the number of prosecutions, if any, for such infringement, and also the results of such prosecutions ; and will Government be pleased to remove the restrictions ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph replied :—

"The information asked for is being collected locally and will be supplied to the Hon'ble Member as soon as it is complete ?"

[*Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Mr. Joseph ; Mr. French.*]

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Satta gambling in certain towns.

14. "Is Government aware that profiteering and the form of gambling known as *Satta* are two of the main causes of prevailing high prices, and that these are very prevalent in large towns of the Province. Does Government propose to undertake any legislation or adopt other measures to stop the practice of *Satta*."

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph replied :—

"Government is not prepared to dogmatise as to the economic causes of the high prices which are now almost universal. The question of *Satta* gambling has been repeatedly considered by Government in the past and in 1917 a draft Bill was prepared to deal with the evil. It was ascertained, however, that the Government of India was also considering the question and the Local Government thought it wise to await further information before introducing local legislation. Enquiries have recently been made to ascertain the result of the Government of India's consideration of the matter, and a reply thereto is awaited."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Begar system in the Punjab.

15. "Will Government be pleased to state whether the well-known proclamation of Sir Dennis Fitz Patrick's Government to stop the *Begar* system in the Punjab is still in force ? Is Government aware that the terms of the proclamation are often infringed, and will Government be pleased to re-issue that proclamation and insist on general compliance therewith ?

"Will Government be pleased to replace the existing sytem of providing supplies to officers of the various Departments while on tour by the villagers by a contract system ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"The proclamation of January 1891 stopping *Begar* in the Punjab to which reference, it is understood, is made has not been withdrawn. During the last ten years only four complaints against *Begar* appear to have been made directly to Government. It is probable that other complaints have been made to and duly dealt with by local authorities.

"As regards the suggested re-issue of the proclamation and insistence on general compliance with its terms, Government, before taking any fresh action in the matter, will await the report of a committee which was appointed in January to consider the best means of providing supplies to officers on tour."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Increase of pay on account of rise of prices.

16. "Will Government be pleased, in view of the high cost of living due to the rise of prices, to increase the pay of all the provincial services in the Punjab including the clerical staff of all offices ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"The Hon'ble member is referred to paragraph 24 on this subject in the memorandum of the Finance Member on the amended draft Financial Statement for 1920-21."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Increase of pay of Patwaris and Kanungos.

17. "Will Government be pleased, in view of the high cost of living due to the rise of prices, to increase the pay of Patwaris and Kanungos ?

"Will Government be pleased to state whether the Patwaris are entitled to travelling allowances when called to head-quarters of the Tahsil or District in the discharge of their official duty and at what rate ?

[*Mr. Fagan; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh; Mr. Wright; Mr. Townsend.*]

"Will Government be pleased, in case no travelling allowance being payable, to allow them travelling allowance sufficient at least to cover their actual expenses?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied:—

"Proposals for increasing the emolument of Patwaris and Kanungos have been under the consideration of Government for a considerable time and are now ready for submission to the Government of India.

"For journeys to attend a Court Patwaris receive travelling allowance from the Court they attend under rules framed by the High Court. When otherwise called to the head-quarters of the Tahsil or District in the discharge of their official duties they are entitled to a travelling allowance for journeys by rail as officers of the 4th class under Articles 1011 and 1012 of the Civil Service Regulations, provided the travelling by rail is authorised by the Collector of the District in which they are serving, but no travelling allowance is allowed for journeys by road.

"Government does not propose at present to revise the rules governing the grant of travelling allowance to Patwaris."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked:—

Sikh Inspectors of Schools.

18. "Is Government aware that out of seven Indian Inspectors in Provincial Educational Service or Indian Educational Service and 11 Assistant Inspectors in the Provincial Educational Service there is at present a single Sikh Inspector? Will Government consider this inadequacy of Sikh representation when filling up an existing Inspectorship vacancy in Provincial Educational Service?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied:—

"The answer is in the affirmative.

"In view of the impending re-organization of the Inspecting Staff it is not proposed to fill the existing vacancy at present."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked:—

Paucity of Sikhs in inspection line.

19. "Is Government aware of the paucity of Sikhs in the inspection line, *i.e.*, among (District Inspectors and Assistant District Inspectors of the Provincial Educational Service). Will Government take steps to remedy this longstanding complaint of the Sikhs in the re-organization scheme affecting the District Inspecting Staff and will Government arrange to post Sikhs in Sikh Divisions and Sikh Districts?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied:—

"The Government is aware of the paucity of Sikhs in the inspection line and will bear the Hon'ble Member's suggestion in mind in the re-organisation scheme."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked:—

Reasons for high prices of Ghee and Milk.

20. "Will Government be pleased to state the reasons of the high prices of Ghee and Milk—the staple food of Indians—and whether any measures are under contemplation to increase the supply of Ghee and Milk; if so, what?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Townsend replied:—

"The principal reason for the high price of Ghee and Milk is the very unsatisfactory character of the monsoon in 1918-19, which caused a serious deficiency in grain and fodder of all kinds. A contributing reason is the rise in the standard of living among the producers of those articles. There is evidence to show that they consume now more of the Ghee and Milk they produce than used to be the case. Profiteering in Ghee has also been prevalent to some extent.

[*Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gaijan Singh ; Mr. Maynard.*]

"The Railway Board agreed, at the request of this Government, to give special facilities to the import of cotton seed (an important cattle food) into this province, and the Government of India has recently been asked by it to prohibit the export of cotton seed by rail from the Province.

"Government has in recent years given land for four large and one medium sized Cattle Farm in the Lower Bari Doab Colony. When these farms are carrying the full head of cattle they are designed to they will doubtless have a salutary influence on the prices of both Ghee and Milk.

"In the price of the former article there has recently, as the Hon'ble member is doubtless aware, been a slight fall."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

21. "Will Government be pleased to state the increase or decrease of cattle—especially milch cow and buffalo—in the last cattle census as compared with the last but one ?" Increase or decrease of cattle.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard replied :—

"The information asked for cannot be at present supplied as the figures of the cattle census recently held cannot be completed before the middle of this month."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

22. "Will the Government be pleased to state the number of cattle—especially milch cow and buffalo—exported from the Province during the last three years, and has the Government taken or proposed to take any measure to stop that export ?" Exportation of milch cow and buffalo.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard replied :—

"(*a*) A statement showing the imports and exports of horned cattle is submitted. Separate figures are not available for milch cows and buffaloes.

"(*b*) The question of stopping the export of cattle from India and its effect on deterioration was discussed at the last Board of Agriculture meeting held at Pusa in December 1919.

"The Board decided that there was not evidence of marked deterioration of cattle due to export, and that in any case the export abroad was a negligible fraction of export to other provinces. The Sub-Committee, which dealt with the matter, represented Punjab interests very strongly, as it contained Colonel G. K. Walker (President) and Messrs. Jacob and Taylor as Members.

"It will be observed that the figures of 1919-20, so far as they are available, show an excess of imports over exports."

Statement showing the net exports of horned cattle from the Punjab in each of the last 3 years.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Net export.	
	No.	No.	No.	
1916-17 ...	9,938	30,007	20,069	
1917-18 ...	13,352	33,069	197,717	
	...	147	147*	*These figures represent the exports by road. There was no export by road in the other three years.
1918-19 ...	23,194	36,605	13,411	
1919-20 ... (1st April to 30th September 1919).	14,322	12,643	Net Imports 1,679.	

[*Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Mr. Joseph.*]

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Wearing of five Kakas by Sikh prisoners.

23. "Will Government be pleased to state for the information of the Council whether the Sikh prisoners while in jail are permitted to wear the five *Kakas* (symbols of Sikh religion)? If not, will they be pleased to rule that such symbols are permitted to be worn in future?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph replied :—

"The regulation prison head covering is the Punjabi *Kantopi* which has been used in our prisons for the past 55 years.

"The Chief Khalsa Diwan, in answer to an enquiry, was informed in 1916 that the only objection on the part of prisoners to the wearing of the *Kantopi* had proceeded from a few returned emigrants, men who while away from India forsook Sikh observances and on their return were repudiated by their community in general. It appeared that their objection arose not from religious scruples but from a desire to embarrass the jail authorities.

"It would be difficult to find for Sikh prisoners a suitable substitute for the *Kantopi*. The turban would not commend itself to the jail authorities but Government is prepared to consider the possibility of adopting in lieu of the *Kantopi* any other head dress of which patterns or designs may be submitted to it. Meantime the Inspector-General of Prisons is issuing orders that any Sikh who objects to the *Kantopi* and prefers to go bare-headed should be allowed to do so."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Wearing of caps by Sikh prisoners.

24. "Will Government be pleased to state whether Sikh prisoners while in jail are compelled to wear caps on their heads? Will Government, in view of the fact that the wearing of the caps is forbidden by commandments of the Sikh religion, rule that Sikh prisoners are provided with turbans instead of caps?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph replied :—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Sikh religions ceremonies in jail.

25. "Will Government be pleased to state whether facilities are provided in jail for performance of religious ceremonies and *nit nem* (prayers at times fixed by religion) by the Hindu, Muhammadan and Sikh prisoners? If not, will Government take necessary steps in that direction?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph replied :—

"Sikh prisoners are allowed under existing regulations to retain the *Kes* and the *Kanga*. They wear short drawers of the same pattern as other prisoners. They are not allowed to retain the *Kara* or the *Kirpan* as these two articles might conceivably be used for improper purposes. In the interests of jail discipline Government is not prepared to alter this rule."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Number according to creed of persons convicted by Multan Special Tribunal.

26. "Will the Government be pleased to state (1) the number (according to creed) of persons convicted by the Multan Special Tribunal giving a detail of the offences for which they were convicted, and also state (2) how many of each creed were released on expiry of sentences, and (3) owing to reduction or remission of sentences, in the latter case giving (4) the date of their release?"

[*Mr. French; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied:—

"The required information in respect of the number of persons convicted by the Multan Special Tribunal and the offences for which they were convicted is as follows:—

"*Under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code*—2 Hindus, 23 Muhammadans, 1 Sweeper.

"*Under sections 395, 436-109 of the Indian Penal Code*—1 Muhammadan only.

"*Under sections 395, 436 of the Indian Penal Code*—4 Hindus, 42 Muhammadans.

"*Under section 412 of the Indian Penal Code*—2 Muhammadans.

"The information asked for in the latter portion of the Hon'ble Member's question is not available. It is being collected and will be supplied in due course to the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked:—

"27. Will Government be pleased to supply information as to how many persons of each creed and for what offences were convicted by the Lahore Special (Defence of India) Tribunals before 1919 and how many of each creed were released on expiry of sentences, owing to reduction or remission of sentences and under Royal clemency?" **Number according to creed of persons convicted by Lahore Special Tribunals before 1919.**

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied:—

"The total number of persons convicted by the Defence of India Tribunals before 1919 in the cases known as the Conspiracy Cases, by classes, was—

Sikhs.	*Hindus.*	*Muhammadans.*
127	17	5

"These accused were in the main convicted of offences under sections 121 and 121-A and cognate sections of the Indian Penal Code.

"Of these the number of persons who were released after having served their sentences was—

Sikhs.	*Hindus.*
7	2

"Orders have been issued for the release in connection with the Royal Proclamation of—

Sikhs.	*Hindus.*	*Muhammadans.*
41	6	2

"The number of persons now left in jail is—

Sikhs.	*Hindus.*
46	5

"A few of these cases are still under consideration."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked:—

"28. Will Government be pleased to state the number of political offenders in the disturbances of 1919 who are released—(*a*) by Government, (*b*) on recommendation of High Court Judges, or (*c*) under Royal clemency and also of those of each creed to whom no Royal clemency has been extended; in he latter case giving reasons for withholding Royal clemency?" **Number of political offenders released.**

Mr. French ; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava ; Mr. Gibson.]

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"If in the term 'political prisoners' the Hon'ble Member includes all who were convicted in connection with the disturbances of last April the figures are as follows :—

	No.
"(*a*) Number released from time to time by Government ...	241
"(*b*) Number released on the recommendations of the Reviewing Judges ...	104
"(*c*) Number released in connection with the Royal Proclamation ...	637

"There are 90 prisoners of this class now in jail consisting of 21 Hindus, 16 Sikhs and 53 Muhammadans. The cases of a few of these are still under consideration. It is not possible to discuss in Council individually the cases of those who have not been released, and for the general grounds for withholding release I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the recent discussion of the subject in the Imperial Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Extension of Royal clemency to persons convicted before Martial Law.

"29. Will Government be pleased to state whether Royal clemency has been extended to any of the political offenders who were convicted, before Martial Law, by the Lahore and Delhi Tribunals appointed under Defence of India Act for trial of cases known as Lahore and Delhi Conspiracy Cases, and, if so, give the number of persons thus released, and also of those of each creed to whom such clemency has not been extended ; in the latter case giving reasons for withholding such clemency ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"The figures already given by me in answer to Question No. 27 furnish the information asked for in this question in regard to the persons convicted by the Lahore Tribunals. As I have just stated in answer to Question No. 28 it is not possible to discuss in Council individual cases of men who have not been released.

"Of the persons convicted in the Delhi Conspiracy Case there is only one now in jail, and his case is under the consideration of Government."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava, asked :—

Revision of pay of non-gazetted establishment.

30. "(*a*) With a view to remove the anxiety of all concerned will Government be pleased to state by what time approximately the proposals regarding the revision of pay of all the non-gazetted establishments in the Province (whose pay has not been fixed with reference to war or post-war prices) will be matured and given effect to ?

"(*b*) In view of the severe pinch due to exceedingly high prices, will Government be pleased to recommend to the Government of India that the grant of temporary allowance which the said Government has been pleased to sanction for non-gazetted servants whose salary does not exceed Rs. 75 per mensem be extended to such servants also as draw a salary of Rs. 150 or less ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson replied :—

"(*a*) It is impossible to forecast the date by which effect will be given to the revision of pay of all the non-gazetted establishments in the Province, but Government is fully aware of its urgency, and every endeavour is being made to expedite the proposals which will require the sanction of the Government of India.

[*Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava; Mr. Townsend; Colonel Davidson; Mr. Wright; Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan.*]

"(*b*) The course suggested would entail a reference to the Secretary of State and it has been decided to confine the temporary allowance to the present limits pending the completion of the proposals referred to under (*a*) above."

Prevention of export of milch cattle.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava, asked :—

31. "In view of the high prices of milk and ghi and the extensive export of milch cattle out of the country, will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of taking early steps to prevent such export as far as possible?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Townsend replied :—

"I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the reply already given to the similar question asked by the Hon'ble S. B. S. Gajjan Singh."

Rules regarding inspection of entries in Birth and Death Registers.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava, asked :—

32. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state if there are any rules regarding the inspection of entries in the Birth and Death Registers kept at the Police Stations and subsequently transferred to the office of the Civil Surgeons, and if so, will Government be pleased to lay a copy of such rules on the table?

"(*b*) In case no such rules exist, will Government, in view of the evidential value of such entries and frequent reference to them in judicial proceedings, be pleased to consider the advisability of making rules providing for the inspection of the said registers by the public on payment of such fees as may be prescribed?"

The Hon'ble Colonel Davidson replied :—

"(*a*) There are no such rules.

"(*b*) The matter is under consideration."

Improvement in the pay of Provincial Educational Service.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava, asked :—

33. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state if its attention has been called to the article headed as "Diary of an Officer, in the Provincial Educational Service" appearing in the issue of the *Tribune* of the 7th February 1920?

"(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state when material improvement in the conditions of the pay and emoluments of the Provincial Educational Service can be expected?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied :—

"The answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative.

"As regards (*b*) it should be pointed out that the question of the Provincial Educational Service is dependent on what is decided as to the ultimate constitution of the Indian Educational Service. The question is now under the consideration of Government, and it is hoped that a definite announcement will be made shortly."

Mortality in Campbellpore District.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

34. "Is Government aware of the appalling mortality that has recently occurred in the villages Shinka and Nartopa in the Campbellpore Tahsil of the Attock District?"

The Hon'ble Colonel Davidson replied :—

"Government is aware of the outbreak of Influenza in the villages of Shinka and Nartopa and the consequent high mortality."

[*Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan ; Colonel Davidson ; Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain ; Mr. Joseph.*]

Mortality in Campbellpore District.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

35. "Will Government be pleased to state—

"(*a*) the population of the above-named villages,
"(*b*) the present condition of the disease in the villages,
"(*c*) the number of deaths that have occurred so far, and
"(*d*) the steps taken by the authorities to combat the disease that is ravaging the villages ?"

The Hon'ble Colonel Davidson replied :—

"(*a*) The population of Shinka is 1,917 and of Nartopa 3,787.

"(*b*) The disease began subsiding from about the middle of February.

"(*c*) The number of deaths in village Shinka from the 18th December 1919, when the disease first made its appearance, up to the 24th February 1920 is 506 and in Nartopa from 23rd December 1919 to 24th February 1920, 278.

"(*d*) The Civil Surgeon visited the infected villages on receipt of information of the outbreaks, examined the cases personally, issued necessary medicines and gave detailed instructions for gargling and nasal douching, evacuation, isolation, and fumigation, distributed pamphlets and advised inoculation. The majority refused all help, but later on in February, when the lambardar submitted to inoculation, the villagers came forward and accepted the measure and 200 inoculations were performed up to the 24th February 1920. Fifty shouldaries have been hired by the District Board and sent to the villages for the use of those who may wish to evacuate their houses and cannot make their own arrangements. The whole plague staff in the district consisting of an Assistant Surgeon, Compounder, Supervisor and Coolies have been on special Influenza duty in the villages all the time and a second Assistant Surgeon was ordered on this duty, but the Civil Surgeon considered his services unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

Ibid.

36. "If the answer to the question 35 (*d*) is that ' no measures have yet been taken, ' will Government be pleased to take some immediate steps to combat the disease ?"

The Hon'ble Colonel Davidson replied :—

"As the answer to question (35) (*d*) is in the affirmative, no further action is called for."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

Acquisition of land for public purposes in Mauza Mian Mir.

37. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a complaint called "Abuse of the law relating to Land Acquisition" in the *Paisa Akhbar*, Lahore, of 25th October 1919 ?

"(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state how far the allegation that the land compulsorily acquired for Police School and other purposes has not been utilised for the purposes for which acquired but some of it has been used as a play ground, and the rest is lying vacant, is correct ?

"(*c*) If the allegation is substantially correct, will the Government be pleased to reconsider the matter of the acquisition of any more land from Mauza Mian Mir ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph replied :—

"(*a*) The attention of Government had not been previously called to the article in question but the representation from the owners of Mian Mir, dated 15th September 1919, and referred to therein, was duly received, as was a similar vernacular memorial, dated 5th November 1919.

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain; Mr. Joseph; Mr. Woods.*]

"(*b*) The land which was acquired for a Police School has not been used for that purpose as the project of locating the school at Lahore was dropped. It was decided however in 1910 and again in 1915 to retain the land for use in connection with the ever-growing public needs of Lahore. Meantime until it is so required it is leased for short periods for other purposes. Fifteen kanals are occupied by buildings, 25 are cultivated and 1,588 are leased to the Golf Club.

"(*c*) Government is unable to give a promise to acquire no more land in Mian Mir. If, however, land is at any time required for which the land in question is suitable, the Government will consider the utilization of that land in preference to acquiring further land."

Supplementary question by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.—"With reference to part (*b*) of question No. 37, will Government be pleased to state the nature of the public needs of Lahore for which the land is said to have been retained, and also state what is the nature of the purposes to which this land has been put in the last 10 years or so?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph.—

"I should like notice of the question."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

38. "Will Government be pleased to state whether the Sub-Overseers, Public Works Department, submitted 3 or 4 memorials during the period 1912 to 1917, and whether by notification No. 0618-E. I., dated 2nd July 1917, a scheme of re-organisation for the Lower Subordinate Establishment was sanctioned in order to remove these grievances?" Grievances of Sub-Overseers Public Works Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woods replied :—

"The reply is in the affirmative."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

39. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following articles in the "Indian Architect," page 6, of September 1917, pages 9 and 10 of November 1917, pages 5 to 7 of September 1918, page 7 of April 1919 issues, commenting on the re-organisation scheme and the status of the Sub-Overseers?" Status of Sub-Overseers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woods replied :—

"The reply is in the negative."

Supplementary question by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.—"May I ask if, since then, the paper has been available to the Hon'ble member?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Woods.—"That particular issue has not been seen by me."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

40. "Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that since the publication of the scheme the Sub-Overseers have been memorialising Government through their department alleging that the new scheme instead of improving their position, on the whole makes it worse? Promotion scheme of Sub-Overseers.

"(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the re-organisation scheme the rate of promotion of the Sub-Overseers is reduced from about Rs. 3 to Re. 1-3-0 per annum and the percentage of the 1st grade men is reduced from 58 to 12 per cent.?

"(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Sub-Overseers drawing Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 per mensem under the old scheme have been reduced to Rs. 50 or Rs. 55 per mensem and also from 1st to 2nd grade under the new scheme?

[*Mr. Woods ; Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain ; Mr. Joseph.*]

"(*c*) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that under the old scheme a Sub-Overseer could rise to the 1st grade with 7 or 8 years' good service, but under the new scheme he cannot attain this grade unless he puts in 17 years' good service ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Woods replied :—

"The reply is in the affirmative.

"(*a*) The reply is in the negative.

"(*b*) It is a fact that owing to the introduction of a time-graded scale, in place of a fixed graded scale, of establishment, a number of Sub-Overseers who were not qualified for certain grades under the time limit have been reverted to the grades for which they were so qualified, but they have lost nothing in salary thereby, as they have been granted personal allowances that make up their salaries to those of the grades from which they have reverted.

"(*c*) It is a fact that under the previous scheme of grading for promotion a Sub-Overseer could rise to the 1st grade after a service of 7 or 8 years, but the defect of that system was that under it promotion depended upon the fortuitous occurrence of vacancies and periods of unduly rapid promotion were liable to alternate with periods of unduly slow promotion. That system has produced the present block in promotion which the introduction of the new time-graded scale is intended to remedy.

"The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given by me to question No. 70 on the same subject put by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand at the last meeting of this Council."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

Raising of pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, etc.

41. "Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the pay of similar officers in other departments, *viz.*, Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Inspectors, has been raised from Rs 25 and Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 and Rs. 50, respectively ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph replied :—

"The pay of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons was raised with effect from the 1st April 1919 as follows :—

	Old Scale	*New Scale.*
	Rs.	Rs.
4th grade	30	45
3rd ,, ...	45	60
2nd ,, ...	55	70
1st ,, ...	65	80
2nd Class, Senior grade	80	95
1st ,, ,, ,, ...	100	110

"The pay of all Sub-Inspectors was raised in 1906 and is as follows :—

	Old Scale.	*New Scale.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1st grade	80	100
2nd ,, ...	65	80
3rd ,, ...	50	70
4th ,, ...	...	60
5th ,, ...	...	50

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain; Mr. Woods; Mr. French.*]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl i-Hussain asked :—

Horse allowance of Overseers and Sub-Overseers.

42. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state whether the rates of Rs. 30 and Rs. 15 per mensem as a horse allowance are provided for an Overseer and a Sub-Overseer, respectively?

"(*b*) If so, will Government be pleased to state whether the extent of sections in charge of Overseers and Sub-Overseers is the same?

"(*c*) If so, will Government be pleased to state the grounds on which the amount for horse allowance allowed to Sub-Overseers is half the amount allowed to Overseers?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Woods replied :—

"(*a*) The reply is in the affirmative.

"(*b*) The extent of the charges held by Overseers is often the same as that held by Sub-Overseers; but an Overseer is often eligible also to hold charge of a Sub-Division, and has a higher status than a Sub-Overseer.

"(*c*) The allowances for horses kept by Overseers and Sub-Overseers, respectively, have been determined by the Government of India and laid down in Article 1077, Civil Service Regulations.

"The Local Government is not aware of the reasons which guided the Government of India in determining these allowances."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahahur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

Cancellation of prohibition of entry into Punjab of newspapers and persons.

"43. Will Government be pleased to state against how many newspapers and persons orders prohibiting entry into the Punjab have been cancelled since 1st October 1919?"

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"Since 1st October 1919, orders prohibiting entry into the Punjab have been cancelled in respect of 5 newspapers and 4 persons."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

Ibid.

44. "Will Government be pleased to state against how many persons and newspapers, if any, orders prohibiting entry into the Punjab are now in force."

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"No persons are at present excluded from entering into the Punjab. Six newspapers are excluded."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

Number of persons interned and in jail on account of Punjab Disturbances.

45. "Will Government be pleased to state the total number of persons—

"(*a*) under orders of internment;

"(*b*) in Jail,

in connection with the Punjab Disturbances of 1919; at the time of the issue of the Royal Proclamation, and on 4th March 1920, respectively?"

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"The figures are as follows :—

	At the time of the issue of Proclamation.	*On the 4th March 1920*
Number under orders of internment ...	143	5
Number in jail in connection with disturbances	828	90."

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain ; Mr. Joseph.*]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

Military deserters in the Province.

46. "With reference to paragraph 1 of proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Police) Department, No. 3089 S. (Home Police), dated 4th September 1919, will Government be pleased to state whether a substantial decrease in the number of the Military deserters at large in the province has by now taken place ? and if not, what steps are being taken or devised for putting an end to this undesirable and dangerous class ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph replied :—

"Although the percentage of deserters at large has substantially decreased, the actual number show an increase. Arrests are being gradually made, but the class has not hitherto shown itself dangerous."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

Efforts to reduce number of first appeals in High Court.

47. "Will Government be pleased to state whether during the five years, preceding the creation of the High Court, any efforts have been made to reduce the number of first appeals pending disposal in the Chief Court, and if so, what was the nature of those efforts ? and how far did they succeed ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph replied :—

"Government understands that the Judges view the increase in the pending file of first appeals in the High Court with concern. They examine the file monthly and make every effort to reduce it, but the heavy burden of Criminal appellate work makes it difficult for the Court to reduce the Civil appellate pending file.

"When it is considered that the number of convicts under sentence of death admitted to Punjab Jails is on an average greater than the number admitted to all the jails of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa and Assam put together, some idea may be formed of the time and attention which the Judges of the Court have to devote to this most important branch of their work. On the average 2½ days out of the 4 days reserved every week for Criminal Division Bench work are occupied solely in the disposal of murder references."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

Civil appeals in High Court.

48. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state whether the number of first appeals pending in the High Court has not continued to increase ? and

"(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that a civil appeal in the High Court, as a rule, comes up for hearing by a Division Bench not less than three years after its institution ? and a First Appeal is not decided by a Division Bench, as a rule, in less than 4 to 5 years ?

"(*c*) Will Government be pleased to state what has been done during the last six years to remove this defect ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph replied :—

"It is the case that the number of first appeals pending in the High Court has continued to increase.

"(*b*) It was pointed out in the report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1917 that a first or second Civil Appeal coming up for hearing before a Division Bench cannot, in view of the congestion of work, be heard within 3 years of its institution. In the great majority of cases such an appeal is decided by the Division Bench without further postponement.

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain ; Mr. Fagan.*]

" (c) During the five years, before the creation of the High Court, there were always 2 or 3 additional judges to assist in dealing with the work and the total strength of the High Court is the same as that of its predecessor the Chief Court.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

49. " Will Government be pleased to state in how many districts in the Province land revenue is taken in kind ? and will Government be pleased to name those districts ? " Land revenue in kind in D. G. Khan District.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

" In no district in the Province does Government realize land revenue in kind. In the Dera Ghazi Khan District, however, in pursuance of arrangements made under the authority of Frontier Regulation No. VII of 1871 and sanctioned by the Government of India in 1878, certain assignees of land revenue are permitted to collect in kind the estimated equivalent of the land revenue due to them. An account of the system is to be found in the published final reports of the First Regular and First Revised Settlements of the district and also in the Gazetteer."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

50. " Will Government be pleased to state whether in Dera Ghazi Khan District— *Ibid.*

" (*a*) land revenue is, in many cases, collected in kind ? and (*b*) land revenue is, in several cases, paid by a proprietor in cash for one part of his land, and in kind for another part of his land ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

" To part (*a*) the reply is as stated above.

" (*b*) It is probably true that in certain cases a proprietor in the Dera Ghazi Khan District pays one portion of his land revenue in cash and another portion to an assignee in kind."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

51. " Will Government be pleased to state the total number of proprietors in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, who pay their land revenue, either wholly or partly, in kind ? and will Government be pleased to state how many Jagirdars are authorised by it to collect land revenue in kind ?" *Ibid.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

" The number of proprietors in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, who pay land revenue in the manner stated, is not at present precisely known, but it may be said that the arrangement affects 32 villages in whole or in part. The number of Jagirdars, who are authorised to collect land revenue in kind is six. They are the recognised Chiefs of the six principal Biloch tumans of the Dera Ghazi Khan District."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

52. " Will Government be pleased to state whether the proprietors of agricultural land in Dera Ghazi Khan District, who have to pay their land revenue in kind, have not been requesting the authorities to levy it in cash ? and whether such representations were not frequently made in 1917 to the Financial Commissioner during his tour of this district ?" Levying of land revenue in cash in D. G. Khan instead of in kind.

[*Mr. Fagan; Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain; Mr. French.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

"During the past three years several representations have been received from landowners by Government and by the Financial Commissioner objecting to the collection of land revenue in kind by assignees. The whole question, which is one of great difficulty, at present forms and has done so for a considerable time past, the subject of very full enquiry and consideration with a view to such action on the part of Government as may be appropriate."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

Jirga cases in Dera Ghazi Khan District

53. "Will Government be pleased to state—

"(*a*) the total number of cases referred to Jirga by the District Magistrate of Dera Ghazi Khan during the last five years ending 31st March 1919; and

"(*b*) the total number of cases withdrawn by the police after commitment to Sessions, and then referred to Jirga, in Dera Ghazi Khan District, during the last five years ending 31st March 1919, and will Government be pleased to state the total number of convictions and acquittals by the Jirga, in (*a*) and (*b*) mentioned above?"

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"I give below the figures for the last 5 years ending 31st December 1919 :—

Number of cases referred to Jirga by the District Magistrate, Dera Ghazi Khan.	*Number convicted*	*Number acquitted or discharged.*
(*a*) 948	692	256
Number of cases withdrawn after commitment to Sessions and then referred to Jirga.	*Number convicted.*	*Number acquitted or discharged.*
(*b*) 7	4	2

"One case is pending.

"In part (*b*) of his question the Hon'ble Member has asked for the number of cases 'withdrawn by the Police.' I may mention for his information that cases cannot be withdrawn by the Police. Section 15 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation gives authority to the Public Prosecutor to withdraw cases from the Sessions Court when instructed in writing to do so by the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner before an order of conviction or acquittal has been made with respect to any accused person."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

Number of persons banished from Dera Ghazi Khan District

54. "Will Government be pleased to state the total number of persons banished from the district of Dera Ghazi Khan during the last fifteen years, under section 36 of the Frontier Regulations Act? and will Government be pleased to state whether one of the banished persons was an Honorary Magistrate? and another is now an Honorary Magistrate and an Honorary Munsif?"

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"Under section 36, Frontier Crimes Regulations, 9 persons were banished from the Dera Ghazi Khan District during the years 1911—1919. The figures for the years preceding 1911 are not available owing to the records having been destroyed.

"The answer to the rest of the question is in the affirmative."

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain ; Mr. French ; Mr. Gibson.*]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

55. "Will Government be pleased to state whether in Dera Ghazi Khan District any Honorary Magistrate is also a paid Jemadar of the Border Military Police?"

Honorary Magistrates of Dera Ghazi Khan as paid Jemadars of Border Militia.

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"Three Honorary Magistrates in the Dera Ghazi Khan District are paid Jemadars in the Border Military Police."

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1920-21.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson,—"Your Honour, I beg to present the Amended Draft Financial Statement for the years 1920-21.* I should like to preface my remarks with an apology. Being new to the post of Finance Member and somewhat overawed by the responsibilities of my position, the first step which I naturally took when preparing myself for to-day's ordeal was to seek inspirations from the speeches of my able predecessor on these occasions, and I am somewhat disconcerted to find that in his time the Council was accustomed and no doubt now expects from its Finance Member to have the dry bones of finance vivified by brilliant flashes of humour. His rare gift of making this dull subject humorous I sincerely admire, but cannot emulate and I must therefore regretfully ask the Council to condone the absence on my part of the equivalent of the March hares and charming Polish actresses of my witty predecessor.

"I do not propose to discuss the Financial Statement in all its details as these are fully given in the Memorandum which is in the hands of Members and as they will be much more ably explained by the Members in charge of the various Budget heads. I intend merely to sum up as briefly as possible its salient features. I will deal first with the facts and figures of the current year. The Budget was framed with caution. It was known that the rabi crop would be poor, the restrictions on war economy were not fully relaxed by the Government of India and it was anticipated that trade would recover only gradually from the effects of the war. The rabi turned out to be poorer even than was expected and the disturbances in April again temporarily dislocated trade, kept prices high and caused considerable unforeseen expenditure. The monsoon, however, though it began late and withdrew prematurely was copious while it lasted and the autumn harvest, though not such a bumper one as in other parts of India, was on the whole above average and all fear of scarcity of grain or fodder was removed. Prices, however, in spite of strict control of the export of food-grains, which still continues in the case of wheat and gram, have risen seriously instead of falling. Their very high level is due partly to the failure of the monsoon of 1918, but the principal cause is undoubtedly the enormous increase in world prices owing to the inflation of currency and credit and the decrease of production. But whatever the explanation may be, high prices have caused and are causing great distress to persons on fixed incomes and large extra expenditure to Government in labour charges and the purchase of materials and in the shape of temporary allowances to the lower paid Government servants. On the other hand owing to the scarcity of rainfall during the rabi and the late arrival and early cessation of the monsoon there was a great demand for canal irrigation which, combined with normal expansion on the newly opened canals, resulted in a large increase of fluctuating land revenue. At the same time the general economic conditions were favourable to trade, and the high prices which caused such distress to one section of the community put abundant supplies of money into the pockets of the agricultural and commercial classes with the result that the

* *Vide* Appendix D.

[*Mr. Gibson.*]

receipts for stamps, income-tax and excise largely exceeded expectations. The effect of the operation of these various causes is that the income is expected to rise by 58½ lakhs from the budgetted figure of Rs. 5,91 lakhs to Rs 6,50 lakhs, but 22½ lakhs of this total are accounted for by improvements in the net assignments to provincial revenues from the Imperial purse which could not be foreseen at the time of framing the budget, and the increase of revenue proper is 36 lakhs. The estimated expenditure owing almost entirely to high prices amounts to 6 crores and 26 lakhs or an excess over the budget figure of 2½ lakhs. The anticipated deficit of 11 lakhs has thus been converted into a surplus of over 23 lakhs or almost exactly the amount of the improvement in transfers between Imperial and Provincial which I have just mentioned. Excluding this sum, the revenue and expenditure exactly balance each other and the result, if the effect of the unexpectedly high prices on both sides of the estimates be discounted, testifies in a striking manner to the skill of my predecessor in framing his Budget.

"I will now turn to the figures for next year. The estimate of revenue has been framed in the expectation that the causes which have operated in the year now closing will continue to effect next year's results. Agriculturally a more favourable year may fairly be anticipated as a bumper rabi harvest seems almost assured. The kharif is always an unknown factor, necessitating caution in framing the Budget, but it must be assumed that it will be average or nearly so. There is also no reason to anticipate a set back in the normal development of the Province or in the prosperity of the agricultural and commercial classes, and last but not least there appears unfortunately to be little hope of a substantial fall of the present high prices which, as I have stated, are due to world causes which can only disappear very gradually. We are therefore budgetting for a modest increase of 11½ lakhs over the present year's high revenue. This would be larger but for an anticipated fall of 12 lakhs in the receipts from the sales of waste lands and Government estates, which will now inevitably decrease as the older colonies grow up and until new ones take their places. Assignments from the Government of India may also be expected as usual to exceed the Budget figure, and any windfalls in this shape will further raise the total of the year's revenue, which includes increases under Excise of 8 lakhs, Income-tax of 4¼ lakhs, Forest of 11½ lakhs and Irrigation of 7 lakhs. At this point I must apologise for an error in paragraph 20 of the Memorandum which I will ask you to correct. In that paragraph it is stated that the receipts from the auctions of excise licenses exceed last year's record figure by 13 lakhs. The figure should be 18 lakhs. The estimated income of 1920-21 will not, however, provide a sum anything like sufficient for the anticipated expenditure, owing to the necessity of not unduly checking the expansion of the growing departments such as Forests, Education, Medical, Agriculture and Civil Works, while at the same time making provision for the very heavy expenditure in the shape of increased pay, travelling and other allowances of all Government servants necessitated by the high cost of living. The estimated expenditure amounts to no less than Rs. 7,32 lakhs and exceeds the anticipated expenditure of the current year by over a crore, and the actual expenditure of 1918-19 by nearly two crores. The largest increases over this year's revised estimates are under Forest 13 lakhs, Education 16½ lakhs, Medical 7½ lakhs, Agriculture 6½ lakhs, Miscellaneous 46 lakhs and Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers 13½ lakhs. It is thus clear that besides liberal provision for increases of pay and allowances, which account for the enormous increase under 32—Miscellaneous (though it now appears to be doubtful if even the large sum provided will suffice), ample funds have been made available for the developing departments. The resulting excess of expenditure over revenue is 70½ lakhs, reducing the provincial balance from Rs. 2,54 lakhs to Rs. 1,84 lakhs. Such a large deficit cannot be viewed

[*Mr. Gibson*]

with equanimity, especially when so much of the expenditure is recurring and a considerable portion of our income (about $\frac{1}{20}$th) consists of receipts from sales of waste lands and Government estates which are of a capital nature and should be earmarked for capital expenditure. Next year is however the last of the existing financial settlement and whether an increase of taxation is necessary in the near future or not will depend upon the new financial settlement which will be introduced under the Reforms Scheme in 1921-22. Some information about the details of this settlement is given in paragraph 23 of my Memorandum, and I am now able to supplement this with the further information given by the Finance Member in the Imperial Legislative Council on March, the 1st. The most important announcement is the substantial reduction of the Provincial contribution to the Imperial purse. The Joint Report of 1918 anticipated an Imperial deficit of 13½ crores, that deficit being made up by contributions from the Provinces. This would have left the Provinces in the aggregate with a net surplus of 2 crores. The Government of India have now reconsidered the matter in the light of the probable gains from exchange and consider themselves justified in assuming for the present a reduction of the Imperial deficit to 6 crores and its ultimate extinction within a measurable time. The apportionment of this deficit of 6 crores between the various Provinces forms the subject of the enquiry of Lord Meston's Committee on Financial Relations, which will visit Lahore in a few days and hear the views of the Local Government and of the non-official members of the Finance Committee on their Province's claims. What the actual improvement in the financial position of this Province under the Reforms Scheme will be, cannot therefore be known at present, but as Mr. Hailey states that on the figures of next year's budget after deducting the contribution of 6 crores, the Local Governments will in the aggregate be 11 crores better off than under the present division of revenue between the Government of India and themselves, there is every reason to hope that this Province will start the new settlement with a substantial surplus. Another proposal which is under inquiry by the Committee on Financial Relations is the extent to which on the introduction of the Reforms Scheme Local Governments should take over their loan accounts with the Government of India. As the Council is aware for the purpose of making loans under the Provincial Advance and Loans Act we at present borrow from the Government of India at interest and pass on the money at a slightly higher rate of interest to the persons or bodies requiring the loan. Under the Reforms Scheme the Provinces will have greater control over their balances and it is obviously advantageous for those that can afford to do so to take over from the Government of India the provincial loan account and so save the interest which they at present pay. In the Punjab this account is expected at the end of 1920-21 to stand at 60⅓ lakhs and as our balances should at the end of the same period amount to about Rs. 1,83 lakhs we propose to take over the whole of our loan account. This concludes the general remarks which I have to make on the draft Financial Statement. It will perhaps be convenient if before sitting down I introduce the few unimportant heads standing in my name. Of these Refunds, Interest, Superannuation and Stationery call for no remarks. Of the minor heads under 26-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous which are allotted to me the cause of the increase in the budget under the minor head "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" is due to budget provision not having been made for the 1/4th share of a provision of Rs. 49,000 for a grant to the Punjab Co-operative Union and for re-organisation of the establishment of the Co-operative Societies. I must explain that expenditure on Co-operative Credit is for accounts purposes debited 3/4ths to the head 26-A—Agriculture and 1/4th to the head under discussion. By an oversight, which has now been corrected, the whole provision of Rs. 49,000 was debited to 26 A—Agriculture. Under the minor head "Miscellaneous" the increase in the revised is due to the retention throughout the year of the Director of Civil Supplies and his staff. When the

[*Mr. Gibson ; Mr. Maynard*].

Budget was framed it was not anticipated that the post of Director of Civil Supplies would be required for more than 7 months of the current year. Restrictions on the movement of all food-grains, however, were in force up to the end of November and wheat and gram are still controlled, while in spite of the abolition of priority certificates the Director of Civil Supplies has still a great deal of advisory work in connection with the priority of traffic. It has therefore been necessary to continue his post throughout the year. The decrease in the revised under the major head 32—Miscellaneous is purely nominal. The sum entered in the Budget (six lakhs on this occasion) as the Local Government's reserve for unforeseen expenditure has all been disbursed and distributed over the appropriate major heads. Hence the apparent decrease. I must now explain the phenomenal increase under this major head in the Budget. In my Memorandum frequent reference is made to the heavy extra expenditure entailed by the high cost of living and the resulting necessity of revising the pay and allowances of all Government servants where this has not already been done. Except where such revision has already been sanctioned or has been submitted for sanction to the Government of India or Secretary of State (in which case the expenditure is included under the appropriate major head) provision has been made under 32—Miscellaneous. The sum included amounts to no less than 35 lakhs out of which will be paid the temporary allowance sanctioned by the Government of India for all non-gazetted Government servants drawing Rs. 75 per mensem, and any permanent revision of non-gazetted establishments sanctioned during the year. It is doubtful, however, if even this large sum will be sufficient, though this depends on the time it takes to get sanction to the permanent scheme and to the date from which with the sanction of the Government of India it will take effect. Six lakhs have also been provided for improving the travelling allowance rules. The Committee appointed by Government for this purpose has completed its general recommendations, and the improvements sanctioned by Government will, if possible, be introduced from the 1st April 1920. A sum of 1½ lakhs has also been entered for increased horse and camel allowances which are expected to be sanctioned from the same date. The last of my heads is 33—Famine Relief. The figure 4 lakhs entered in the Budget represents approximately the average expenditure on famine relief during the past 20 years, but owing to the great increase of canal irrigation and of the material prosperity of the lower classes expenditure is only in exceptional circumstances likely to approach this average and in spite of the severe fodder famine of 1918-19 the actual expenditure of that year only amounted to a sum of Rs. 66,000 which represents the cost of reimbursing the railways for carrying fodder at concession rates. The expenditure during the current year, which has been a much better fodder year than 1918-19, is only expected to amount to Rs. 50,000 while under the orders of the Government of India no provision at all has been entered for 1920-21, as they prefer to make a special extra budget grant, if necessary, rather than to tie up funds in the Budget to meet the remote contingency of any considerable expenditure on famine relief being necessary.

" With these remarks I beg to introduce the amended Draft Financial Statement for the year 1920-21 and the Budget heads standing in my name."

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard.—" Your Honour, I beg to introduce the following heads of the Budget :—

" *Stamps.*—No. IV on the receipt side and No. 6 on the expenditure side.

" *Excise.*—No. V on the receipt side and No. 7 on the expenditure side,

[*Mr. Maynard.*]

"*Income-tax.*—No. VIII on the receipt side and No. 10 on the expenditure side.

"*Agriculture.*—No. XXI-A on the receipt side and No. 26-A on the expenditure side.

"On the fascinating subject of Stamps there is very little to be said. Hon'ble members will notice that there is a considerable increase in the revised Budget over the original Budget figures of the year and it is fully expected to maintain that increase in the Budget for the next year. The reasons for this increase over the original Budget figures under the head Stamps are in the first place the pessimism of the Government of India which could not bring itself to believe that the receipts were likely to be as great as they were believed to be likely to be by this Government, and in the second place a general expansion of business which has shown itself alike under the head of Court Fees Stamps and under the head of General Stamps. The largest contributing cause of a very considerable increase of the receipts of General Stamps is that very remarkable speculation in land value which has been, no doubt, brought home to every Hon'ble Member during the course of the last year.

"On the subject of Excise, I have to draw the attention of the Hon'ble members to the increased consumption of liquor which, judging by the very high figures of the bids for the coming year, seems likely to be continued also in the next year. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble member who introduced the Budget, the rise under the head of liquors in the bids is Rs. 13 lakhs and there are rises also under the head of opium and of hemp drugs. The reasons for this are the reasons which should be by this time quite familiar in the Council, because they have been repeated from year to year and almost *ad nausea.* The principal reason is that there is more money in the hands of the classes which consume excisable articles. When a man has sold his wheat for Rs. 5-8-0 a maund or his cotton for Rs. 20 a maund, he has only two ideas how to spend his money. One is to buy more land and the other is to drink it up and so long as he has no better object on which to expend his balance the Hon'ble members may rest assured that it is quite certain that the latter is the manner in which a very large proportion of the surplus money will be expended. Besides this prosperity which is the principal cause of the increase of drinking there is one other contributing cause and that is that there is a small diminution—not so great as the increase in liquor, but still a diminution in the consumption of other excisable articles. People for some reason are taking less opium and less hemp drugs, but they are taking on the whole considerably larger quantity of liquor. It is because of the feeling of the Hon'ble members on the subject of the consumption of intoxicating articles that I seek to put before the Council some sort of statement of the measures which are being taken to check so far as it is possible to check the growth of undesirable habits. Here again it is not the first time that I have to explain to the Council the measures which Government is taking but it is necessary that they should be explained yet once again. One of the principal means by which it is sought to make it less easy to drink is to increase the taxation upon the article. Accordingly the step is being taken with effect from the 1st April 1920 of raising the still-head duty which is already as high as Rs. 6-8-0 per gallon to the still higher figure of Rs. 7-8-0. That figure is a very high one, higher than it is in the United Provinces, substantially higher than it is in the Native States which adjoin British territory and it is actually higher than was the taxation on liquor in the United Kingdom before the war. That is one of the steps which we are taking in the hope of diminishing the temptation to excessive drinking. Another measure is the careful scrutiny of the location and the number of excise shops and the reduction of their number wherever reduction appears to be reasonably

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feasible. Accordingly from the 1st of April 1920, 61 country liquor shops in the Punjab will be closed: that represents a proportion of something like 9 per cent. of the total number of country liquor shops in the Province. The measure of a complete closure of drinking facilities at fairs has been taken already but has now been brought, I think, to completion. At the present time under the existing orders there is not a single fair at which there is provision made for facilities for obtaining liquor. Apart from that the very important step of preventing the consumption of drinking on the premises has been taken to a still further extent and from the 1st of April 1920 there will be 12 whole districts in which consumption of country liquor on the premises will not be permitted. Liquor in these 12 districts will be sold for off consumption only and in sealed bottles which must be taken away by the drinker. Besides these 12 whole districts in which this system will now be introduced—there are at present 7 districts, there will be 12 on the 1st of April – there are 4 other districts in which the system has been introduced in part. The object of that system is to diminish drinking by reducing the temptation which comes about when a man sits about a shop and is treated by friends or is encouraged by the mere fact of the facility of obtaining liquor to go on drinking after he has had more than is good for him. There remains yet another series of measures which might be taken to reduce the habit of drinking. I refer to the provision of counter-attractions. Giving to people that is to say an innocent amusement to take the place of one which is not innocent. That is a matter which has been discussed within the last two or three years by Government and the opinions of a good many people have been taken upon it. It is sufficient to say here that somewhat to my surprise Indian opinion appears to be adverse to the provision of counter-attractions. So long as that is the case it is useless for me to say anything on the subject.

"In regard to opium there is just one thing to be said: that there is for some reason a diminution in the habit of opium eating, and that strangely enough is accompanied, in spite of the great increase in the duty on opium, by a considerable rise in license fees. The great diminution in the number of shops —there will be 88 more shops closed from the 1st of April 1920, representing about 11 per cent. of the total—makes it very difficult to understand why the bids for shops should have risen so greatly. But I think it must be understood that a decrease in the number of shops, decrease in the facilities of obtaining the article does in some way have the effect of increasing the profits of those who obtained the shops and of raising the sums which they are prepared to pay for the privilege.

"The only other item under the head of Excise is this that the pay of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors has been raised in the course of the year. A very necessary step.

"I turn now to the head of Income-tax. Here the most important feature of the year has been the exemption of all incomes under Rs. 2,000. In this country this exemption of all incomes of less than Rs. 2,000 has carried the limit of exemption actually further than it is now carried in the United Kingdom. The sacrifice which was involved by the exemption of incomes of less than Rs. 2,000 was 6¼ lakhs per annum. That has been more than made up by the more satisfactory and sufficient assessments which are levied on the richer assessees. And that brings me to a brief account of the measures which have been taken and are now being taken to make the income-tax assessments more satisfactory and more in accordance with the actual facts of income. In old days the practice was that the assessment of income-tax was done by a general agency which had a hundred other tasks to perform. It was done by officials in the time snatched from land revenue

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work and every other description of revenue work done by Tahsildars and as a natural result it was not done well. It was as a matter of fact the tendency of that old system to take the line of least resistance : to be rather hard on the small man and be extremely kind to the well-to-do man in whose power it lay to make things unpleasant for the assessing officer. That was the old system in brief. We slowly endeavoured to replace that old crude system of assessing by an agency which has not the time for the work by assessment by a special agency. We began in a very cautious way by having only 4 units of special assessing staff distributed over the Province. We then went on last year to increase that number to 6 and Government has now adopted the proposal to increase the number from 1st April to 11 units. I do not wish to detain the Council long but I must tell them one thing to show the sort of way in which the existence of this special assessing staff has brought about an improvement in the method of assessment. There was in Lahore one particular Company with a very large revenue from trade which had totally escaped notice until it suddenly occurred to a certain special income-tax officer that this Company existed and that its office lay at a particular place. He then proceeded to make enquiries and he started all at once with an assessment of Rs. 10,000 for that Company. Hitherto to the income-tax authorities it had practically been unknown. From that day the receipts from that Company have steadily increased in amount. There is just one other point in regard to income-tax which I might mention and that is one which though it really does not affect Provincial Finance is a matter of general interest and that is the abolition of the Excess Profits Duty which from the figures in the Budget for next year is expected to bring a substantial sum but ceases to exist from April 1st, 1920. The revenue which is expected from that source next year simply represents collection of arrears.

"I now turn to the much more invigorating subject of Agriculture. Here there is apparent diminution in the figures of revised expenditure. It is an apparent diminution but that apparent diminution is not a real diminution. It is due to the correction of certain errors. That is the first point to which I should like to draw the attention of the Council. The next point is that the proposed expenditure on agriculture, sustantial though it be, does not show the whole of the expenditure which might reasonably be described as agricultural expenditure. In the first place it does not show the very important item of expenditure on agricultural education. Hon'ble members are probably aware that there is now a very definite effort being made to introduce a system of education which will be very largely based upon the occupations of an enormous majority of the inhabitants of this Province and that for that purpose a very large sum of money is being assigned. The amount is Rs. 3,85,000, but it does not figure in the Agriculture Budget. Then in addition to this considerable item there are also certain other matters on which expenditure is contemplated but which do not figure under the head of agricultural expenditure. In the first place there is a very large expansion of the laboratory accommodation of Lyallpur Agricultural College. It is provided for in the Public Works Budget and not under the head of Agriculture. Again there is to be a new Engineering Workshop at Lyallpur. That also has been provided for as one of the works in the Public Works Budget. One cannot attempt to go into full details on the subject of Agriculture but there are one or two items of proposed expenditure which are so interesting and so important that I think I must say something about them to the Council. In the first place 5 lakhs is provided for the purchase of seed. Now I think it is very probable that many Hon'ble members do not understand what this item is for. They merely think it is a little piece of trade on the part of Government which buys and sells seed. The real truth of the matter is that this item represents what is perhaps at the present moment the most important of all

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the activities of the Agricultural Department. The item means this. It means that the experts of the Agricultural Department seek for and find the very best varieties of seed, and that facilities are then given to the cultivators to obtain pure seed of these good varieties. American, 4-F cotton, Punjab-11-wheat and Pusa-12-wheat—those three between them are responsible for putting many extra lakhs of rupees in the pockets of the cultivators. That is one of the greatest and most undeniable of the achievements of the Agricultural Department. So when Hon'ble members see this item of 5 lakhs for seed they must realise with the help of this knowledge the true significance of the work which is being done under this head. Then Hon'ble members will see that a provision is being made for three Additional Deputy Directors of Agriculture. It seems to me extremely probable that some Hon'ble members—particularly those from urban constituencies—do not know what a Deputy Director of Agriculture is. He is as a matter of fact the territorial executive officer of the Agricultural Department. Hitherto there have been three such officers who have worked in three large areas containing tracts which differ widely in agricultural characteristic and in practice the limitation to the number of three had had this effect that the whole Province has not received an even attention from Agricultural Officers. It is now proposed to recognise the necessity of extending the activities of the agricultural experts to the whole Province by increasing the number of Deputy Directors of Agriculture from 3 to 6. And this brings me to a very brief mention of an important conference on agricultural matters which was held in June last. It was then proposed to Government that certain measures should be taken which included an increase in the number of territorial executive officers to which I have already referred and also included a very great extension of the scope and activities of the Agricultural College at Lyallpur. All of these measures have not yet come to the point of inclusion in the Budget, but I may here mention that they imply virtually the doubling of the size of the Agricultural College at Lyallpur. Then another item which Hon'ble members may have noticed in reading the Memorandum of the Hon'ble Finance Member is the proposed extension of the Lyallpur Agricultural Station. The sum provided here involves the addition of 273 acres to the Lyallpur Agricultural Farm : something very nearly approaching to 50 per cent. addition to its size. The Hon'ble members who have been to the Lyallpur Experimental Farm and seen the Agricultural Farm can realize what the great significance of this increase in its beneficent activities will mean to the Province. I only want to mention one more item and that is the item provided for the Reclamation of the so-called Bara Lands in the Province. Gentlemen who have travelled from Lahore to Multan by way of Montgomery will possibly have noticed that they passed over a very large area which even now when canal irrigation has been extended to that neighbourhood presents the appearance of a completely bald head, and there is not a single blade of grass growing over good many miles along the railway line. That soil is what is called the Bara Land. There is something like 150,000 acres of it and the measures of attempted reclamation for which provision is made to the extent of a lakh or something more represent an attempt on the part of the Agricultural Department to reclaim for the purposes of cultivation 150,000 acres of this particular type of soil Besides, an even further quantity of land which, though not quite so apparently hopeless, is very bad. Now if we estimate, judging by the result of some recent auctions, that the value of land is something like Rs. 400 an acre, Hon'ble members will find by a simple sum that the reclamation of 150,000 acres at a value of Rs. 400 per acre means an addition of something like 6 millions £ sterling to the wealth of this Province. That is something which should give us food for thought.

"One of the sub-heads of Agriculture with which I must deal is Veterinary. Hon'ble members are all of them immensely interested in the

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question of cattle-breeding and in question relating to the ghee and milk supplies. Possibly all of them know that the Veterinary Department in the Punjab deals with cattle-breeding as well as with diseases of animals. It is a peculiar feature in the Punjab that the Veterinary Department here deals with cattle-breeding and the work that is being done, which I should very much like Hon'ble members of this Council to see, is of great value in this connection, in the Cattle Farm at Hissar and in 4 or 5 cattle farms in the Montgomery District. During the past year there has been some recognition of the claims of the Veterinary Department in the 20 per cent. increase given to Veterinary Inspectors and Assistants whose pay was last fixed in 1904 and 1906 respectively and further increases are provided for in accordance with the proposals of the Public Services Commission, so that Budget figures have been raised to 751,000 as against 671,000 in the figures of the revised. I cannot leave the subject of veterinary work without saying one word regarding a worker who has sacrificed himself in the cause of the Province. I refer to Colonel Farmer whose devoted labours have been the reason of a much-lamented breakdown in his health. Hon'ble Members and the Punjab as a whole owe to Colonel Farmer a debt which would be difficult to repay and he has virtually given his health in their service.

"There is only one other small item remaining and that is the item of co-operation. Here again increased work has led to increased provision of funds which is significant. It means much more than perhaps Hon'ble members may realize. It means to my mind something very like a political as well as economical education which is being given through the agency of Government officers to a very large section of the rural population."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan :—"YOUR HONOUR, —I beg leave to introduce Receipt Budget Head I—Land Revenue, Expenditure Head 3—Land Revenue. The circumstances affecting the revised estimate under the first head for the current year 1919-20 and the original estimate for the coming year 1920-21 have been dealt with in the Memorandum of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister and it is only necessary for me to add a few remarks

"In framing the original estimate for the current year it was anticipated that for financial purposes the Rabi and Kharif harvests of 1919 would between them result in a normal year. It was expected that the Rabi would on the whole be poor while the Kharif it was hoped would be better than the average. The Rabi harvest of 1919, however, proved to be a good deal poorer even than was anticipated, the area of matured crops being 34 per cent. less than that of the preceding year and 27 per cent. below normal. This result was due, not only to the deficient monsoon of 1918 but also to the evil effects of the severe Influenza epidemic of that year which was at its height at the sowing season while so far as the south-eastern districts of the Province are concerned winter rainfall proved insufficient. About 6·6 lakhs of rupees were suspended from the demand for fixed land revenue of the Rabi harvest, chiefly in the south-eastern portion of the Province. The Kharif of 1919 was not so much above average as had been hoped and suspensions to the extent of 2·3 lakhs were necessitated. For the whole year suspensions and remissions of fixed land revenue reached the high figure of nearly 10 lakhs as compared with 6½ lakhs, the figure anticipated in framing the original budget. Further decrease was due to an item of some 4·5 lakhs on account of remissions for important War service rendered by villages in producing large numbers of recruits, for which provision had not been made. Among many districts which received rewards of this kind Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur, Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Rohtak may be specially mentioned.

[*Mr. Fagan.*]

"Under fluctuating land revenue a decrease of nearly 9 lakhs of rupees in the revised as compared with the original budget for 1919-20 is due to unfavourable seasonal conditions which, as already noticed, affected the Rabi of 1919 and to the results of the Influenza epidemic.

"Under the item 'Sale of Government Estates' a substantial improvement of 4 lakhs on the original estimate is anticipated owing to larger recoveries of arrears of purchase money than were expected and to prompt payment of fresh instalments. An increase of some $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under 'Miscellaneous Land Revenue' is due in the main to larger receipts from areas under temporary cultivation in the Lower Bari Doab Colony which were rendered available by unavoidable delay in permanent colonisation and also to an enhancement of the rents charged on such cultivation, – a result of the ever-growing demand for land which shows no signs of abating. Increased receipts from mutation fees as a result of the large number of deaths from Influenza also contributed to an increase under head 'Miscellaneous.' Other items present no particular points calling for notice.

"I may observe, however, that as a result of the consideration of the figures for actual receipts up to and inclusive of January 1920, which appear to be favourable, some improvement on the revised estimate as now framed may be possible before the budget in its final form is presented to the Council. The budget for 1920-21 has been based on the assumption that the year will be a normal one, due allowance being made for anticipated extension of canal irrigation from the Triple Project. The standing Rabi promises to be not below normal so far at any rate as wheat, the most important crop, is concerned. It will be seen that under ordinary revenue the figure taken for the estimate, *i.e.*, 385 lakhs round, is some 18 lakhs above both the actuals for 1918-19 and the revised estimate for the current year. This result is due, after making allowance for War remissions, mainly to the operations of two factors. Firstly, an anticipation that there will be not more than a normal need for fresh suspensions of fixed demand, which may be put roughly at a figure of 5 lakhs, and also that it will be possible to collect a reasonable amount of such land revenue at present under suspension. The second factor is the normal growth of land revenue; in the case of fixed demand by the falling due of progressive assessments in recently settled districts and as an immediate result of reassessment in the districts of Ambala, Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan; in the case of fluctuating demand as a result of reassessment in districts under settlement and of an extension of irrigation in districts served by the Triple Project. The decrease of some $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with the revised estimate under the item 'Sale of Government Estates' is due to the progressive decrease of areas colonized in the past in which proprietary right has not yet been acquired by the grantees concerned. A similar decrease under 'Sale-proceeds of waste land' is anticipated, mainly owing to the gradual reduction of outstanding instalments of purchase money due on sales made in previous years. The chief decreases in the item 'Miscellaneous' are on account of mutation fees which, as already noticed, showed an abnormal increase in the current year, and also on account of fines.

"Expenditure head 3 has been fully dealt with in the memorandum of the Hon'ble Finance Member. I am concerned mainly with the items of 'Survey and Settlement and Land Records.' As regards the former, the variations shown are not striking. At the present time settlement operations are in progress in five districts, Ambala, Montgomery, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan and the Sirsa Tahsil of Hissar. In Ambala operations will come to a close by the end of the current financial year and in Dera Ghazi Khan in October

[*Mr. Fagan*; *Mr. French.*]

next. It is anticipated that settlement operations, including revision of assessment and of records, will be undertaken in Muzaffargarh and possibly a revision of assessment in parts of Lyallpur and of the Jhelum Colony in Shahpur in October next. In all these tracts the current terms of settlement are approaching completion. Provision in the budget estimate for 1920-21 has been made in accordance with the above forecast. It is desirable that I should make a few remarks on certain points mentioned in the printed memorandum under 'Expenditure head 3.' Afforestation in the Ambala and Hoshiarpur Districts is receiving as much attention as the district offices can give it amidst the press of their multifarious duties and there is ground for hoping that the coming financial year will see substantial progress. The difficult and long pending question of the provision of Patwar Khanas as official residences for Patwaris has been dealt with in the course of the current year and it has been decided to provide them gradually at Government expense in all circles in which they do not at present exist. Many years must, however, necessarily elapse before this process can be complete. Detailed proposals for improving the emoluments of Patwaris and Kanungos are at present under the consideration of Government and for this provision has been made under expenditure Head '32—Miscellaneous.' The Sind Sagar (or Thal) survey in connection with which one lakh has been provided for the cost of survey marks signifies the rectangular survey of the tract between the Jhelum and Indus Rivers and the districts of Mianwali, Shahpur and Muzaffargarh. The tract is being divided by scientific measurement into ten-acre rectangles which will serve as common basis at once for the determination of levels in connection with the alignment of the perennial canal which is being projected and of its distributaries, for a soil survey for the determination of the agricultural capabilities of the tract, and ultimately for allotment of the rectangles to colonists and for the distribution of canal water. During the year good progress has been made with this rectangular survey as the necessary preliminary to the further operations which I have indicated."

The Hon'ble Mr. French:—"Your Honour, the only head with which I am concerned is expenditure on General Administration. I need not detain the Council long with any remarks on this subject. In fact there is only one head of account which calls for any comments and that is the Civil Secretariat. It is explained at page 24 in the note below the figures that in the Revised Budget expenditure has exceeded the original Budget by over a lakh. This is due to the pay of officers on special duty in connection with the disturbances and the heavy charges of telegrams in that connection which, we may hope, are non-recurring charges. But next year as compared with the Budget of 1919-20 the expenditure will be in excess by 2 lakhs. This is mainly due to charges connected with the introduction of the Reform Scheme, such as, for instance the pay of the Provincial Reforms Commissioner and staff who will probably be on duty, for the major portion if not the whole of next year, also the pay of ministers and staff. There is one charge which has not been provided for and which I think may be regarded as a likely contingency and that is the appointment of a fifth Secretary as an addition to the present staff. I have had some statistics collected which show that, when in 1915 to the then existing staff of three Secretaries and three Under-Secretaries a fourth Secretary was added, the receipts and issues dealt with in the Secretariat numbered 46,000. Since then the work has steadily and rapidly increased, till last year the receipts were actually 75,000 an increase of over 61 per cent. It is obvious that the breaking point will be reached unless some relief is accorded to the staff the pressure upon whom appears sometimes as little short of a hideous night mare. I have no other remarks to make."

(*To be continued.*)

APPENDIX A.

Further information promised by the Hon'ble Mr. Maynard while replying to Questions Nos. 75, 76 and 77, asked by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal at the Council Meeting held on the 10th November 1919.

Answer to 75 (*a*).—These shops are situate just off the bazar and are not surrounded by residential houses. Lanes leading to such houses pass by the shops but there are other approaches and the residents need not necessarily pass the shops.

They have been in their present situation for a great many years and no complaint has ever been made to the Collector. Therefore, the suggestion conveyed in the Hon'ble Member's question is unjustified.

Answer to 75 (*c*).—The sales in London Proof gallons have been :—

	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Bhaun ...	1,078	842	885	1,004	923
Kangra ...	437	541	362	450	337

Answer to 76 (*b*).—1. See Answer to 75 (*c*) above.

2. Kangra and Bhaun together form one small town and the combined population is 3,620. The liquor obtained at these shops is consumed to a large extent by persons who visit Kangra from outside. It is the headquarters of the Tahsil and also contains the Munsif's Court. When the Courts and offices are closed the sales of these shops fall considerably.

3. *From* / *To*

	Ichhi.	Rajoli.	Thanpuri.	Daulatpur.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Bhaun ...	4	6	4	5
Kangra ...	5	7	5	4

77. *The following is a copy of the Circular referred to in the answer to question No.* 77.

Financial Commissioner's Circular letter No. 7159, dated 28th October 1915.

The Financial Commissioner desires to call the attention of all officers concerned with the administration of the Excise Department to the rules published in Punjab Government notification No. 93, dated 15th January 1915 (as amended by notification No. 1053 (C. & I.), dated 17th September 1915) which have been framed with the object of giving effect to the statutory obligation imposed by section 35 (2) of the Excise Act, the obligation to ascertain local public opinion before granting a license for a new retail shop. The amendment in the rules which has now been introduced consists in the substitution of municipal committees and district boards for special excise advisory committees, as the bodies to be consulted for the purpose of giving effect to the policy under consideration. This substitution has been approved in the orders contained in paragraph 6 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 77, dated 29th May 1914.

But while it is advisable to limit the scope of rules having the force of law to the subject matter of the statutory provision under which the rules are framed, *i.e.*, in the present case to the ascertainment of local public opinion before opening a shop which is (*a*) for the retail consumption of liquor, and (*b*) established on premises not previously licensed, it is no less desirable, as a

matter of executive policy rather than of statutory obligation, to give to boards and committees an opportunity of expressing their views in regard to other questions of excise administration especially when changes in arrangements are proposed to be brought into operation. Accordingly not later than the 31st October in each year the Collector shall refer to the local bodies concerned, *i.e.*, in municipal areas, the committee of the municipality or notified area, in rural areas, the district board, any changes which he proposes to make in the excise administration of the district during the year beginning with the 1st April following under the following heads to which the rules in Punjab Government notification No. 93, dated 15th January 1915, do not apply :—

1. Hours of sales.
2. Grant of new licenses other than licenses for the consumption of liquor.
3. Grant of special licenses for fairs.
4. Situation of shops.
5. Proposed reduction of licenses.
6. Regulation of amenities offered and methods of conducting shops.
7. Methods of maintaining order and decency in shops.
8. Conditions of licenses in general, including restriction of sale on the premises.

In making such reference the Collector should intimate that he will be prepared to consider, not only representations in regard to the proposed changes, but also any representations connected with matters falling under the foregoing heads which the board or committee concerned may desire to put forward, even though no change in respect of such matters has been notified as in contemplation.

3. The Collector should consider any representations on the above points which reach him from the local bodies before December 1st whether they deal with his proposals or embody proposals initiated by the local bodies.

4. Not later than a fortnight before the date fixed for the auctions of licenses for the coming year the Collector should record an order dealing with all such representations received from local bodies in which he shall state to what extent he has been able to give effect to them. Copies of this order should be sent to the Commissioner and to the local bodies concerned. A copy should also be submitted with the annual Excise Report of the district.

APPENDIX B.

(*Vide* ANSWER TO QUESTION NO. 50 IN COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS, DATED 10TH NOVEMBER 1919.)

Statement showing the number of Zamindar Constables who are Hindus, Muhammadans, Sikhs and Christians, respectively.

Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Total.
1,834	9,119	690	2	11,645

APPENDIX C.

(*VIDE* REPLY TO QUESTIONS NOS. 10 AND 11.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Whether Act VIII of 1918 (The Village Patrol Act) has been applied anywhere in the district.	Brief reasons for its application.	Whether *Thikri Pahra* was being carried out before Act VIII of 1918 became law.	Whether *Thikri Pahra* is still being carried out under the voluntary system.	REMARKS.
Hissar	No	Nil	Yes	Yes.	
Rohtak	Yes during the recent disturbances only in villages near the Railway line.	To protect the Railway line and telegraph wires.	Yes	Yes.	
Gurgaon	Yes in 296 villages	Failure of voluntary system	Yes	Yes.	
Karnal	No	Nil	No	Yes.	
Ambala	Yes in 28 villages	Failure of voluntary system	Yes	Yes.	
Simla	No	Nil	No	No.	
Hoshiarpur ...	Yes in 19 villages	As check to burglary	Yes	Yes.	
Jullundur	No	Nil	Yes	Yes.	
Ludhiana	No	Nil	Yes	Yes.	
Kangra	No	Nil	No	No.	
Ferozepore	Yes	Increase in crime and failure of voluntary system.	Yes	Yes.	
Lahore	Yes in 2 villages only	Increase in crime	Yes	Yes.	
Amritsar	Yes in 143 villages	Failure of voluntary system	Yes	Yes.	
Gurdaspur	Yes in 84 villages	Increase in crime	Yes	Yes.	
Sialkot	No	Nil	Yes	Yes.	
Gujranwala	No	Nil	Yes	Yes.	
Montgomery ...	No	Nil	Yes	Yes.	
Lyallpur	Yes in 15 villages	Increase in crime and failure of voluntary system.	Yes	Yes.	
Jhang	Yes	Ditto ditto	Yes	Yes.	
Multan	Yes in many villages	Ditto ditto	Yes	Yes.	
Muzaffargarh ...	In 72 villages	Ditto ditto	Yes	Yes.	
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	No, as Frontier Crimes Regulation is in force.	Nil	Yes	Yes.	
Gujrat	No	Nil	Yes	Yes.	
Shahpur	No but steps are being taken to introduce it in some places.	Increase in crime and failure of voluntary system.	Yes	Yes.	
Jhelum	No	Nil	Yes	Yes.	
Rawalpindi	No	Nil	Yes	Yes.	
Attock	No	Nil	Yes	Yes.	
Mianwali	No	Nil	Yes	Yes.	

APPENDIX D.

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

(Figures in thousands

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
Opening balance	1,94,52	2,26,85	2,30,95	2,54,25
Provincial Revenue and Receipts.				
I—Land Revenue	1,42,59	1,51,68	1,45,69	1,37,63
IV—Stamps	30,69	30,25	39,40	40,40
V—Excise	52,59	55,28	64,25	72,50
VI—Provincial Rates	31	32	33	32
VIII—Income Tax	18,77	20,62	23,25	27,50
IX—Forest	21,54	36,35	36,56	48,19
X—Registration	4,06	3,75	5,00	5,00
XII—Interest	2,41	2,38	2,47	2,79
XVI-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ..	6,53	6,60	8,08	7,16
XVI-B—Law and Justice—Jails	6,76	6,22	5,05	4,55
XVII—Police	1,86	2,11	3,59	3,48
XIX—Education	5,33	5,46	5,36	5,08
XX-A—Medical	76	75	76	81
XX-B—Sanitation	1,61	1,09	1,33	1,38
XXI-A—Agriculture	7,01	7,93	8,25	8,36
XXI-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ...	30	32	31	31
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	85	85	86	86
XXIII—Stationery and Printing	1,01	92	1,04	1,05
XXV—Miscellaneous	10,06	7,43	8,58	8,59
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works. Direct Receipts—				
Civil	4	4	3	3
Public Works ...	1,38,59	1,46,00	1,60,00	1,58,00
Indirect Receipts—				
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	68,02	68,08	69,50	79,00
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation. Civil	1	3	3	3
Public Works... ...	1,13	1,30	1,21	1,17
XXXI—Civil Works ... Civil	1,74	1,49	2,09	1,81
Public Works	2,54	2,40	2,70	2,60
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial (*vide* Appendix A).	46,65	31,85	54,20	42,75
Total Provincial Revenue and Receipts ...	5,73,76	5,91,50	6,49,92	6,61,35
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,28	8,18,35	8,80,87	9,15,60

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.		Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
Provincial Expenditure.					
1—Refunds and Drawbacks ...		1,25	1,29	1,45	1,35
2—Assignments and Compensations		34	35	34	35
3—Land Revenue ...		49,41	54,75	57,86	60,26
6—Stamps ...		98	99	1,08	1,12
7—Excise ...		1,17	1,48	1,30	1,51
10—Income Tax ...		29	54	55	93
11—Forest ...		17,96	26,15	24,63	37,64
12—Registration ...		1,34	1,37	1,70	1,56
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt ...		1,83	2,26	2,19	2,58
18—General Administration ...		12,27	12,63	14,11	15,09
19-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law		46,22	48,18	52,04	54,92
19-B—Law and Justice—Jails ...		23,38	20,45	23,26	22,30
20—Police ...		71,19	72,33	83,45	77,49
22—Education ...		53,56	60,44	58,57	75,18
24-A—Medical ...		11,67	17,84	14,29	21,75
24-B—Sanitation ...		8,06	10,64	10,12	12,89
26-A—Agriculture ...		16,84	26,87	22,58	29,08
26-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments		1,69	2,07	2,63	3,94
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions		25,91	27,11	25,76	26,59
30—Stationery and Printing ...		8,45	8,96	9,24	9,46
32—Miscellaneous ...		19,55	24,72	20,41	66,43
33—Famine Relief ...		17	1,00	7	...
42—Irrigation—Major Works	Working Expenses—				
	Civil ...	1	...	...	...
	Public Works ...	51,50	52,64	56,64	53,42
	Interest on debt ...	37,84	38,08	38,01	38,24
43—Minor Works and Navigation.	Civil ...	31	29	30	30
	Public Works ...	3,81	3,95	5,10	3,40
45—Civil Works ...	Civil ...	8,00	13,60	13,34	15,66
	Public Works ...	62,33	71,30	85,00	98,60
	Total Expenditure ...	5,37,33	6,02,28	6,26,62	7,32,[illegible]4
Closing balance ...		2,30,95	2,16,07	2,54,25	1,83,56
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,28	8,18,35	8,80,87	9,15,60

Appendix A.

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

—	Accounts, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.
TRANSFERS FROM IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL—			
Recurring—			
(1) Fixed adjusting entry	4,86	4,86	4,86
(2) In connection with the surrender by the Local Government of Rs. 1 crore out of the Provincial balances.	3,50	3,50	3,50
(3) On account of the Imperial share of the sale-proceeds of sites for shops and residences in towns in the Punjab.	2,14	1,21	6,37
(4) For education	10,38	10,38	10,38
(5) For maintenance and equipment of science laboratories of the Islamia College, Lahore.	30	30	30
(6) For University	35	35	35
(7) For a grant to the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar	40	40	...
(8) For the Lawrence Memorial School, Murree	12	12	12
(9) For the improvement of pay and training of teachers	1,75	1,75	1,75
(10) For Government Training Class at Sanawar	..	25	25
(11) For Sanitation	4,00	4,00	4,00
(12) For the improvement of the sanitary services	22	22	22
(13) In connection with remission of appropriations from cesses ...	2,08	2,08	2,08
(14) To compensate Provincial revenues for the loss of income from the recovery in stamps of fees for the inspection of records.	10	10	10
(15) For remission of certain recoveries from local bodies	3,04	3,04	3,04
(16) For relieving municipalities of police charges ...	5,22	5,22	5,22
(17) To meet the expenditure for the grants of Rs. 100 per annum each to the holders of titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-Ulma.	1	1	1
(18) Provincialisation of the salaries of officers of the Civil Veterinary Department and of the charges of the Camel Specialist.	1,00	1,00	1,16
(19) In connection with the creation of the new Province of Delhi ...	13	13	13
(20) In connection with the scheme for the import of charas and bhang in bond from the Punjab into Delhi.	13	13	13
(21) For loss in Income-tax revenue necessitated by charges in taxation ...	...	4,30	4,30
(22) On account of payments to be made to Chiefs of Keonthal and Koti...	−2	29	...
(23) For the establishment of an Institute at Lahore for the treatment of disabled soldiers.	...	...	20
(24) Towards the establishment of an Institute at Mughalpura for the training of Mechanical Engineers.	...	...	40
	39,71	43,64	48,87
Non-recurring—			
(25) Construction of road bridges over the Chenab and Phalku rivers at Wazirabad.	...	...	5,75
(26) On account of the Imperial share of the contribution to the Walker Hospital, Simla.	6	...	6
(27) On account of transfer of control of Sir Harcourt Butler School, Simla			...
(28) For archæological expenditure	...	...	2
(29) For a grant to Khalsa College	6	...	...
(30) Special repairs to the tomb of Asaf Khan at Shahdara	1,50	...	5
(31) Towards the construction of buildings for Government Training Class at Sanawar.	50	...	47
(32) For agricultural education			2,62
(33) For Carpentry School, Jullundur	4,69	...	...
(34) For Punjab Publicity Committee	1,50	...	1,84
(35) Towards the cost of Director of Civil Supplies	1.50	...	19
(36) For the erection of temporary quarters for the inmates of the Institute at Lahore for the treatment of disabled soldiers.	26	24	10
(37) Towards the establishment of an Institute at Mughalpura for the training of Mechanical Engineers.	...	...	1,50
	10,07	24	12,60
Total Transfers from Imperial to Provincial ...	49,78	43,88	61,47
TRANSFERS FROM PROVINCIAL TO IMPERIAL—			
Recurring—			
(38) On account of change in classification of the charges of P. W. Section of the Account Office.	...	23	23
(39) On account of the Provincial share of the enhanced receipts from Excise.	55	55	55
(40) On account of the Provincial share of the enhanced receipts from Income-tax.	2,07	10,74	5,87
(41) On account of cost of treasure guards (police or barkandaz) employed in the Public Works Department.	51	51	51
Non-recurring—			
(42) Towards the cost of installing electric heaters in Christ Church, Simla	...	...	1
(43) For up-keep of the European Lunatic Asylum at Ranchi ...	...	...	10
Total Transfers from Provincial to Imperial ...	3,13	12,03	7,27
NET TRANSFERS FROM IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL ...	46,65	31,85	54,20

MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCE MEMBER.

PART I.

1. The first part of this memorandum which is based on the provisional orders of the Government of India on the Second Edition of the Budget, deals with the general financial position of the Province in the current and ensuing year. The second part which has, as usual, been prepared by the Under-Secretary, Finance (Mr. Hearn), explains the estimates of revenue and expenditure under the different major heads as well as any important variations under minor heads.

2. The following table affords a general view of the position :—

—	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.
	Revised.	Actuals.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	1,94,52	1,94,52	2,26,85	2,30,95	2,54,25
Revenue	5,64,31	5,73.76	5,91,50	6,49,92	6,61,35
Expenditure	5,31,98	5,37,33	6,02,28	6,26,62	7,32,04
Closing Balance	2,26,85	2,30,95	2,16,07	2 54,25	1,83,56

It will be observed that the actuals of 1918-19 show an increase of about $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on the revenue and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on the expenditure side over the Revised Estimate. The important differences between the figures of actuals and the revised under receipts are :—

	(*In thousands of rupees.*)
IV—Stamps	+ 1,54
VIII—Income-tax	+ 1,27
IX—Forest	— 1,46
XXV—Miscellaneous	+ 2,03
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works	+ 3,03

The Government of India did not accept the proposals made by telegram in March to increase the Revised Budget under "IV—Stamps" by 1,50, otherwise the difference which is due to the large receipts which came in during February and March would not have occurred. The increase under "VIII—Income-tax" can be ascribed to the difficulty which was experienced in forecasting the results of the work of the Special Assessing Agencies and the large amount of collections under the new Act near the close of the year. The decrease under "IX—Forest" was due chiefly to the delay in transit of Bashahr timber because of the exceptionally low water in the Sutlej and its tributaries. The difference under "XXV—Miscellaneous" was caused by the sale proceeds of the Pindi Bahau-ud-Din town sites being transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial head. Owing to the irrigation of large areas on the Upper Bari Doab Canal very late in the season the Direct Receipts under "XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works" were increased, while the Indirect Receipts were enhanced by the adjustment of arrear credits. The chief variations on the expenditure side are :—

	(*In thousands of rupees.*)
3—Land Revenue	— 1,27
19—B-Law and Justice—Jails	+ 1,66
20—Police	+ 1,16
45—Civil Works—Public Works ...	+ 7,33

The decrease under "3—Land Revenue" is accounted for by various small savings. The increase under "19—B-Jails" is partly due to the influenza epidemic, while the high price of food grains and of raw materials was a contributing cause. The increase under "20—Police" was due to grants to certain Criminal Tribes settlements having been sanctioned late in the year. The excess over the Revised under "45—Public Works" was due to the unusually high expenditure incurred at the close of the year on the repairs of roads, the purchase of stock and the purchase of land for the new Civil Secretariat.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1919-20.

3. The original Budget for 1919-20 provided for an income of 5,91 lakhs and an expenditure of 6,02 lakhs, or a deficit of 11 lakhs. The revised figures show that both these estimates are likely to be largely exceeded. The income figures are no less than 58½ lakhs better, but 22½ lakhs of this total are due to increased grants from the Government of India, the amount of which cannot be foreseen at the time of framing the Budget and the net improvement of revenue is really 36 lakhs. The estimated excess over the Budget on the expenditure side amounts to 24½ lakhs. The anticipated deficit of 11 lakhs has thus been converted into a surplus of over 23 lakhs.

4. The factors which have contributed to the increase of revenue are several. The rabi crop was somewhat poorer than was even anticipated, and although the monsoon was copious while it lasted, it withdrew prematurely and the autumn harvest was not much better than normal. Consequently fixed land revenue collections are somewhat disappointing. On the other hand the climatic conditions were such throughout the year that there was a great demand for canal water and this fact coupled with the normal expansion of irrigation on the newly opened portions of the Triple Canal Project is responsible for a considerable increase in the direct and indirect receipts from Irrigation which more than counterbalance the loss of fixed land revenue.

A second factor is the increasing prosperity of the agricultural and commercial sections of the population which is reflected in the large sales of liquor and in the increased receipts under Stamps, Income-tax and Registration.

The third and perhaps the most important cause is economic and almost worldwide in its effects, namely, inflation of currency without a proportionate increase of production, resulting in high prices and the devaluation of money. The operation of this factor is most strikingly illustrated in the vend of excise license fees. There a gradual decrease in the number of licenses for sale combined with a large increase of the wherewithal to purchase is resulting in progressive and phenomenal increases in receipts.

5. The last named factor, namely high prices, is the principal cause also of the excess on the expenditure side. When the current year's Budget was framed it was anticipated that the prices of the necessaries of life had reached their highest point and would begin to fall. But this expectation has unfortunately not been realised. Prices during the current year have stood higher than ever and acute distress has been caused thereby among persons on small fixed incomes. This has necessitated alleviatory measures in the shape of enhanced allowances to the lower paid Government officials, which are the main cause of the increases under the heads Land Revenue, General Administration, Registration, Jails, Police, Irrigation and Civil Works. Part of the increase is also due to revision of pay of services dealt with by the Public Services Commission and in the case of Jails and both branches of the Public Works Department to the high cost of labour and materials. The excess over the Budget due to the above causes would have been much greater, but for considerable savings under Forest, Education, Medical, Agriculture and Miscellaneous which will be explained subsequently.

6. It is clear from the above that the excess over the Budget on both the revenue and expenditure side was not due in the main to errors in budgeting, but to climatic and economic conditions which could not be foreseen or

provided for. The net result of the year's working is expected to show an increase in the balance of Rs. 23¼ lakhs, thus raising it to Rs. 2,54,25,000. In view of the difficulties created by the after effects of the War this result may be considered highly satisfactory.

7. The reasons for the more important differences beween the Budget and the Revised Estimates under the chief revenue and expenditure heads, which are given in detail in the second part of the memorandum, may be briefly referred to here. On the receipt side the decrease under Land Revenue is all under ordinary revenue and is due to the unfavourable rabi of 1919 and to remissions of land revenue for war services. The losses from these causes are, however, partly offset by an increase under Sales of Government Estates and Sales of Waste Lands taken together of 3 lakhs and an increase of the same amount under Miscellaneous.

8 The large increase under "IV—Stamps" is partly due to the Budget figure being low, the Government of India having refused to accept a proposed addition of 1½ lakhs in the final edition of the Budget, but principally to the large increase in the value of land and other property, to the development of business and possibly to increased litigation. The much larger increase under General than under Court Fee Stamps appears to be due to extensive speculation in land in the larger cities of the Province, the same land changing owners frequently in the course of the year, each time at a largely enhanced price.

9. Under "V—Excise" it is estimated that the Budget figure will be exceeded by no less than 18 lakhs (Provincial share 9 lakhs). In so far as this increase is due to enhanced vend fees, the principal cause is as explained above, the devaluation of money, but by far the largest part of it is under still head duty and must therefore be ascribed to increased consumption of liquor. This fact, however regrettable from a temperance point of view, affords a clear indication of the prosperity of the agricultural and other classes which form the liquor drinking population.

10 Under VIII—Income-tax the large rise under the Imperial Sub-head Excess Profits Duty is due to the fact that the Budget figure of 3 lakhs was a very rough estimate framed by the Government of India. The Revised Estimate is 17 lakhs, only 7 of which are expected to be realised during the current year. With regard to ordinary income-tax, it was explained under this head in part II of last year's memorandum that the introduction of the new Act, together with a considerable extension of the policy of employing special Assessing Agencies, had caused dislocation, and it was impossible to collect all the dues before the end of the year. The actual arrears amounted to about 10 lakhs, the collection of which in the current year has more than set off a loss of 6½ lakhs due to the exemption of incomes under Rs. 2,000 per annum. The dislocation, however, has extended into the current year and considerable arrears of the demand are again expected. But for this the excess of the Revised over the Budget would have been greater.

11. The large increase under Irrigation—Major Works has been explained in paragraph 4 above.

12. On the expenditure side the excess under the head 3—Land Revenue due to increased Grain Compensation and temporary allowances would have been greater, but for savings of about 2 lakhs due to delay in sanction to the formation of the new Sheikhupura District and inability to utilize a provision for arresting denudation in the Siwalik Hills.

13. The decrease under "11—Forest" appears to be caused chiefly by an over-estimate of the expenditure on the extraction of resin at the Jallo Factory.

14. The increases under "19-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law" "19-B—Jails" and "20—Police" can in the main be attributed to the extra cost of Grain Compensation, War and temporary allowances to the subordinate establishments, while contributing causes are in the case of Courts of Law and Police, the disturbances and in the case of Jails, the higher cost of diet and raw materials.

15. Under the Education head the savings are accounted for by the inability to utilize fully the Budget provision out of grants for the Carpentry School at Jullundur and for improvement in the training of teachers. The decrease under "24-A—Medical" is due chiefly to the postponement of the removal of the Medical School to Amritsar and large savings on salaries, very few officers having returned from military duty. The transfer of most of the grant of 2 lakhs for agricultural education from the head "26-A—Agriculture" under which it was erroneously credited, to the head Education and a mistake by which the whole expenditure of three years on the reclamation of bara land was entered in this year's Budget account for the savings under "26-A—Agriculture."

16. The decrease under "32—Miscellaneous" is nominal only and is due to the 6 lakhs provided for miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure having been allotted and distributed over the appropriate major heads.

17. The excess in both branches of the Public Works Department (42—Irrigation, Major Works and 45—Civil Works, in charge of Public Works Officers) is largely the result of the high prices of materials and labour and of increased expenditure on Grain Compensation and temporary allowance and salaries. In the case of the Irrigation Branch the excess is swelled by extensive repairs to canal banks damaged by the heavy monsoon rains and in the case of the Roads and Buildings Branch to more rapid progress in the construction of the Chenab Bridge than was expected, necessitating an additional grant of about three and a quarter lakhs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1920-21.

18. The Budget has been framed in the expectation of a favourable agricultural year and on the assumption that the present high prices will not drop appreciably and that the existing prosperity of the agricultural and commercial classes will continue. The estimated increase of Rs. 11½ lakhs on the revenue side over the Revised of the current year will not, however, provide a sum anything like sufficient for the anticipated expenditure owing to the necessity of not unduly checking the expansion of the growing departments such as Forests, Education, Medical, Agriculture and and Civil Works, while at the same time making provision for the very heavy expenditure in the shape of increased pay, travelling and other allowances of all Government servants necessitated by the high cost of living. The estimated expenditure amounts to no less than Rs. 7,32 lakhs and exceeds the anticipated expenditure of the current year by over a crore, and the actual expenditure of 1918-19 by nearly two crores. The excess of expenditure over revenue is Rs. 70½ lakhs, reducing the balance from Rs. 2,54 lakhs to Rs. 1,84 lakhs. Such a large excess on the wrong side of the balance sheet, especially when so much of the new expenditure is recurring, cannot be viewed with equanimity, and it is obvious that the Provincial balance, large as it is, cannot continue to be drawn on at this rate for long. But next year is the last year of the existing financial settlement, and it is hoped that under the new Reforms Scheme Settlement, the Province will be left with sufficient revenue to meet its growing expenditure. Unless this anticipation is realised, a considerable increase of taxation will be necessary.

19. The Budget under "I—Land Revenue" has been framed in the expectation of a favourable agricultural year. An excellent rabi seems almost assured, but the character of the kharif is of course an unknown factor. Ordinary land revenue is therefore expected to exceed this year's estimate by nearly 20 lakhs, but as the improvement is in the irrigated area the whole increase goes in the shape of indirect receipts to "XXIX—Irrigation, Major Works". The fact that the land revenue head shows a decrease is due entirely to a drop in the receipts from sales of waste lands and Government estates, the income from which must now inevitably decrease, as the colonies grow up.

20. It is not easy to estimate the excise income as so many new factors are coming into play. The still head duty on country spirit and the duty on

opium and charas are being raised from the 1st of April 1920, and it is difficult to forecast the effect of these changes on consumption, but a very large increase of revenue seems assured as the actual receipts from the auction of vend fees held in January last are no less than 13 lakhs above last year's record figures. The rise under income-tax is justified by the expectation that the arrears of the current year will be more fully collected next year and by the growing prosperity of the Province combined with a substantial increase in the special assessing agency. The growth of the activities of the Forest Department is remarkable and is expected to produce another large increase of revenue. The high figures under "XXIX -Irrigation -Indirect Receipts" is explained in the preceding paragraph. A contributing cause is recovery from next year of the indirect receipts due from the Upper Jhelum Canal.

21. On the expenditure side provision has been made for the return from military duty of a larger staff, and for increased pay and travelling and other allowances of all establishments. Provision for the latter in the case of the subordinate establishments has been made in a lump sum under "32—Miscellaneous" and so the increase under the various heads affected is not so large as it would otherwise have been and in some cases it accounts for a fictitious decrease as, for instance, under Jails, Police and Irrigation. The increase under "3—Land Revenue" allows of lump provisions of two lakhs for preventive measures to arrest denudation of the Siwaliks, a similar sum for the construction of patwarkhanas, one lakh for survey marks required for the Sind Sagar Survey, and half a lakh for increase of the emoluments of Treasurers' staffs. The increase under "11—Forests" is the corollary of the expansion in revenue. The price of duplicating part of the plant of the Jallo Resin Factory and 2 lakhs as the initial instalment of the cost of a comprehensive scheme of re-organisation of the department are provided for. Under "18—General Administration" 1½ lakhs are included for the cost during next year of the introduction of the Reform Scheme. Under "19-A—Courts of Law" provision has been made for the cost of codification of Customary Law and for increases in the rates of diet money and travelling allowance of witnesses. The very satisfactory increase under Education makes liberal provision for the expansion of that department. It includes 4 lakhs for agricultural education, 2 lakhs for the training of teachers, 4 lakhs for building grants to local bodies for vernacular schools, a lakh for the expansion of female education and a similar sum for the provincialisation of local bodies high schools and two lakhs towards the cost of a training school for mechanics. The chief causes of the important increase under "24-A—Medical" are lump provisions for the revision of the pay of the Provincial Medical Service, the transfer of the Medical School to Amritsar, a greater number of itinerating dispensaries, a new grant for the improvement of existing dispensaries and anticipation of the return of a larger staff from military duty. Under "24-B—Sanitation" two lakhs are provided towards the cost of the Simla Improvement Scheme, a lakh for the new Drainage Board and an equal sum for rural Health Officers in certain districts and improvements to the Vaccine Depots at Lahore and Murree. The increased allotment under Agriculture is intended to provide, as far as this year's financial conditions permit, for the necessary expansion of this important department. Five lakhs are included for operations in seed, 3 lakhs for extension of the Lyallpur agricultural station, 1½ lakhs for the purchase of additional well-boring machinery, one lakh for the reclamation of bara land, and a like sum for the acquisition and equipment of District Board demonstration farms and a small instalment of half a lakh towards the cost of a comprehensive scheme for the expansion of the staff and equipment of the Department. The phenomenal increase under "32—Miscellaneous" is, as explained above due to lump provisions being made under this head of 35 lakhs for temporary allowances to, and revision of pay of, subordinate establishments and 7½ lakhs for increased travelling and conveyance allowance.

22. Under "45—Civil Works—in charge of Civil Officers" provisions amounting to 13 lakhs have been made for the improvement of communications, while 9½ lakhs are included for the development of colony towns and areas. A return to more normal conditions has made possible a marked expansion

under "45—Civil Works, in charge of Public Works Officers". Thirty lakhs are provided for works in progress and 22½ lakhs for new communications, materials and departmental major and minor works. The former include the construction of a laboratory for the Agricultural College, of hostels for the Government College and Mayo School of Art, of two Normal Schools in the Gujranwala and Gujrat Districts, of a new building for the Government High School at Jhang, of new buildings for the district headquarters of Sheikhupura, of a road from Fatehjang to the Khaur oil wells, further progress on the construction of the Chenab and Phalku road bridges, and of the Larji-Mandi Road, a market at Baha-ud-din and the acquisition of land for the Medical School at Amritsar. The most important of the new works are a new chamber for the enlarged Legislative Council and offices for the Executive Council and Ministers, the acquisition of playing fields for the Central Training College, the extension of the High Court, improvement of the Brockhurst Estate, Simla, purchase of railway trucks for the carriage of road metal, construction of a new tahsil and thana at Wazirabad, acquisition of land for the Carpentry School at Jullundur, building of a Training College at Lyallpur, and Government Colleges at Multan and Ludhiana, a Normal School at Campbellpur, a new Vaccine Institute at Murree, a new Engineering Workshop at Lyallpur and a new Sessions Court-house at Hissar.

23 Among general financial questions arising during the current year the most important is the new financial settlement under the Reforms Scheme. The subject is dealt with in paragraphs 200—207 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms and in paragraphs 60—63 of the Government of India Reform Despatch of the 5th of March 1919. As Hon'ble Members are probably aware, under the existing financial settlement the Government of India takes a share of the important revenue producing heads, and out of its surplus makes doles to the provinces for necessary expenditure, while under the Reforms Scheme the reverse will be the case. The question of the income which this Province will receive and the contribution which it will have to make to the Government of India under the Reform Scheme is at present under the consideration of the Committee on Financial Relations which will visit Lahore on March the 11th to hear the views of the Local Government and of the non-official members of the Finance Committee. It is not therefore possible to go into greater details about the future arrangements in this memorandum.

24. Another vitally important question is the necessity of alleviating the distress and difficulty caused to all Government servants by the high cost of living. The pay of all Services dealt with by the Public Services Commission has now been revised excepting the Agricultural, Veterinary and Provincial Forest and Medical Services. Among subordinate establishments the pay of most of the clerical establishments dealt with by the Committees of 1912 and 1913 has been improved in accordance with the Committees' recommendations and substantial increases have been granted during the year to Veterinary Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, the Subordinate Forest Establishment, Excise Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and a few minor establishments. But except where the scale of pay is based on war or post-war prices as, for instance, in the case of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the Veterinary establishment, the revision is now out of date. The measures taken by this Government to meet the situation are as follows. With the sanction of the Government of India the higher rate of Grain Compensation Allowance sanctioned as a war measure in 1915 will be continued until six months after the war or until the pay of any establishment entitled to draw Grain Compensation Allowance is permanently revised. The War Allowance introduced on the 1st of October 1918, for all Government servants drawing Rs. 50 per mensem and under was doubled with effect from the 1st of April 1919 for six months, and from the 1st of October 1919 a scheme of temporary allowances more generous than the war allowance was introduced for all Government servants drawing Rs. 75 or less whose pay had not been revised with reference to present prices. This allowance will be drawn until the pay of the officials concerned is permanently revised or for six months after the termination of the war, whichever period is shorter. Meanwhile the Hon'ble Mr. Hallifax

has been placed on special duty since the beginning of the year for the purpose *inter alia* of permanently revising as soon as possible the pay of all subordinate establishments where necessary. A Committee has also been convened under the presidency of Mr. Hallifax to propose increased rates of travelling, horse and conveyance allowances within certain limits fixed by the Government of India, and it is intended to introduce these concessions from the 1st April, 1920.

25. To carry out the recommendations of the Public Services Commission or to meet the difficulties created by the war and high prices certain other improvements in the conditions of the various Services and establishments have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State or the Government of India. Just before the beginning of the current financial year the introduction of the rupee scales of leave allowances recommended in paragraphs 81—83 of the Public Services Commission Report was sanctioned. To remove the hardship created by the embargo on leave during the war the Secretary of State has sanctioned as a temporary measure the accumulation of privilege leave up to a period of six months. Improved privilege leave and furlough rules have been introduced, the most important of which are permission to officers subject to the European Service or Indian Service leave rules, to accumulate privilege leave up to 4 months and to officers subject to the European Service leave rules to take a maximum of 8 months furlough or combined leave on full average salary. The Local Government has also been given power to relax certain existing restrictions on the frequency with which leave can be taken. With regard to pensions, improved rates have been granted to gazetted officers in certain of the Imperial and Provincial Services, while Local Governments have been given power to allow non-qualifying service to count for pension and to condone a deficiency of non-qualifying service up to 12 months in each case. A further valuable concession is the increase of the rate of interest on deposits in the General Provident Fund from 4 to 5½ per cent. from the 1st of April 1919.

26. A most important innovation from the standpoint of the convenience of the general public is the recent decision of the Government of India that at places where the treasury business is conducted by a branch of one of the Presidency Banks cheques on banks which have clearing accounts with the Presidency Banks shall be accepted in payment of Government due or in settlement of other transactions.

27. A minor but much needed measure of relief is the improvement of the pay of Treasurers' staffs which will be introduced from the 1st of April 1920. Under the old system the treasurer who employs and will continue to employ his own men, received pay for them at certain rates from Government. The rates were low and there was no guarantee that the treasurer paid his employees at Government rates or that he even entertained the staff for which he received pay. The system was really a contract one, though it was not recognised as such. Under the new scheme a scale of staff has been fixed for each treasury in the Province and a consolidated grant on the basis of this scale is allotted to each division for distribution by Commissioners at their discretion. The payments to the treasurers, which are nearly 100 per cent. more than formerly, are subject to the conditions that they do not reduce their staff below the fixed scale and they pay their employés not below the rates fixed by Government.

PART II.

REVENUE.

I—Land Revenue.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.				
I—Land Revenue—				
Ordinary revenue	3,66,71	3,81,64	3,66,91	3,84,76
Sale of Government estates	9,06	6,65	10,65	5,05
Sale-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax.	30,44	37,92	36,12	29,15
Assessment of alienated land less quit-rents—service commutations.	1,75	1,84	1,84	1,92
Rents, etc., of fisheries	14	13	17	17
Miscellaneous	13,13	11,35	14,70	12,21
Total ...	**4,21,23**	**4,39,53**	**4,30,39**	**4,33,26**
Deduct—Portion of land revenue due to Irrigation transferred to XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works.	1,36,04	1,36,16	1,39,00	1,58,00
Net total shared ...	**2,85,19**	**3,03,37**	**2,91,3**	**2,75,26**
Deduct—Imperial share—one-half ...	1,42,60	1,51,69	1,45,70	1,37,63
Provincial share—one-half ...	1,42,59	1,51,68	1,45,69	1,37,03

When the budget was framed the prospects of the Rabi harvest were somewhat poor, but it turned out even worse than anticipated. Larger suspensions and smaller recoveries of arrears have therefore been made and this reduction has been swollen by substantial remissions on account of war services for which no provision was made in the budget, and it would have been even greater if it had not been for the high prevailing prices of agricultural produce. Influenza, moreover, seriously hampered the sowing of the rabi in several districts—notably Multan and Gujranwala. Although therefore the kharif was average, these causes have made it improbable that the budget figure will be reached and the revised estimate (Provincial share) is 6 lakhs below it.

The budget for 1920-21 has been framed in expectation of a normal monsoon and a rabi which is likely to be above the average with due allowance for remissions on account of war services.

The revised figures under sales-proceeds of Government estates and waste lands have been fixed after careful consideration of actuals and the latest information with regard to intended sales in Lyallpur and Montgomery. Under sale of waste lands a decrease is anticipated next year since by that time a great part of the instalments due on the sales made in previous years will have been paid up.

The enhancement of rent from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per acre on irrigated and sailab lands and a greater matured area under temporary cultivation in Montgomery District is mainly responsible for the rise in the revised figures under **Miscellaneous**.

* IV—Stamps.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
IV—Stamps—				
Sale of general stamps	21,24	20,00	30,20	32,54
Sale of court-fee stamps	37,67	37,98	45,45	45,45
Sale of plain paper to be used with court-fee stamps.	67	75	72	77
Duty on impressing documents ...	1,40	1,35	2,00	1,60
Fines and penalties	37	40	40	41
Miscellaneous	3	2	3	3
Total ...	**61,33**	**60,50**	**78,80**	**80,80**
Deduct—Imperial share—one-half ...	30,69	30,25	39,40	40,40
Provincial share—one-half ...	30,69	30,25	39,40	40,40

* Not open to discussion.

Increased speculation chiefly perhaps in respect of landed property and the general development of business after the stagnation due to the War have caused a large and unexpected improvement in the figures for sales of general stamps. The effect of these causes is reflected also in the sale of court-fee stamps. The change in the status of the Chief Court is the reason for the rise in the receipts from duty on impressing documents owing to the payment of fees by Pleaders on admission and enrolment to the High Court. There are no signs of a diminution in business activity and hence a small increase over this year's figures is anticipated next year.

V—Excise.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
V—Excise—				
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs.	94,25	97,39	1,17,24	1,32,23
Acreage on land cultivated with poppy...	3	2	4	2
Transit duty on excise opium ...	88	1,50	90	1,16
Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium...	9,97	11,61	10,28	11,54
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous...	4	5	4	5
Total ...	**1,05,17**	**1,10,57**	**1,28,50**	**1,45,00**
Deduct—Imperial share—one-half ...	52,58	55,29	64,25	72,50
Provincial share—one-half ...	52,59	55,28	64,25	72,50

The presence of large bodies of troops no doubt accounts in part for the expansion this year in the Excise income, but the main reason is undoubtedly the general prosperity of the Province which is nowhere better reflected than under this head. At the time of framing the budget, it was not anticipated that the consumption of spirits and liquors would remain at the high level of 1918-19, but the actuals of the year show that this expectation was not well founded, and it is now anticipated that there will be a small increase on the record figures of 1918-19 for still-head duty, and a large one over the figures entered in the budget.

A further phenomenal increase in Excise income is assured next year by the bids at the January auctions for bazaar licenses, since partly owing to the experiment tried in a few districts of granting licenses for 3 years but chiefly owing to abundance of money the receipts are expected to exceed the return of last year's auctions by about 13 lakhs.

Consumption of liquor shows every tendency to increase, and it is doubtful whether this will be more than checked by the rise in still-head duty from Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 with effect from the 1st of April 1920, and it is therefore anticipated that there will be an increase of about 7 lakhs under this head due to the increased duty. The consumption of opium continues to decrease, but the further rise in the duty from 1st April 1920 practically ensures an improvement in the receipts under this minor head. As a result of these causes, the budget has been put at the record figure of 1,45,00,000, though there is every reason to believe that this sum will be exceeded rather than the reverse.

VI—Provincial Rates.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
VI—Provincial Rates—				
Rates and cesses on land ...	31	32	33	32

*VIII—Income-Tax.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget. 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
VIII—Income-tax—				
Excess Profit Duty—Imperial ...	...	3,00	7,00	10,00
Super Tax—Imperial	2,78	2,50	3,09	5,36
Total ...	2,78	5,50	10,09	15,36
Income-tax	37,54	41,25	46,50	55,00
Deduct—Imperial share—one-half ...	21,55	26,13	33,34	42,85
Provincial share—one-half ...	18,77	20,62	23,25	27,50

*Not open to discussion.

The large increase under Excess Profits Duty is due to the budget figure being a rough estimate framed by the Government of India. The revised estimate is 17 lakhs, of which seven are expected to be collected during the current year and ten in 1920-21. The increase under Super Tax is justified by the progress of actuals.

Under ordinary Income-tax the collection of large arrears of last year's demand has to some extent been set off by the anticipated non-collection of the whole of this year's tax before the end of the financial year owing to the delay in the announcemet of assessments by the Assessing Agencies. Although the full effects of the reconstruction of income-tax procedure by Act VII of 1918 and the introduction of the Assessing Agencies have yet to be felt, it is satisfactory to note that the general activity of these Agencies coupled with the rise in incomes and prosperity has more than counterbalanced the loss of 6½ lakhs due to the exemption of incomes under Rs. 2,000. It is hoped, however, that by next year the conditions under which the tax is collected will have become more stable, and that therefore the arrears outstanding at the end of the year will be reduced to a normal figure and it is for this reason that the increase in the budget over this year's figures has been made.

IX—Forest.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
IX—Forest—				
I—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	10,15	26,29	23,87	37,51
II—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	7,19	6,00	7,43	4,41
III—Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	50	25	64	50
IV—Revenue from forests not managed by Government.	...	3	8	4
V—Miscellaneous	3,70	3,78	4,54	5,73
Total ...	21,54	36,35	36,56	48,19

The budget of this year allowed for a very large increase of 70 per cent. over the actuals of 1918-19, and it is satisfactory to find that there is every prospect that it will be slightly exceeded. The reasons for the improvement in the figures can be ascribed generally to better prices, the recoveries of outstandings and greater demand for firewood, timber, resin and turpentine. The increase under head III is on account of the heavy floods this year and that under head V to the larger receipts expected from the sale of temporary cultivation leases in Changa Manga, Chichawatni and Khanewal plantations.

A further improvement in the forest revenues is anticipated next year owing to (*a*) the extension of the system of departmental working to the Kulu forests (which while causing a large increase under head I will adversely affect head II to a smaller extent), (*b*) increased receipts expected in the Bashahr Division from the supply of spruce and fir sleepers to the Railway Department, and (*c*) the expansion in the outturn of resin and turpentine, while the temporary cultivation leases referred to above will, it is expected, continue to swell the receipts under V—Miscellaneous.

X—Registration.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 19181-9.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
X—Registration—				
Fees for registering documents ...	3,12	2,85	3,90	3,90
Fees for copies of registered documents	68	66	80	80
Miscellaneous	26	24	30	30
Total ...	4,06	3,75	5,00	5.00

The improvement over the budget is due to an increase in the number and value of registered deeds owing to the termination of the War, the poor rabi harvest, and the high prices of land and house property and in the expectation that the figure which has been adopted in the revised will, if anything, be exceeded this year, it has been repeated in next year's budget.

XII.—Interest.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
XII—Interest—				
Interest on loans to municipal and other public corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations).	1,27	1,10	1,16	1,30
Interest on loans to land-holders and other notabilities.	6	9	9	8
Interest on advances to cultivators ...	98	1,08	1,10	1,25
Interest on advances to Co-operative Credit Societies.	6	7	8	11
Interest on miscellaneous loans and advances.	4	4	4	5
Total ...	2,41	2,38	2,47	2,79

Little change is expected in the sanctioned budget, while an increase in next year's receipts is expected which is chiefly due to the increased rate of interest paid on the outstanding advances.

*XVI-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

Heads of Account.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	29	24	32	30
Court-fees realised in cash	9	6	5	5
General fees, fines, and forfeitures ...	4,82	5,05	642	5,51
Miscellaneous fees and fines	1,28	1,22	1,25	1,26
Miscellaneous	5	3	4	4
Total ...	**6,53**	**6,60**	**8,08**	**7,16**

* Not open to discussion.

Some increase under this head was anticipated at the time of framing the budget, but the improvement which has occurred is larger than was expected, as the receipts have been swollen by Rs. 55,000 by the fees and fines levied by Courts of Martial Law.

The figure for next year has been fixed after excluding receipts due to the abnormal conditions of this year.

XVI-B—Law and Justice—Jails.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

Heads of Account.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
XVI-B—Law and Justice—Jails—				
Jails	1,14	72	1,05	55
Jail manufactures	5,02	5,50	4,00	4,00
Total ...	**6,76**	**6,22**	**5,05**	**4,55**

With the termination of the War the indents of the military both for jail labour and manufactures have practically ceased. The manufacture of jail blankets for the Army stopped from last March and Khewra and Dhariwal now remain the only jails from which any large receipts from the hire of jail labour can be expected. The figures of this year have been improved to some extent by outstandings recovered from the Military and the further decrease in the anticipated receipts of next year is due to the absence of this cause.

XVII—Police.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

Heads of Account.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
XVII—Police—				
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons.	1,10	1,55	2,81	2,57
Cash receipts under the Arms Act ...	1	...	2	1
Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	23	26	21	21
Superannuation receipts	1	2	1	3
Miscellaneous	51	28	54	66
Total ...	**1,86**	**2,11**	**3,59**	**3,48**

The increase is due almost entirely to the recoveries on account of punitive police who were stationed in various places as a result of the

disturbances. The figure under Miscellaneous has been swollen by receipts from the Criminal Reformatory Settlement which were not included in the original budget.

XIX--Education.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
XIX—Education—				
Fees, Government Colleges, General ...	67	80	69	80
Ditto ditto Professional	3	2	4	3
Fees, schools, general	3,88	3,90	3,90	3,90
Ditto special	12	10	11	7
Miscellaneous	63	64	62	28
Total ...	5,33	5,46	5,36	5,08

It has not been found possible this year to open the two Secondary Colleges at Multan and Ludhiana, and hence the anticipated fees amounting to Rs. 10,000 from the scholars have not been realised.

As the School of Engineering, Rasul, is being transferred to the control of the Public Works Department with effect from next year, the receipts from this source have been omitted and the reduction of Rs. 34,000 under Miscellaneous is due to the omission of the annual contribution from the Aitchison College which will probably in future be adjusted by reduction of expenditure.

XX-A—Medical.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-1 .	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
XX-A—Medical—				
Medical School and College fees ...	57	57	57	62
Lunatic Asylum receipts ...	9	11	10	11
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons ...	1	1	9	1
Miscellaneous	9	6		7
Total ...	76	75	76	81

The small increase in 1920-21 in the figure for fees is due to the expectation that the Medical School will open at Amritsar on October 1st, 1920, with a resulting increase in the numbers both of the School and College.

XX-B—Sanitation.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21
XX-B—Sanitation—				
Sale-proceeds of vaccine lymphs ...	37	32	35	37
Sale-proceeds of quinine packets ...	1,00	60	80	80
Sale-proceeds of articles from Plague Disinfection Depôt.	20	13	15	18
Other receipts	4	4	3	3
Total ...	1,6	1,09	1,33	1,38

The small change which has been made is based on the progress of actuals and has been repeated in the budget.

XXI-A—Agriculture.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20	Budget, 1920-21.
XXI-A—Agriculture—				
Agricultural receipts	4,96	6,40	6,11	6,72
Veterinary receipts	2,05	1,53	2,14	1,64
Total ...	7,01	7,93	8,25	8,36

The high prices of agricultural produce have favourably affected the receipts from the Government farms, while credit is expected during the current year from the sale-proceeds of agricultural machinery sold to the Military authorities to meet their urgent requirements at Bushire. Against these improvements in the revenue have to be set off smaller recoveries than were anticipated from the sale of seeds by the Department.

The veterinary receipts have been raised as the Java Government have intimated their intention of purchasing a large head of cattle from the Hissar Cattle Farm.

The budget is mainly determined by the sale-proceeds of seed—an item which is difficult to estimate. The figure under this minor head has been adopted at one lakh over the revised, mainly owing to the fact that the advances of this year have been one lakh over those of last year.

XXI-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
XXI-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—				
Examination fees ...	1	2	2	2
Fees for inspection of boilers ...	23	23	23	23
Receipts from Industrial operations ...	2	1	2	1
Miscellaneous	4	6	4	5
Total ...	30	32	31	31

XXII – Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances—				
Contributions for pensions and gratuities	85	85	86	86

XXIII—Stationery and Printing.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget. 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21
XXIII—Stationery and Printing—				
Sale of Gazettes and other publications	7	8	8	8
Other Press receipts ...	94	84	96	97
Total ...	1,01	92	1,04	1,05

XXV—Miscellaneous.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

Heads of Account.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
XXV—Miscellaneous—				
War Boards	...	30	...	...
Unclaimed deposits	1,22	1,00	1,00	1,10
Sale of old stores and materials ...	5	3	5	4
Sales of lands and houses ..	3,23	30	4	38
Fees for Government audit ...	14	12	14	13
Rents	7	9	9	9
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures	27	28	32	29
Miscellaneous	5,06	5,30	6,55	6,55
Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers.	1	1	1	1
Extraordinary items ...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	**10,06**	**7,43**	**8,58**	**8,59**

The increase under the minor head Miscellaneous is due to the payment for damage done to Government property during the riots being credited under this head. The receipts under War Boards are being adjusted by corresponding reduction of the expenditure under 32-Miscellaneous.

XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

Heads of Account.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works—				
Direct receipts—				
In charge of Civil Officers (owner's rate)	8	8	7	7
Imperial share—one-half ..	4	4	4	4
Provincial share—one-half ...	4	4	3	3
Direct receipts—				
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	2,77,19	2,92,00	3,20,00	3,16,00
Imperial share—one-half ...	1,38,60	1,46,00	1,60,00	1,58,00
Provincial share—one-half ...	1,38,59	1,46,00	1,60,00	1,58,00
Indirect receipts—				
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation (transferred from I—Land Revenue).	1,36,04	1,36,16	1,39,00	1,58,00
Imperial share—one-half ...	68,02	68,08	69,50	79,00
Provincial share—one-half ...	68,02	68,08	69,50	79,00

The very large increase this year in the Direct Receipts is due to the fact that both the harvests of 1919 were such that owing to weather conditions there was an exceptional demand for water on the perennial canals. This was especially so in the case of the kharif crops on the Sirhind, Western Jumna and Upper Bari Doab Canals which were sown on a larger area than anticipated by the aid of good and timely rainfall and owing to the early cessation of the monsoon were matured by canal irrigation. In addition the expansion of

irrigation on the Lower Bari Doab and the Upper Chenab Canals exceeded expectation. The Lower Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals show increases under Indirect Receipts owing to a larger area than anticipated having been sown, but these have been partly absorbed by decreases on the Upper Chenab and the omission of receipts from the Upper Jhelum Canal owing to the question of indirect revenue not having yet been finally settled.

The budget has been framed in the expectation of a good rabi and a normal kharif with due allowance for the usual expansion in the area under irrigation. The increase under the Indirect Receipts has been made in the expectation that the question of the Indirect Receipts from the Upper Jhelum Canal will be settled next year.

XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—				
In charge of Civil Officers ...	1	3	3	3
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	1,13	1,30	1,21	1,17

XXXI—Civil Works.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
XXXI—Civil Works—				
In charge of Civil Officers ...	1,74	1,49	2,09	1,81
In charge of Public Works Officers	2,54	2,40	2,70	2,60

The receipts under the first minor head have been inflated by higher bids for Road Tolls and Ferry leases and increased receipts from Ferry tolls in the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial—				
Net contribution from Imperial to Provincial.	46,65	31,85	54,20	42,75
(Details in Appendix A to Financial Statement.)				

In the case of the recurring transfers the only alteration of any importance in the revised is in the share of the sale-proceeds of sites of shops and residences in towns in the Punjab, where the Provincial revenues have benefitted to the extent of 5 lakhs over the budget estimate. Since the budget was framed non-recurring grants amounting to over 12 lakhs have been made of which the most important are Rs. 5,75,000 towards the cost of the bridge over the Chenab and Phalku rivers at Wazirabad, Rs. 2,62,000 for agricultural education, Rs. 1,84,000 for the Publicity Committee and Rs. 1,50,0 00 towards the establishment of an Institute at Moghalpura for the training of Mechanical Engineers. The Provincial revenues have also benefitted by a decrease of nearly 5 lakhs on the estimated Imperial share of the enhanced receipts from income-tax due to the increased taxation imposed in 1916. In all, the total transfers from Imperial to Provincial Revenue are Rs. 22½ lakhs over the amount entered in the budget.

In the budget no noteworthy alteration has been made in the recurring grants while the only non-recurring ones of any importance are 3 lakhs for the Chenab and Phalku bridges and Rs. 1,65,000 for the Publicity Committee.

EXPENDITURE.

The following causes are responsible for a rise under practically every head :—

(*i*) The doubling of the war allowance with effect from April 1st, 1919, for six months and the temporary allowance which has been sanctioned by the Government of India with effect from October 1st, 1919, for all Government servants on pay of Rs. 75 and under. These two measures are estimated to cost 20 lakhs over and above the budget figure which was fixed in anticipation of war allowance being drawn at the original sanctioned rate up to October 1st only.

(*ii*) The high prices of food-grains and the consequent high rates at which Grain Compensation Allowance has been drawn. This accounts for an estimated increase of 6¾ lakhs over the budget allotment which was fixed on the basis of Grain Compensation Allowance being drawn for 9 months at the middle rate only.

(*iii*) Increased contingent charges necessitated by the disturbances and the increase of postal rates from 1st January 1919.

The apportionment of the charges due to the recent revision of the pay and strength of the district clerical establishment has now been made on the lines recommended by the District Establishment Committee and is the cause of variations under several heads, especially under those for Land Revenue, Excise and Law and Justice.

1—Refunds and Drawbacks.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
EXPENDITURE.				
1—Refunds and Drawbacks—				
Refunds—Provincial	1,25	1,29	1,45	1,35

The allowance which was made for further expansion in income-tax refunds at the time the budget was framed has been found to be insufficient owing to the fact that some of the assessments by the Special Agencies have been upset on appeal. A lower figure has been adopted in the budget as the current year's estimate included special refunds on account of readjustment of land revenue in the case of certain jagirs in the Lahore District.

*2—Assignments and Compensations.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revsed, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
2—*Assignments and Compensations* ...	34	35	34	[illegible]

*Not open to discussion.

3.—Land Revenue.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
3—*Land Revenue*—				
Charges of district administration ...	24,60	29,49	28,70	31,89
Survey and settlement	6,93	7,26	7,46	8,02
Land records	17,71	17,87	21,56	20,20
Allowances to district and village officers	13	10	10	12
Management of Government estates ...	4	3	4	3
Total ...	49,41	54,75	57,86	60,26

Besides the general causes which have already been alluded to the variation in the revised figures for charges of district administration is principally due to the delay in the receipt of sanction from the Secretary of State to the formation of the new Sheikhupura District for the cost of which a sum of Rs. 1,33,000 was entered in the budget on the assumption that it would come into existence from the beginning of the financial year, and a saving of 1½ lakhs being the lump provision for preventive measures to arrest denudation of the Siwaliks in Ambala and Hoshiarpur with which scheme it was found impossible to proceed this year. The big rise under Land Records is due to increased Grain Compensation Allowance and War Allowance.

In the budget a lump provision of 35 lakhs for temporary allowances and revision of pay of all establishments has been made under the head 32—Miscellaneous, instead of distributing this amount among the various major heads as has been done in the revised, and this accounts for a nominal decrease as compared with the revised under these various heads.

The moieties of four lakhs on account of revision of pay of the Indian Civil Service and Rs. 1,37,000 on account of that of the Provincial Civil Service have however been included under this head, and the other moieties under 19-A—Law and Justice, while lump provisions of Rs. 2,05,000, Rs. 2,10,000 (as compared with Rs. 20,000 in this year's budget) and Rs. 1,00,000 have been made respectively for the reclamation of the Siwaliks, construction and repairs to patwarkhanas and survey marks required for the Sind Sagar survey. For some time past district treasuries have submitted that the expenditure of their establishment exceeded their emoluments and Rs. 45,000 has accordingly been provided to meet the cost of a scheme for enhanced payments which is to be introduced with effect from 1st April. The only other new scheme of general interest and importance which comes under the major head is the appointment of shorthand writers for 13 Deputy Commissioners at a cost of Rs. 11,700.

6—Stamps.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
6—*Stamps*—				
Superintendence	35	36	39	45
Charges for the sale of general stamps...	79	75	90	90
Charges on the sale of court-fee stamps	26	30	28	29
Discount on plain paper	4	5	5	5
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	52	52	54	55
Total ...	**1,96**	**1,98**	**2,16**	**2,24**
Deduct—Imperial share—one-half ...	98	99	1,08	1,12
Provincial share—one-half ...	98	99	1,08	1,12

The only variation of any importance is under charges for the sale of general stamps and is due to increased sales.

7—Excise.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
7—*Excise*—				
District executive establishments ...	1,95	2,58	2,19	2,59
Distilleries	39	38	41	43
Total ...	**2,34**	**2,96**	**2,60**	**3,02**
Deduct—Imperial share—one-half ...	1,17	1,48	1,30	1,51
Provincial share—one-half ..	1,17	1,48	1,30	1,51

A lump provision of Rs. 48,000 sanctioned for the entertainment of extra establishment in connection with the detective agency is likely to be only partially utilised this year and this accounts for the drop in the figures for the Revised. In next year's budget the entertainment of an Excise Expert and further extension of the Excise establishment have been provide for.

10—Income-tax.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
10—*Income-tax*—				
Collection of income-tax ...	58	1,08	1,10	1,85
Deduct—Imperial share—one-half ...	29	54	55	92
Provincial share—one-half ...	29	54	55	93

The increase in the budget is due to the proposed expansion of the Special Assessing Agencies. At present there are six of these Agencies and it is proposed that their number shall be increased to 11. The valuable results which have attended their work have shown that many assessable incomes now escape taxation and it is anticipated that a large increase in the Income-tax Revenue will be obtained by an extension of their activities.

11—Forest.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
11—*Forests*—				
A—Conservancy and Works—				
I—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	6,83	12,18	8,72	17,52
II—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	4	4	3	3
III—Confiscated drift and waif wood.	21	13	29	21
IV—Revenue from forests not managed by Government.	...	...	...	...
V—Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government.	34	31	39	29
VI—Live and dead stock ...	25	1,97	1,51	1,94
VII—Communications and buildings	86	89	1,40	2,90
VIII—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests.	91	1,57	1,51	1,69
IX—Miscellaneous	2,97	2,82	3,96	4,06
Total Conservancy and Works ...	12,46	19,91	17,81	28,64
B—Establishment—				
I—Salaries	1,48	1,64	1,87	2,10
II—Establishments	2,26	2,88	2,63	3,06
III—Allowances	1,31	1,22	1,82	1,28
IV—Contingencies	45	50	50	56
V—Lump provision for the extension of forest establishment and activities.	...	...	...	2,00
Total Establishment ...	5,50	6,24	6,82	9,00
Total ...	17,96	26,15	24,63	37,64

The decrease in the revised under Minor Head A I is due principally to an over estimate of the productive capacity of the Jallo Resin factory. The big floods experienced this year as a result of the heavy monsoon have been the cause of the receipt of a larger quantity of drift timber in the depôts

Under head A VI provision was made for Motor Lorries for the Rawalpindi West Division which have, however, not been purchased and for plant for the Resin Factory which is not likely to arrive this year. Savings on these items have been counterbalanced by the increase in cost of tramway materials for Changa Manga. The increase under head A VII is due mainly to the cost of six wire ropeways required for departmental extraction of timber in Bashahr and to the construction of certain buildings in the Multan and Chenab Divisions. The increase under IX—Miscellaneous is due to the larger quantity and higher price of food-stuffs purchased for sale to the workmen in Bashahr and Kulu.

The increased activities of the Forest Department have been alluded to under IX—Forest, and comprise extensive departmental timber exploitation works in Bashahr, Kulu and Rawalpindi East Division, the extraction of a larger quantity of resin in the Rawalpindi Division, and the extension of the Jallo Factory with consequent heavier charges on the carriage and packing of manufactured products of the Resin Division. In addition to these schemes which in themselves account for considerable additional expenditure, a provision of two lakhs has been made as an initial instalment for a comprehensive scheme of re-organisation and expansion of the Department. The small change under Salaries and Establishments is due to the cost of the revision of pay of the Indian and the Subordinate Forest Services.

12—Registration.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
12—*Registration*—				
District charges	1,34	1,37	1,70	1,56

The changes are largely due to the apportionment of the charges for Establishment on the lines recommended by the District Establishment Committee.

*13—Interest on ordinary debt.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
13—*Interest on ordinary debts*—				
Interest on Provincial Advance and Loan Account.	1,83	2,26	2,19	2,58

*Not open to discussion.

A progressive growth in the interest charges must be expected with the rise in the rates charged for loans, and in addition it is anticipated that there will be an increase in the amount of the loans outstanding.

18—General Administration.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
18—*General Administration*—				
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor ...	96	96	1,02	1,00
Sumptuary allowance	6	6	6	6
Staff and household expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor.	58	71	65	74
Expenditure from contract allowance ...	19	18	18	20
Tour expenses	34	45	41	45
Legislative Council	8	8	8	9
Civil Secretariat	3,80	3,82	4,88	5,89
Financial Commissioners	2,32	2,35	2,40	2,44
Commissioners	3,04	3,07	3,47	3,27
Civil office of account and audit ...	90	95	96	95
Total ...	**12,27**	**12,63**	**14,11**	**15,09**

The small increase shown in the Revised against the Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor is on account of the leave allowances of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, while in the budget no deduction on account of the 4 per cent. annuity charge, which is paid by all officers of the I.C.S., will in future be shown owing to the fact that these charges are now funded for the benefit of the officers on retirement. The pay of officers on special duty in connection with the disturbances and the heavy charges on telegrams account for the increase which is shown under Civil Secretariat in the Revised, while leave arrangements and the continuation of some officers on special duty are the main reasons for the increase in the Budget figure over that of the current year. One and a-half lakhs have also been provided to meet various charges entailed by the introduction of the Reforms.

19-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19-*A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law*—				
High Court	5,42	6,09	6,40	6,77
Law Officers	3,20	3,16	3,39	3,23
Administator-General and Official Trustee	3	3	4	5
Civil and Sessions Courts	17,77	18,39	20,26	19,25
Courts of Small Causes	53	54	55	53
Criminal Courts	18,44	18,97	21,20	24,19
Refunds	83	1,00	80	90
Total ...	46,22	48,18	52,64	54,92

In the revised the increase under the head High Court is due to several reasons which do not merit detailed mention, while the further increase in the budget of next year is caused by provision being made for various schemes among which may be mentioned :—

	Rs.
Provincialisation of the Section Branch of Translators	12,336
Revision of the High Court establishment ...	6,240
Publication of the Lahore Law Report ...	11,000

The figure under Law Officers has been inflated this year by additional fees to Public Prosecutors engaged in connection with cases arising out of the disturbances. Leave arrangements, deputation of officers to the Martial Law Commissions and a lump provision for the Codification of Customary Law are contributing causes to the increase under Civil and Sessions Courts, the main factor in which is, however, the general one of increased Grain Compensation Allowance and War Allowance. The decrease in the budget figure is due to the omission of the latter charge, but is to some extent counterbalanced by an increase in the cost of the Codification of Customary Law for which Rs. 54,688 has been entered.

The apportionment of District Establishment charges accounts largely for the increase which is shown under Criminal Courts, while a further increase is necessitated in the budget by the moiety charges on account of the increase in pay to the Indian Civil Service and the Provincial Civil Service being debited under this head. Rs. 80,000 have also been provided for an increase in the rates of diet money and travelling expenses of witnesses.

19-B—Law and Justice—Jails.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
19-B—*Law and Justice—Jails—*				
Jails	18,06	16,88	20,76	19,55
Jail manufactures ...	5,23	3,57	2,49	2,75
Refunds	9	..	1	...
Total ...	23,38	20,45	23,26	22,30

In the revised the increase in the number of prisoners as the result of the disturbances and the very high prevailing prices of foodgrains account for an increase in the dietary charges of no less than Rs. 2,39,500 over the budget estimate, while increased cost of clothing and bedding for prisoners and uniform for warders due to the high prices of cotton and woollen yarn is responsible for an increase of Rs. 92,000. The drop in the expenses connected with jail manufactures is due to the stoppage of military demand for jail-made articles and consequent decrease in purchase of raw material—especially woollen yarn by the Jail authorities.

The budget has been fixed in anticipation of a normal jail population and a high level of prices for the necessary food and clothing of the prisoners while provision for acquisition of land for a demonstration farm for the Borstal Central Jail has been made. The figure under Jail manufactures has been slightly raised as compared with the Revised as it is expected that the present large stocks of cotton yarn will soon be exhausted.

20—Police.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
20—*Police*—				
Superintendence	2,30	2,06	2,12	1,87
District executive force	59,98	60,75	70,60	65,49
Special Police	1,39	1,42	1,61	1,57
Railway Police	4,73	5,10	5,88	5,30
Criminal Investigation Department ...	2,62	2,81	3,06	3,07
Cattle pounds	2	4	...	...
Miscellaneous	10	9	11	12
Refunds	5	6	7	7
Total ...	71,19	72,33	83,45	77,49

The excess over the budget is largely due to the general causes of increased grain compensation allowance, war allowance and contingencies, which alone under District Executive Force account for an increase of Rs. 7,62,000, while the punitive police employed as a result of the disturbances have involved an extra expenditure of Rs. 1,40,000. The introduction of the time scale of pay for the Indian Police with effect from 1st January 1919, is responsible for additional expenditure of Rs. 1,37,000 which has been distributed over the various minor heads while the increased rates of local allowance sanctioned for the Head Constables and Constables in the Amritsar and Lahore Districts account for an increase of Rs. 51,000. A contributing cause of the rise under the head Railway Police is the revised system of apportionment of the cost of Railway Police between Government and the Railway Companies. The disappearance of charges for cattle-pounds is due to their transfer to the local bodies concerned.

The effect of the causes referred to above will be felt only partially in the next year and the budget has been fixed at an intermediate figure between past actuals and the revised of the present year.

22 - Education.

(Figures in thousand of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
22—Education—				
University	87	88	92	1,17
Direction	75	97	99	98
Inspection	3,40	3,57	3,60	3,95
Government Colleges, General ...	1,96	2,65	2,09	2,69
Government Colleges, Professional ..	1,01	92	1,20	1,36
Government Schools, General ...	9,31	8,97	9,25	9,64
Government Schools, Special ...	3,84	7,67	6,60	11,44
Grants-in aid	30,26	32,54	31,72	40,20
Scholarships	1,76	1,77	1,71	1,80
Miscellaneous	40	49	49	78
Refunds	...	..	...	...
Lump provision for revision of pay of Provincial Educational Service.	...	...	...	1,17
Total ...	**53,56**	**60,44**	**58,57**	**75,18**

In the revised the partial non-utilization of the lump provision of Rs. 78,700 for the two new Secondary Colleges at Multan and Ludhiana counterbalanced to some extent by increased charges under Salaries, Establishment, Grain Compensation and War allowances, account for the saving under Government Colleges, General. The change in the figure under Government Schools, Special, is due to various conflicting causes among which the most important are the expenditure of 1½ lakhs on Agricultural education, provision for which was made in the Agricultural budget, and the non-utilization of the whole of the lump provision for the Carpentry School, Jullundur (Rs. 75,000) and of Rs. 1,32,000 out of the total provision of Rs. 2,57,000 for the improvement of pay and training of teachers.

The decrease under Grants-in-aid is the net result of the increase which occurs chiefly under Maintenance Grants to Colleges and Schools and grants for European education counterbalanced by savings from Miscellaneous Grants and Building Grants.

The Budget provides for a large expansion. The institution of a strong School of Chemistry by the Punjab University is being assisted by Government by a recurring grant of Rs. 15,000, which is expected to increase in time to Rs. 30,000, and Rs. 6,250 have also been provided in the budget for a University Professor in Zoology. Rs. 23,360 have been entered under Inspection to provide for the revision of the Inspecting Staff on the lines recommended by the Public Services Commission. Under Government Colleges, General a provision of Rs. 70,000 for the two new Secondary Colleges has been made in the expectation that they will shortly be opened. The main cause of the in-

crease under Government Schools, general, is the provision of Rs. one lakh for the provincialisation of Local Board High Schools, which is counterbalanced by various small savings as compared with this year's budget. The provision for Agricultural Education (Rs. 3,85,000) has been made under Government Schools, Special, and not in the Agricultural budget, while Rs. 2 lakhs have been entered for the institution of a Training Institute at Moghalpura for Mechanical Engineers towards which the Government of India have given an assignment of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 40,000 recurring. The only other noteworthy alteration under this head (—Rs. 55,000) is due to the transfer of the cost of the Rasul Engineering School to the Public Works Department budget. The larger provision under Grants-in-aid is due mainly to the following :—

(*a*) An increase of Rs. 1,72,000 in the grant to local bodies for vernacular education due under the 5 years' programme for the extension of vernacular education by District Boards,

(*b*) a provision of 1 lakh (Rs. 50,000 recurring and 50,000 non-recurring) for expansion of female education, and

(*c*) a provision of 4 lakhs for building grants to local bodies for Vernacular Schools.

The provision of Rs. 11,000 for a scheme to establish libraries in large villages and small towns is the cause of the increase under Miscellaneous.

24-A—Medical.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
24-A—*Medical*—				
Medical establishment	3,50	4,80	4,38	6,55
Hospitals and dispensaries ...	3,58	5,77	4,86	7,34
Grants for medical purposes ...	5	8	8	9
Medical School and College ...	3,56	6,01	3,85	6,37
Lunatic Asylums	92	1,11	1,04	1,33
Chemical Examiner	6	7	8	7
Refunds	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,67	17,84	14,29	21,75

The return of Medical Officers from Military employment has been delayed longer than was at one time expected and this has been responsible for a saving this year which is however counterbalanced by increased expenditure due to the revision of salaries. To the same cause may be ascribed the delay in equipping new Itinerating Dispensaries with a resulting saving of Rs. 32,000. The plans for the transfer of the Medical School from Lahore to Amritsar have not sufficiently matured to enable the lump provision of Rs. 1,33,970 provided for this purpose being expended in the current year and it has been repeated in next year's budget.

The lump provision of Rs. 1,40,000 for the construction of a Maternity Block at the Punjab Medical School for Women, Ludhiana, has likewise not been utilised, as it was not possible to acquire the land owing to difficulties which arose over the site of the building. As it is probable that there will still be a little delay in the matter, a provision of one lakh only has been entered in the budget. A lady doctor has now been recruited for the post of Lady Assistant to the Inspector-General and necessary provision for her pay has been repeated in the budget. Among other provisions in the budget may be mentioned—

	Rs.
Grants-in-aid to District Boards and Municipalities for improving and equipping existing hospitals and dispensaries	50,000
Eatablishment of new itinerating dispensaries ...	50,000
Opening of a dispensary at Muridke	15,898

24-B—Sanitation.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-B—Sanitation				
Sanitation and Vaccination Establishment.	82	1,06	94	1,49
Grants for sanitary purposes ...	4,47	6,23	6,27	7,24
Expenses in connection with bubonic plague, malaria and epidemics.	2,54	3,13	2,62	3,82
Bacteriological laboratories and Pasteur Vaccine Institutes.	23	2	28	34
Refunds	...	...	1	...
Total ...	8,06	10,64	10,12	12,89

There has been a saving of Rs. 66,300 on the budget figure for expenses in connection with bubonic plague and the only other noteworthy alteration in the Revised is due to the post of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner being vacant. The increase in the budget is due mainly to the expected return of more officers from military duty which will permit of larger expenditure in connection with bubonic plague, malaria and epidemics and to the request by the Government of India that 2 lakhs should next year be contributed by this Government towards the Simla Improvement Scheme. The Drainage Board has a grant of 1 lakh placed at its disposal and Rs. 25,000 have been provided for expenditure in connection with the re-organisation of rural health in the Punjab and about Rs. 75,000 for improvements to the Vaccine Depôt at Murree,

26-A—Agriculture.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 192 -21.
26-A—*Agriculture*—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agriculture	10,10	19,44	14,16	19,08
Veterinary charges	5,60	5,72	6,71	7,51
Co-operative credit	1,14	1,71	1,70	2,49
Refunds	...	...	1	...
Total ..	16,84	26,87	22,58	29,08

The saving shown in the Revised is to some extent only nominal as the expenditure in connection with Agricultural education for which 2 lakhs were entered in the budget has been taken to the Education head, but a further reduction of over 4 lakhs under Agriculture is anticipated and is due mainly to the following causes. The provision which was made in the budget for reclamation of bara lands in the Lower Bari Doab Canal colony was the total expenditure expected in connection with the scheme for the next 3 years and the utmost that can be spent this year is estimated at one lakh Owing to the extreme difficulty of obtaining machinery from England there will be a saving of Rs. 65,000 on well-boring machinery. It has not been found possible to complete the boring of the well at the Agricultural College and it is anticipated that there will be a saving of Rs. 15,000 (which has been transferred to next year's budget) out of Rs. 40,000 provided for the water supply installation. Owing to a delay in respect of the plans for the Serai for the visitors of the Gurdaspur Farm only a small portion of the total provision of Rs 41,400 will be utilised this year.—

The increase under veterinary charges over the sanctioned budget is due primarily to three causes:—

(1) The transferrence of the Office of the Camel Specialist at Sohawa to the Civil Department with effect from 1st September 1919.

(2) The introduction of the double dose system with the result that the expenditure on serum has exceeded the estimate by Rs. 41,000.

(3) The revision of pay of Veterinary Assistants with effect from the 1st October 1919.

The Budget provides for largely increased expenditure, and among the lump provisions for Agriculture may be mentioned :—

	Rs.
(1) Reclamation of bara lands in Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony	1,01,100
(2) District Board Demonstration Farms ...	1,00,000
(3) Well-boring machinery	1,00,000
(4) Seed operations	5,00,000
(5) Extension of Lyallpur Agricultural Station by acquisition of 273 acres of land ...	2,75,000
(6) Machinery for new Agricultural Engineering workship...	35,000
(7) Staff and running expenses of the Lyallpur wheat elevator	25,000
(8) Entertainment of 3 Additional Deputy Directors of Agriculture	18,000
(9) Statistical Bureau under the Director ...	5,000

The increase under Veterinary charges is due to the additional expenditure anticipated from the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, and the revision of pay of the Veterinary Assistants. The rapid expansion in the work of the Co-operative Societies to cope with which additional establishment is urgently required is responsible for the increase under this head.

26-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
26-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—Scientific—				
Provincial Museums	11	12	12	12
Donation to Scientific Societies ...	...	1	1	1
Examinations	7	5	5	5
Gazetteers and statistical memoirs ...	...	2	2	2
Provincial statistics	13	11	10	10
Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.	...	...	...	...
Inspector of Factories ...	2	14	11	22
Registrar, Joint Stock Companies ...	38	41	56	82
Steam Boilers Inspection establishment.	17	19	18	20
Development of Industries ..	52	76	82	2,07
Miscellaneous	27	26	66	32
Refunds	2	...	...	1
Total ...	1,69	2,07	2,63	3,94

Increased expenditure in connection with the work of Civil Supplies accounts for the only change of any importance in the Revised, while the increase in the Budget is due mainly to—

(1) Increased expenditure, amounting to 1 lakh round, in connection with the establishment of a separate office of Director of Industries, and expansion in the activities of that Department.

(2) Provision of Rs. 10,000 to meet the expenses of the Cement Expert who has been engaged to report on the possibilities of the establishment of a Government Cement Factory in the Province.

(3) Extra establishment for the Fisheries Department at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,228.

29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

Heads of account.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
29—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions*—				
Commuted value of pensions ...	1,06	1,25	70	1,00
Superannuation and retired allowances.	24,07	25,00	24,25	24,75
Compassionate allowances ...	42	47	42	45
Gratuities	28	33	34	34
Pensions for distinguished and meritorious services.	5	5	5	5
Refunds	3	1	...	...
Total ...	25,91	27,11	25,76	26,59

The change in the Revised has been made on a consideration of actuals.

30—Stationery and Printing.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
30—*Stationery and Printing*—				
Stationery purchased in the country	1,59	1,28	1,26	1,26
Government Presses ...	2,37	2,92	3,10	3,14
Printing at private presses ...	28	33	35	43
Lithography	50	46	52	53
Stationery supplied from Central Stores.	3,71	3,97	4,01	4,10
Refunds	..	...	...	...
Total ...	8,45	8,96	9,24	9,46

The figures show a small increase which is largely due to higher prices.

32 – Miscellaneous.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
32—Miscellaneous—				
Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	3	3	3	3
Rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages and allowances to Language Examination Committees.	6	10	4	5
Donations for charitable purposes ...	1,06	1,15	1,66	6
Charges on account of European vagrants.	2	3	2	3
Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	1	3	1	3
Petty establishment	4,69	5,11	5,12	5,10
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off.	1	1	1	...
Miscellaneous charges for treatment of patients at Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.	17	14	16	16
Lump provision to meet additional cost on account of new travelling allowance.	...	31	...	...
Contributions	10,46	10,99	10,58	10,56
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	1,50	6,77	1,48	48,50
Miscellaneous refunds ...	4	5	5	5
Annual stipends to holders of literary titles.	...	...	1	1
War boards	1,50	...	1,84	1,65
Books and Periodicals... ...	...	...	...	...
Lump provision for Standing Board of Economic Inquiry.	...	...	...	20
Total ...	19,55	24,72	20,41	66,43

The variation in the Revised is mainly nominal and is due to the expenditure which has been met out of the Government reserve of 6 lakhs having been distributed among the appropriate major heads. Among the items which are now shown in the Revised under Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges are :—

		Rs.
(1)	Charges in connection with the disturbances and other Miscellaneous charges.	60,000
(2)	Increased grants on account of one-third share of the surplus income of the Bashahr State Forests.	45,245

No provision was made in the budget for expenditure in connection with the Publicity Campaign, but the expenditure which is anticipated this year under this head is estimated at Rs. 1,84,000.

In the budget under Contributions are included the usual consolidated and development grants to district boards while the large item of Rs. 48,50,000 for Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges is chiefly made up of the following items ;—

		Rs.
(1)	The revision of pay of the non-gazetted establishments.	35,00,000
(2)	Liberalisation of travelling allowance rules.	6,00,000
(3)	Increased horse and camel allowances ...	1,50,000
(4)	Government reserve	5,00,000

33—Famine Relief.

(Figures in thousand of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
33—*Famine Relief*—	66	4,00	30	...
Imperial share — three-fourths ...	49	3,00	23	...
Provincial share—one-fourth ...	17	1,00	7	...

It is impossible to budget with any approximation to certainty under this head, and the Government of India have suggested that no provision should be made in the budget of next year and any expenditure on famine relief which may be necessary will be met, so far as the Government share is concerned, from the Government reserve.

42—Irrigation—Major Works.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
42—Irrigation—Major Works—				
Working expenses—In charge of Civil Officers—				
Owner's rate refunds ...	3		1	1
Imperial share—one half ...	2	1	1	1
Provincial share—one half ...	1	...	...	...
Working expenses—In charge of Public Works Officers— ...	1,03,00	1,05,28	1,13,28	1,06,85
Imperial share—one half ...	51,50	52,64	56,64	53,43
Provincial share—one half ...	51,50	52,64	56,64	53,42
Interest on debt*	75.69	76,17	76,02	76,48
Imperial share—one half ..	37,85	38,09	38,01	38,24
Provincial share—one half ...	37,84	38,08	38,01	38,24

*Not open to discussion.

The increase under Working Expenses—In charge of Public Works Officers is due to extensive repairs to canal banks necessitated by the heavy monsoon, larger expenditure under War Allowance and Grain Compensation Allowance, and to a *pro rata* distribution of charges which have dropped under the head 49—Capital owing to a decrease in expenditure under that head.

43—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
43—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—				
In charge of Civil Officers ...	31	28	30	30
In charge of Public Works Officers	3,81	3,95	5,10	3,40

The increase in the Revised is due to expenditure unprovided for in the Budget in connection with the new Drainage Division, Upper Bari Doab Canal and to an increased expenditure on the Thal Survey. The decrease in the budget is due to smaller expenditure anticipated on the Thal Survey.

45—Civil works.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
45—*Civil Works*—				
In charge of Civil Officers ...	8,00	13,60	13,34	15,66
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	62,33	71,30	85,00	98,60

In view of past actuals, 10 lakhs were deducted from this year's budget for probable lapses. Owing however to the earlier sanction of estimates, more normal conditions, the return of many officers to civil employment, and the absence of any serious outbreak of influenza or other epidemic which in the previous year seriously affected the supply of labour, it is expected that the savings will be far less than was at one time anticipated. Additional expenditure on the road bridge over the Chenab and Phalku rivers, the grain elevator at Lyallpur and revision of the Engineers establishment makes it probable that the figure of 85 lakhs will be worked up to. Under Civil Works—In charge of Civil Officers grants for improvement of metalled roads were reduced by one lakh and a saving of Rs. 30,000 is anticipated under Grants to new municipalities and notified areas in colony towns. Against these savings, however, must be set off an expenditure of 1 lakh round for the illumination of public buildings on the occasion of the peace celebrations.

In the Budget under "Civil Works—In charge of Civil Officers" the following items have been included :—

	Rs.
Communications Board	75,000
Colony roads	5,05,000
Grants to new municipalities and notified areas in the colonies and for expenditure on other works	4,00,000
Grants for improvement of metalled roads ...	4,00,000

No lump deduction has been made for probable savings, under Civil Works—In charge of Public Works Officers as the experience of this year has clearly shown the increased spending capacity of the Department and sufficient scope for its exercise exists in the large number of necessary works which are long overdue as a result of the stagnation caused by the War. The budget is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Minimum standard figures for departmental major and minor works.	3,62,309
Works in progress	25,52,100
Major works for which funds were granted in this year's budget, but which have not yet been started.	4,69,000
Minor works for which funds were granted in this year's budget, but which have not yet been started.	10,000
Repairs	26,92,700
Establishment	10,35,000
Tools and Plant	90,000
Suspense	50,000
New expenditure	25,98,248
Total ...	98,59,357

Among the items of new expenditure the following are the most important :—

	Rs.
Council Chamber for the Reforms Council and offices for Ministers.	1,50,000
Development of Brockhurst Estate, Simla (building residences, flat and European Clerks' quarters).	1,00,000
Improving and bridging gaps on the Grand Trunk Road (Beas Section).	30,000
Re-designing certain old wooden bridges on Grand Trunk Road between Jhelum and Rawalpindi.	50,000
Purchase of Steam Road Rollers ...	50,000
Purchase of railway trucks for carriage of stone metal.	1,00,000
Purchase of steam tractor and trucks ...	40,000
Reserves for unforeseen requirements Archæological and Historical works and Tools and Plant and Suspense.	2,32,000
Minor Works of the Public Works Department	1,50,000
Construction of a combined Tahsil and Thana at Wazirabad.	70,178
Construction of a Court-house for the District and Sessions Judge and two Sub-Judges, Hissar.	46,169
Remodelling and extending the present High Court building.	1,00,000
Acquisition of land for the proposed Carpentry School at Jullundur.	75,000
Building for the Training College at Lyallpur...	50,000
Buildings for the proposed Government Colleges at Multan and Ludhiana.	50,000
Building for Normal School at Campbellpur ...	75,000
Acquisition of playing fields for the Central Training College, Lahore.	2,00,000
Acquisition of "Green Villa," Murree, for the Punjab Vaccine Institute and erection of quarters for the staff.	62,000
Construction of a new Engineering Workshop at Lyallpur.	57,980

Provincial Balances.

When the budget estimates were passed last March the opening and closing balances of the current financial year were expected to amount to Rs. 2,26,85,000 and Rs. 2,16,07,000 respectively. The actual opening balance improved by Rs. 4,10,000 on the forecast owing to larger receipts under Excise and Income-tax at the close of the previous year. The closing balance now expected is for the reasons previously given in detail in this memorandum better than the budget estimate by Rs. 38,18,000 though it must be noted that of this sum Rs. 2[illegible],38,000 represents the Provincial share of the proceeds from the sale of Government estates and waste lands which should be treated as capital.

This balance also includes the following unspent accumulations of Imperial assignments for special purposes :—

	Rs.
For General education—	
Recurring	2,29,000
Non recurring	50,000
Technical education—	
Recurring	20,000
Non-recurring	2,50,000
Agricultural education—	
Non-recurring	5,31,000
For Sanitation—	
Recurring	2,43,000
Non-recurring	7,90,000
Grant for wheat profits	1,87,000
Total ...	23,00,000

The sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to the adoption of a very large deficit budget for 1920-21.

Expenditure is expected to exceed revenue by no less than Rs. 70½ lakhs and this will reduce the closing balance to Rs. 1,83,56,000 and the unspent balances of assignments to Rs. 12,40,000. The exclusion of this unspent balance of assignments leaves a total closing balance of Rs. 1,61,16,000 over and above the minimum balance of ten lakhs required to be maintained under the rules.

LAHORE : } B. T. GIBSON,
The 6th March 1920. } *Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

APPENDIX.

Statement of re-appropriations exceeding Rs. 10,000 which have been sanctioned by the Local Government since the beginning of the financial year.

		Rs.
2—Assignment and Compensation	For payment to certain Jagirdars and Muafidars as compensation for loss of revenue.	24,680
2—Land Revenue charges of District Administration	To meet the excess over the provision for the revision of the District Office establishment in the Punjab.	11,372
Ditto ditto ditto ...	To meet the excess over budget grant for grain compensation allowance.	15,600
Ditto ditto ditto ..	For purchase of tents and camp furniture, etc., for Sheikhupura District.	12,700
Ditto ditto ditto ...	On account of the grant of restitutional personal allowances to certain clerks of the District Office establishment.	29,300
Ditto ditto ditto ...	For the purchase of a house for the residence of the Deputy Commissoner, Ferozepore.	16,400
3—Land Revenue Survey and Settlement .	To meet expenditure in connection with the Sind Sagar Canal and Colonization Scheme.	17,400
3—Land Revenue, Land Records and 12 Registration .	To meet the excess over budget grant for grain compensation allowance.	90,000
18—General Administration—Civil Secretariat	To meet increase in telegraph and other charges resulting from the disturbances.	28,000
20—Police Superintendence	Additional grant for rewards	50,000
20—Police District Executive Force	To meet the Headquarter allowances for the Lower Subordinate of the Police in Lahore and Amritsar Districts.	1,26,000
Ditto ditto	To meet excess expenditure on account of increase in postal rates.	93,160
Ditto ditto	Punitive police charges for Lahore	1,25,000
Ditto ditto	To provide for charges on account of additional police for the Isa Khel tract in the Mianwali District.	15,241
22—Education—Grants-in-Aid	Grant to the Gurudatt Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Kangra.	15,000
30—Stationery—Government Press	For the purchase of new type for the Simla Branch Press.	16,300
30—Stationery supplied from Central Stores ...	For the purchase of printing machinery required for the Simla Branch Press.	13,000
32—Miscellaneous other than reserve	To meet excess over the sanctioned grant for payment to Raja Padam Singh, Chief of Bashahr.	17,900
42—Irrigation—Major Works—Working Expenses—In charge of Public Works Officers.	To meet anticipated increased expenditure ..	1,50,000
Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	1,50,000
43—Minor Works and Navigation—In charge of Public Works.	Ditto ditto ...	83,000
45—Civil Works—Public Works	For preparation of the project for the Sutlej River Hydro-Electric Scheme.	25,000

NOTE.—Re-appropriations which are merely the result of an item of expenditure being debited to some head other than that under which budget provision had been made have been omitted.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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PART V.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1920-21—CONTINUED.

(Continued from issue of the 19th March 1920.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph: —" I am responsible, Sir, for heads " VI—Provincial Rates" with its expenditure side of Assignment, Forests, Registration, Law and Justice and Police.

"I have looked carefully to find if any of my predecessors ever had anything interesting to say about Provincial Rates and Assignments and Registration, but the answer is in the negative, and I do not propose to say anything about them. In the matter of Forests the annual income of the year follows very closely what was budgetted for, but there is a very large increase in this next year's Budget, approximately 33 per cent. The output of Forests—I am speaking of income—is expected to increase very largely with the more modern methods which we are now adopting. It may be of interest for Members to know that with the new working plan which has been prepared by Mr. Jerram for the Kahuta forests (chil pine forests), the annual output of timber has been increased from 1,04,000 to 6,64,000 cubic feet. In the same way Mr. Trevor's new working plan for Kulu provides for an annual gross yield of about 4½ million cubic feet as compared with (approximately) 1⅓ million cubic feet which we are extracting at present—an increase which might be valued at least at Rs. 22½ lakhs a year. At the same time it is believed the Bashahr silver fir forest can

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be made to yield by proper methods 2 million cubic feet of timber a year. This was a timber for which hitherto no use was found in the Province. It was not liked by the railway for sleepers. They always demanded the best deodar, but now they cannot get the best deodar in the quantities they like and methods have been found for treating this timber and we now have a contract to supply 4¼ lakhs of these fir sleepers in the course of three years, the first year of which is now expiring, to the North-Western Railway. In the same way the resin industry at Jallo has gone on increasing until we have now reached a maximum revenue of 4½ lakhs, of which 2½ lakhs were net profit, and this is being still further developed by doubling the plant and it is budgetted to yield in the coming year 9½ lakhs, and that sum should of course in the next few years be doubled again. Offers for the products of Jallo now come to us from Africa, Australia and the Far East. There are many other potentialities in the development of forests in the same way. Some are already apparent, others are side industries which require a great deal of examination and research before they can be adopted, but in one way or another the forests of the Province do provide one of the obvious and largest possibilities of expanding the revenue. The Department has now completed its first duty which lay in organising and demarcating forests in order to establish and safeguard the interests of the people by the preparation of forest settlements to secure their rights to forest products which they need for their daily life and having secured that it is now necessary to turn our attention to developing the forests to the fullest possible extent in the interests of the tax-payer in general. In order to do that a very large expansion of the department will be necessary. We want, for instance, a Utilisation Conservator who can organise the economic side of the development as contrasted with the sylvicultural side, to study and find new markets in which to start industries which will utilise the forest by-products of our forests for which hitherto no use has been found. When we get our Utilisation Conservator we shall have three Conservators in the Province and we shall want in order to properly co-ordinate and regulate the department a Chief Conservator as well. We want a staff very urgently to revise out-of-date working plans and supply plans for tracts which have not yet been touched. The longer that supply is delayed the longer you will have to wait for these largely increased revenues which I said just now can be got by new working plans for Murree, Kulu and other places. We want a staff for the departmental working of our forests which gives the State a higher return than extraction through contractors. Staff is required for assisting extraction with modern engineering methods. At the same time the more intensive the work grows in this manner the more necessary it is to divide your forest charges and reduce the size of them. We have submitted a comprehensive scheme to the Government of India in which an increase of 17 Imperial, 11 Provincial and 5 extra departmental officers have been asked for. We must therefore expect to see a growth on the expenditure side also, though at a less rapid rate than in the growth on the revenue side. And the Council must not therefore be alarmed at seeing large increases in forest expenditure. It is an investment without which the forests cannot be made to yield their full revenue. It may be of interest to mention that in the United Provinces which we have taken as our model in these things, in 1911 their cadre consisted of 19 Imperial and 12 Provincial Officers, that is 31 in all. By 1918 it consisted of 72 officers in all, but in the same period it developed its revenue from 24 to 61 lakhs of rupees in the 7 years. I may mention, for instance, an item that appears in the Budget of about 1⅓ lakhs for the purchase of additional tramway for Changa Manga plantation. There is a great demand for all sorts of wood and as you know the mulbery tree has established itself with great force and vigour and owing to the growth of sports works there is a great demand for hockey sticks and other implements of sport. In the last four years the value of the best quality of mulbery has risen from Re. 0-12-6 to Rs. 10-8-4 and it is a timber which the

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greener you can cut it the better the sports manufacturers like it. But so inadequate are the present methods of extraction by bullock carts and so expensive is it that a great deal of this timber as well as firewood is lying rotting on the ground and far from being supplied green it is supplied dry, and it is only by spending on this kind of work that we can reap the full benefits of the increased output of forests.

"Turning now to Law and Justice, the revised figures for the current year show considerably greater receipts than we originally anticipated and there is a slight increase in next year's Budget over the last year's figures, though a smaller income is anticipated from next year than what has actually been received this year. But there is only one other item which varies substantially, and that is the income from fires That has risen in the current year partly again on account of the activities of the Courts of Martial Law. Under the head Expenditure, provision has been made of Rs. 80,000 for increasing the scale of diet money for witnesses in criminal cases. It has long been felt that one of the great difficulties in getting witnesses to come forward and give evidence in criminal cases is the utter inadequacy of the sum that is paid them, the daily wage paid them for their time and labour involved. Until we can approximate that to what really represents a fair day's wage you cannot expect people to come forward to help the Police by giving evidence in court. Like other reforms it is expected to be a very expensive one and Rs. 80,000 will not by any means provide what is necessary if we are to bring the sum up to what may be called a day's wage but that will help us to begin during the ensuing financial year. Rs. 11,000 has been provided for the cost of introducing the Lahore series of Indian Law Reports. Members will be familiar with the old publication known as the Punjab Records. The Punjab Record was a private property belonging to the proprietors of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the editing of which was undertaken partly by Government and Government purchased so many copies for official distribution but otherwise the property was a private venture. With the creation of the High Court it is necessary that there should be an authoritative series of Law Reports which has been approved by the Governor-General in Council and it has been decided to come into line with other provinces and produce a Lahore series of the Indian Law Reports. The publication of the first number has already appeared. The publication is undertaken by the Government Press and it is hoped the receipts from the sale will cover the expenses of production.

"There is one other item which has not been separately shown in the Budget, but which is included in the 35 lakhs provided under 32 - Miscellaneous and that is a provision of Rs. 1,52,000 for increasing the pay of the process-serving establishment. Apart from the daily increasing cost of living it is felt that the establishment is one in which a degree of honesty and intelligence is demanded greater than can be expected from ordinary menials; yet the latter are at present just as well paid as process-servers and this reform which has long been felt necessary is now being considered by the High Court and local Government. At the same time the Judges have been asked to consider the raising of the scale of process-serving fees which it may be hoped will cover to some extent at all events the expenditure.

"The second head under Law and Justice is Jails. It will be noticed that this year's receipts are more than a lakh lower than were budgetted for, while in the ensuing year we have again reduced anticipated receipts by a further half a lakh. The real fact is that the war produced a boom in the labour department of the Punjab Jails and now that the fighting has ceased the proceeds under the sub-head of Hire of Convicts and Jail Manufactures have decreased largely. The military no longer require convict labour for the Rawalpindi and Ferozepore Arsenals, and there is nothing like that incessant

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demand for jail blankets which used to keep Dhariwal busy and it has been decided now to close the Dhariwal Camp Jail which was established to increase the manufacture of blankets in the mills. On the expenditure side, on the other hand, there is an increase of nearly 2 lakhs over last year's Budget, while the actual expenditure of the current year has been still higher. This increase is primarily due to the greater cost under modern conditions of feeding prisoners and of clothing both them and the warders. I do not think it is necessary to say anything about the general Jail administration, for within a month we shall have in Lahore the Jail Committee appointed to consider the general question of Jail administration in the light of the modern science of criminology, and I think the Province may well hope that while the Committee will be able to suggest many improvements based on more modern methods of treating criminals they will at the same time find that within our existing lights the administration of the Punjab Jails has been both efficient and humane.

"*17.—Police.*—The increase shown in the memorandum has to be very largely reduced as orders have been issued to abolish these posts by the 1st of April next. As regards expenditure, the increase this year is largely due to the general causes of the increased grain compensation allowance, war allowance and contingencies. Other contributing causes are the introduction of the time-scale pay for the Imperial Police, the sanction of increased rates of local allowance for head constables and constables in the Lahore and Amritsar Districts. There is a rise under the head of Railway Police which is partially due to the revised system of apportionment between the Government and the Railway. The increase under District Executive Force will be reduced by 1,40,000 for the same reasons I mentioned for the reduction of income that is that the punitive posts will cease.

"Lastly, there comes the question under Police of Criminal Tribes. There has been a further increase since last year in the number of settlements which has now risen from 16 to 23, the increase being almost entirely in the agricultural settlements which have been created in the Lower Bari Doab colony, while the population in our settlements has risen from 6,500 to rather over 8,500. The general policy continued much as before and the small variation in the budget figure shows that no startling changes have occurred. Dhariwal (this is not the Dhariwal Camp jail but the Dhariwal Settlement of Criminal Tribes) has lately given a great deal of cause for anxiety owing to the ill-health of the inmates. There is some reason to fear that the site was not a very happily chosen one in the first place, while the sudden change from a life of wandering freedom to one of irksome confinement between walls and barracks varied with work in the mills must in itself tend to the prejudice of health. Government has sanctioned additional medical assistance and the Sanitary Commissioner has been asked to visit the site. Up to now the Deputy Commissioner, Criminal Tribes, has been primarily interested in collecting the worst offenders, housing them in his settlements and finding work for them to do. There are other problems to be faced to which he is quite alive and I may mention that he has recently referred to Government a number of suggestions for brightening the lives of these criminal tribes in their settlements and giving them and especially those who cannot hope to get land in one of the agricultural settlements where there is not land enough for all and where some certainly would not work, some expectation of final release. These are matters about the treatment of these criminal tribes in the future which are engaging Government's attention. That is all I have to say on these subjects."

The Hon'ble Mr. Woods :—"Your Honour, the items I have to deal with are XXXI—Civil Works, on the receipt side and 45—Civil Works, on the expenditure side ; and XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works, on the receipt

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side and 42—Irrigation—Major Works, on the expenditure side. Hon'ble members will observe that the figures under these heads are about the largest in the entire statement and I cannot think of detaining the Council long by discussing the provisions in detail. I will content myself with a few general remarks.

"I will deal first with those under the control of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, by quoting from a note supplied by the Chief Engineer of that Branch.

"1. 45—CIVIL WORKS—*Provincial Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers.*—The Budget grant of Rs. 71,30,000 under head 45—Civil Works—Provincial, was increased during the year to Rs. 89,00,000.

"2. The increase of Rs. 17·70 lakhs is mainly due—

"(*i*) to the removal of the minus entry of Rs. 10 lakhs made against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 81·30 for probable lapses in view of past actuals, and

"(*ii*) to the grant of additional funds for expenditure on the road bridges over the Chenab and Phulku at Wazirabad; and on the Grain Elevator at Lyallpur, both of which works are being pushed on vigorously to completion as early as possible.

"3. The Revised Estimate of expenditure has been placed at Rs. 85,00,000; but latest advices favour the view that expenditure, up to the working grant of Rs. 89,00,000, will be incurred in full. There will be heavy adjustments with the North-Western Railway in the March accounts, owing to delays in raising debits for girders and other works for the Chenab Bridge, and also for the railing of stone metal for various roads—the former adjustment alone is estimated at about Rs. 3 lakhs round, while exact figures of outstanding liabilities in regard to the latter are not available but are believed to be large. Further, the revision of establishment salaries on which payments are being made with effect retrospective to October and August last, has increased the expenditure under this head by about one lakh.

"4. In the ensuing financial year it is expected that the sum of Rs. 98 60 lakhs, proposed, will be spent; and some of the more important projects on which this sum will be expended are detailed at page 37 of the draft Financial Statement.

XXIX.—IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS.

"Referring to the Irrigation heads' the latest figures under XXIX—Major Works—Direct Receipts, for the current year, *viz.*, Rs. 3,20,00,000 (of which the Provincial share is Rs. 160 lakhs) show an increase of Rs. 28 lakhs over the Budget Estimate. The large increase is due to the fact that the areas irrigated in both agricultural seasons of 1919 have exceeded expectations. On some canals the rainfall at the beginning of Rabi 1918-19 was scanty, and the demand for canal water consequently intense; whilst on others timely rainfall permitted of extensive sowings, which had subsequently, in the absence of later rainfall, to be matured with the help of canal water, with the result that the area irrigated was 230,000 acres greater than that of Rabi 1917-18. The area assessed to revenue was relatively still larger; being 2,69,000 acres greater than that of Rabi 1917-18. The Kharif season of 1919 also began under conditions favourable to the extension of irrigation, and the area irrigated was nearly 500,000 acres greater than that of Kharif 1918. The demand for canal water was very keen throughout; and was satisfactorily met, though river supplies were low; as the monsoon rainfall of the year 1919 was fairly normal, and about double that of the year 1918. The monsoon rainfall of 1919 ranged from about 24" in the submontane tracts to about 14" in the south-east of the Punjab and to about 8" in the south-west.

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"The estimate for the ensuing year, 1920-21, has been fixed at Rs. 3.'6,00,000; which allows for normal weather conditions and for some expansion of irrigation on the Triple Canal system. The Rabi area irrigated to end of January 1920, is 4,30,000 acres larger than that irrigated to end of January 1919. The timely rainfall during January and February has assured the prospects of the current Rabi season, and the outlook from a revenue point of view is very promising.

"The Revised Estimate of Rs. 1,39,00,000, under Indirect Receipts, for the year, is Rs. 2.84,000 more than the Budget figure. The increase occurs chiefly on the Lower Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals; and would have been greater still but for the total omission of the figures relating to the Upper Jhelum Canal, on which the question of credits of Indirect Revenue has not yet been finally settled.

"For the year 1920-21, Indirect Receipts have been put at Rs. 1,58,00,000; or 19 lakhs more than the revised estimate for the current year. This estimate of increase is based on the assumption that the question of Indirect receipts on the Upper Jhelum Canal, and in the Gujranwala and Lyallpur Districts of the Upper Chenab Canal, will be decided shortly; and that credits will appear in the accounts not only for the returns of the year 1919-20 but also for the arrears of previous years.

42—EXPENDITURE—*Irrigation Major Works.*—Under the head '42—Major Works—Working Expenses the Revised Estimate for the current year is Rs. 1,13,28,000 (Provincial share Rs 56,64,000) as compared with Rs. 1,05,28,000 provided in the Budget. The working grant for the year is, however, Rs. 1,11 28,000 only. The increase of 6 lakhs over the Budget figure is due to provision for expenditure on repairs which had been postponed owing to stringency of funds during the war, but which could not be postponed any longer without prejudicing the interests of the public service; and to provision for enhancing the salaries of the Engineer establishment, and the War allowances granted to the Subordinate Establishment.

"The Budget Estimate for the ensuing year, 1920-21, has been fixed at Rs. 1,06,85,000; as less expenditure is anticipated on repairs. The decrease is further due to no provision having been made for War allowances, which, it is understood, are being provided for separately in the Estimates of the Civil Department.

"*General Remarks.*—The gross area irrigated by State canals in the Punjab (including Native States) during the year 1919-20 has been about 11,400,000 acres; and it is expected that the area of crops successfully matured by canal irrigation will prove to be about 10,300,000 acres.

"It is gratifying to note that the area irrigated in the kharif season shows a tendency to increase, relatively to the area irrigated during the rabi season; the recent great increase in the value of agricultural produce having stimulated the zamindars to take advantage of the more abundant water supplies of the kharif season.

"The gross revenue receipts (Direct Receipts only) of the Punjab State Canals for the year 1919-20 are likely to amount to about 320 lakhs of rupees; and the Working Expenses to about 111 lakhs; leaving a net revenue of about 209 lakhs. Deducting interest charges on capital account, to the amount of 76 lakhs of rupees, the net profit is likely to amount to about 133 lakhs; which will be shared equally by the Imperial and by the Provincial Government. The half share of nett profits, due to the Provincial Government amounting to about 66½ lakhs, is about 22 lakhs greater than the average figure attained to during the past ten years; and about 11 lakhs

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greater than the best figure attained to during that period. Under the Provincial Contract with the Imperial Government, the nett profits of irrigation are shared equally between the Provincial and Imperial Governments; but if the Provincial half share should amount to less than 41 lakhs in any particular year, the Imperial Government has to make good the deficit to the Provincial Government.

"During the past 10 years the Imperial Government has only on two occasions been required to make good the deficit of the Provincial Government below 41 lakhs; *viz.*, in the year 1909-10, a year of excessive rainfall, when the deficit was about 2 lakhs, and in the year 1915-16, a year of very scanty rainfall, when the deficit was about 13 lakhs.

"The question of revising the Provincial Contract is under the consideration of the Imperial Government, and it is anticipated that the terms of the Contract will be revised so as to yield to the Provincial Government a larger share of the nett profits.

"The total Capital Outlay by the British Government down to the end of the year 1919-20, on Punjab State Canals (Major Works only) will amount to about 2,250 lakhs of rupees. The value of the crops raised by canal irrigation during the year, is estimated, at the rate of Rs. 64 per acre matured, to amount to about 6,600 lakhs of rupees; or nearly 3 times the total Capital Outlay down to date.

"It is just 100 years, now, since the British Government initiated modern canal irrigation in the Punjab, by restoring, and opening for irrigation, down to Delhi, under the name of Western Jumna Canal, the old canal systems of the Emperors Firoz Shah and Akbar.

"The landowners and agriculturists were at first slow to realize the advantages of canal irrigation; and 50 years ago the aggregate area irrigated by canals in the Punjab was only about 1,251,000 acres, the crops on which were valued at 522 lakhs of rupees.

"The canal irrigated area is now about 9 times, and the value of crops raised thereon, about 12 times, the figures obtaining 50 years ago.

"For the year 1919-20 the gross receipts of Government (Direct Receipts only) from the sale of canal water amount to about 5 per cent. only of the estimated value of the crops raised by canal irrigation.

"In the Statement which I presented to the meeting of this Council on the 7th March last, I mentioned various important projects for the construction of new canals, or irrigation schemes in this Province. The present state of progress on these projects is as follows:—

"*The Thal Canal Project.*—The designs, estimates of cost of, and report on this Project, were approved of by the Punjab Government in September last, and have been in the Press since then; and the printed papers are about to be forwarded to the Government of India.

"The cost of the Project is estimated to amount to about 929 lakhs of rupees, and the financial return is estimated at nearly 10 per cent. on the Capital Outlay. The area irrigated annually under this Project will be nearly two million acres.

"*The Sutlej Valley Canals Project*—provides for the construction of 3 weirs and canal headworks on the River Sutlej below its junction with the River Beas; and a 4th weir on the River Chenab below its junction with the Sutlej. Five perennial and six non-perennial canals, with an aggregate capacity of 35,000 cubic feet per second, will offtake from the rivers at these weirs.

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"The project will provide for the irrigation annually of 2,500,000 acres over and above the area irrigated annually already in the tracts concerned.

"It will render available for colonization nearly a million acres of crown waste land. The cost of the Project is estimated at 1,200 lakhs of rupees, and the financial return therefrom at 10 per cent.

"The States of Bahawalpur and Bikanir are largely concerned in this project, which has been discussed with their representatives during the year under review.

"*The Sutlej Dam Project.*—This provides for the construction of a Reservoir Dam, about 395 feet high, across the River Sutlej, at Bhakra in the Himalayas. The capacity of the Reservoir will be 120,000 million cubic feet or 2,763,000 acre-feet. The Project involves also the construction of a weir and canal headworks on the Sutlej near Phillaur; from which point a canal system will offtake and will be designed to irrigate the country already irrigated by the Sirhind Canal, and by part of the Western Jumna Canal, in which country the area irrigated annually at present is only about 30 per cent. of the gross area.

"The Project is estimated to cost about 1,450 lakhs of rupees, and to yield a return of 7 per cent. on the Capital Outlay. Its magnitude may be judged from the fact that the Assuan Dam, across the River Nile, in Egypt, impounds only 36,000 million cubic feet of water.

"*The Haveli Project*—provides for the construction of a weir and canal headworks on the River Chenab, just below its junction with the River Jhelum; from which a canal system will offtake in order to assure the irrigation of existing Inundation Canals, and to extend the area under irrigation. It is expected to yield a return of 6 per cent. on a Capital Outlay of 200 lakhs of rupees.

"*The Wular Barrage Project*—provides for the construction of a Barrage on the River Jhelum at Sopor, just below its exit from the Wular Lake in Kashmir; the object being to impound water in that Lake during the summer, for use in the winter by Punjab Canals offtaking from the Jhelum and the Chenab.

"The Kashmir Durbar is still considering the proposals for the execution of this Project which were submitted to it by the Punjab Government in October 1917."

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson :—"Your Honour, I beg to introduce the heads of the Budget relating to Medical and Sanitary. The receipt heads XX-A—Medical and XX-B—Sanitation call for no remarks as the Hon'ble Mr Gibson has explained the reasons for the small increases.

"2. As regards the expenditure head 24-A—Medical it will be observed that there is an increase under each of the sub-heads except "Chemical Examiner" aggregating Rs 3,91,000. The only items which call for remarks are 'Medical Establishment,' 'Hospitals and Dispensaries' 'Medical School and College' and 'Lunatic Asylum'. Under the first of these there is an increase of 1¾ lakh over the figures of 1919-20, which is partly due to the provision for salaries of officers reverting from military duty but mainly to the provision of Rs 1,35,000 for the revision of the pay of the Provincial Medical Service which is under consideration.

"3. Under 'Hospitals and Dispensaries' the increase amounts to Rs. 1,57,000, This is partly due to small increases under the several minor heads which call for no special comment but is chiefly due to a sum of ½

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lakh provided for grants-in-aid to District Boards and Municipalities for improving and equipping existing hospitals and dispensaries and another ½ lakh for opening new itinerating dispensaries.

"As Hon'ble members are aware the Local Government sanctioned 1 lakh last financial year and 1½ lakh this year to assist local bodies and societies to open new dispensaries, and a similar provision is being made for next year. This assistance has been a great incentive to District Boards and Municipalities, 18 new dispensaries have been opened and many more will shortly come into existence. But the opening of these new dispensaries has naturally increased expenditure by local bodies on medical relief with the result that in some districts especially those which are badly off the requirements of existing institutions have not been fully met. To ensure that these institutions are not neglected Government is providing ½ lakh for grants-in-aid to local bodies.

"4. As regards the establishment of itinerating dispensaries it has been a matter for regret that owing to the great shortage of Sub-Assistant Surgeons it has not been found possible to take any action this year. Things, however look more hopeful now and it is anticipated that the full number, approximately fifty, will be established during 1920-21.

"5. In addition to assisting local bodies to open new dispensaries, and to undertaking the establishment of itinerating dispensaries, Government has also accepted responsibility for meeting the initial cost of providing new dispensaries in colony areas in cases where local finances are unable to meet the expenditure and have made a start with Muridki.

"6. The next item 'Medical School and College' calls for very few remarks. The transfer of the Medical School to Amritsar has had to be deferred owing to the arrangements for temporary accommodation, pending the construction of permanent buildings, not having matured with the result that it has been necessary to re-budget the sum provided this year. Similarly the provision for the acquisition of land for the extension of the Punjab Medical School for Women, Ludhiana, has had to be repeated but the amount for the Maternity Block has been reduced to Rs. 40,000, as it is doubtful whether the project will have advanced sufficiently to admit of the whole amount budgetted this year being spent. The grant to the School has also been increased by Rs. 9,600, on account of salaries to the Lady Doctors.

"7. Under 'Lunatic Asylum' the increase is due to the revision of the pay of the attendants and to the rise in the cost of diet and clothing of patients.

"8. Regarding the expenditure under head 24-B.—Sanitation, the province has again been fortunate this year in having had a mild plague epidemic while malaria has not exceeded the usual seasonal prevalence. Influenza has been prevalent to some extent in a few districts, but except for a sharp outbreak in two villages of the Campbellpore Tahsil, it has not assumed an alarming aspect.

"Rs. 25,000 has been provided for the employment of 3 rural health officers for Gurgaon, Rohtak, and Jullundur, Rs. 75,000 for improvement of the Murree Vaccine Depôt, two lakhs as a contribution to the Simla Improvement Scheme and 1 lakh for disposal by the Drainage Board."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright :—" Your Honour, I am responsible for the receipt head XIX-Education and expenditure head 22—Education. The Education Department is unable to show anything remarkable in the way of financial receipts though I entirely endorse Mr. Richey's remarks made in this Council last year that there is no more reproductory expenditure than that on education. Our receipts are almost entirely limited to fees. There is shown indeed a decrease in receipts, due to the inclusion of Rs. 10,000 in the

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sanctioned estimate for 1919-20 on account of two new intermediate colleges at Ludhiana and Multan, which for want of sanction could not be opened this year. Hon'ble Members will however be glad to learn that these colleges will now be opened from May next. The difference between the current year's sanctioned budget and the estimate for 1920-21 as explained in the Memorandum, is due to the transfer of the School of Engineering, Rasul, to the control of the Public Works Department and also to the omission of the annual contribution from the Aitchison College (of Rs. 34,000 for salaries of the superior staff) which is an institution under the control of the Government of India.

" I now turn to expenditure. Hon'ble Members will see by referring to the statement on page 27 of the Memorandum that my budget has fallen short by Rs. 1,87,000 this year. The partial non-utilization of the provision for the two proposed intermediate colleges at Multan and Ludhiana and the transfer to the Public Works Department of Rs 48,7(0 for the acquisition of sites for these institutions, counterbalanced by increased charges under Salaries, Establishment, Grain Compensation allowance and War Allowance account for the apparent saving of Rs. 56,000 under ' Government College's—General ' Under ' Government Schools—Special ' the change in the figure is due to the anticipated expenditure on Agricultural education counterbalanced by the non-utilization of the provision of Rs. 75,000 for the Carpentry School, Jullundur, and of Rs. 1,14,000 out of the provision of Rs. 2,57,900 for the improvement of the pay and training of teachers. It has been possible to spend only Rs. 1,43,000 this year against the accumulations of the assignment for the improvement of the pay and training of teachers.

" A grant of Rs. 2,62,500 for Agricultural education has been sanctioned this year by the Government of India and the greater part of this is likely to be utilized this year.

" The decrease under " Grants-in-aid " from Rs. 32,54,000 to Rs. 31,72,000 is due mainly to school managers being unable to claim the building grants sanctioned for them, and to the non-utilization of the Imperial grant for the year of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of new buildings for the Government Training Class, Sanawar. The increase (from Rs. 92,000 to Rs. 1,20,000) under Government Colleges Professional is due to the opening of a Training College at Lyallpur and an addition to the staff of the Central Training College. There is nothing calling for notice under other minor heads.

" Turning now to the estimate for next year as pointed out by the Hon'ble Member who introduced the amended draft financial statement you will see that there is an increase of Rs. 14,74,000 over the current year's sanctioned figure, and this very considerable increase I have to justify to the Council. I will deal with each head separately—

" ' **University** ' :—We have provided Rs. 15,000 as recurring grant for the proposed University School of Chemistry about to be established, and Rs. 6,250 for a Unversity Professor of Zoology.

" ' **Inspection** ' :—The increase (Rs. 3,57 to Rs. 3,95) here is due mainly to a proposed revision of the inspection staff on the lines recommended by the Public Services Commission.

" ' **Government Colleges—General** ' :—We have provided for additional expenditure on chemicals for the Science laboratories.

" ' **Government Colleges—Professional** ' :—The increase is due to the opening of a training college at Lyallpur and the revision of the staff of the Central Training College.

[*Mr. Wright*].

" '**Government Schools—General**' :—The increase is due to the provision of Rs. 1,00,000 for the provincialization of local Board High Schools and the revision of the staffs of the Victoria Girls' School, Lahore, and of the Lawrence School, Ghora Gali, counterbalanced by the omission of the provision for Aitchison College, Lahore, and the transfer of the lump provision of Rs. 15,000 for the education of the orphan children of soldiers who have fallen in the war, and for the quininization of school children, to the minor head 'Miscellaneous'.

" '**Government Schools—Special**' :—The increase (Rs. 7,67 to Rs. 11,44) is due to the opening of two new Normal Schools for men at Mianwali and Moga (making 12 in all), the opening of a Normal School for women at Gujranwala (making 6 in all), the opening of S. V. classes in connection with the Normal Schools for men at Jullundur, Multan, Sargodha and Karnal, the revision of the staffs of the Normal Schools for women at Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Ludhiana and Multan ; the provision of Rs. 2,00,000 for the purchase of a site for an Institute at Moghalpura for the training of Mechanical Engineers, towards which the Government of India have given an assignment of Rs. 1,50 000 non-recurring and Rs. 40,000 recurring ; the provision of Rs. 15,000 for a new Normal School for men to be opened in 1920-21 ; and the provision, as referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Maynard in his speech in this Council to-day, of Rs. 3,85,000 for Agricultural education out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 4,09,000. The unspent balance of Rs. 2,03,976 of the assignment for improving the pay and training of teachers has been entered, and will be fully utilized next year in meeting the capital expenditure to be incurred on improvements in the buildings of training institutions. Hon'ble Members will be glad to hear that this Imperial assignment (of Rs. 1,75,000) will be absorbed in recurring expenditure from 1920-21.

" No provision has been made for the Government Engineering School at Rasul, which is to be transferred to the control of the Public Works Department with effect from 1st April next.

" '**Grants-in-aid**' :—Here we have budgetted for an increase of Rs. 7,66,000 (from Rs. 32,54 to Rs. 40,20) the major portion of which, *viz.*, Rs. 4,00,000 is for distribution in grants to local bodies for the erection of school buildings, while another lakh (Rs. 50,000 recurring and Rs 50,000 non-recurring) has been provided for the expansion of female education ; and already in anticipation of the passing of the budget schemes for the utilisation of this latter sum are now being worked out. And we have provided Rs. 1,72,000 to meet the Government share of the additional expenditure to be incurred by local bodies on the extension of vernacular education in rural areas in accordance with the 5-year programmes. We have also provided a sum of Rs 1,40,000 to meet the additional cost of grants to aided institutions and special grants for provident funds ; the expenditure in this direction is growing rapidly each year, and as it is due not so much to an increase in the number of aided schools as to improvement in the pay and qualifications of their staffs, this annual increase is a matter for congratulation as pointing to the increasing efficiency of our secondary schools. The increased provision of Rs. 15,000 under 'Grants for European education' is based on the actual expenditure incurred in 1918-19.

" There is nothing that calls for comment under 'Scholarships.'

" '**Miscellaneous**' :—The increase is due chiefly to the provision of Rs. 11,000 for the establishment of small libraries in large villages and small towns, and to the transfer of the provision amounting to Rs. 15,000 for the education of the orphan children of soldiers who have fallen in the war, and for quininization of school children from the head "Government Schools—General" to this minor head.

[*Mr. Wright; Mr. Townsend*].

In addition to the above, special provision amounting to Rs. 1,17,000 has been made for the revision of pay of the officers of the Provincial Educational Service.

" With these few words I beg to introduce the heads for which I am responsible."

The Hon'ble Mr. Townsend :—" I am responsible to-day Sir, for some minor heads, practically all of expenditure, such as steam-boiler inspection and the like. The most important head for which I am responsible is that of industries. As the Budget shows, we are asking for considerably more money for it in the next year than in the present one. Well, Sir, the whole-time Department has, as yet, hardly emerged from the nascent condition and I can at present only give general indications as to the objects to which that additional money will be devoted. It will be spent—in the main—apart from the salary of the new Director of Industries and his staff —

(*i*) on establishing and improving technical institutions : the technical education of the people must naturally precede any marked industrial development ;

(*ii*) in engaging experts to bring up to date those industries which are existing but not likely to flourish in the face of the competition, not only from Europe, America and Japan, but also from other provinces of India, which we will undoubtedly have to face. I would like to emphasize that it is not sufficient to make a satisfactory article: it is necessary also to study the best markets for that article, suitable methods of advertisement, and the like ;

(*iii*) in starting those industries for which the Punjab is specially suited.

"I would also like to say that I hope the public of the Punjab will not expect that the appointment of a wholetime provincial Director of Industries and the necessary staff will at once turn the Punjab into an Industrial, as against an Agricultural Province. Agriculture is, and must always remain, our most important industry. But within limits, our industries certainly can be developed and Government will give all possible assistance it can in this direction. But it would be a mistake to expect startling developments at once."

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

(*To be continued.*)

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1920.

PART V.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

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(Continued from issue of the 26th March 1920.)

The Council re-assembled after lunch at 3 P.M

BILL TO AMEND THE COLONIZATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS (PUNJAB) ACT, 1912.

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph :—" Your Honour, the Bill, which I desire to introduce now, is one which has not yet been published or circulated for opinion. At the same time there is nothing which anyone desires to make a secret about in any way, nor is there anything in the least revolutionary about it. The present Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, which is generally known shortly as the Colony Act, provides that succession on the death of a tenant should in the main follow the ordinary succession law to which any of these tenants are accustomed in their own districts. This was settled as a result of the recommendations of the Colony Committee of 1917, but in one respect we do not follow the ordinary succession law, that is to say, when the first colonist, who has the land, dies, the land does not go to all those persons who would inherit his ancestral land. It was felt by the Colonies Committee that it was not desirable in the early stages of a colony that land should be largely and rapidly fragmented, and so it was decided that in succession to the first tenant, ordinarily speaking, one person only should succeed. If you look at section 20 of the Act, you will see : it provides first of all that the colonists' male lineal descendants succeed. That is to say, broadly speaking, when the first tenant died, his sons and grandsons would succeed ; failing them—if there are not any—his widow will succeed with a life interest or until she re-marries.

2775 PGG

[*Mr. Joseph.*]

If she is already re-married or dead, then the man's unmarried daughter succeeds, or if he has not got an unmarried daughter, then it is open to him to nominate one or more successors from amongst his mother, his married daughters, his daughter's son, his sister, his sister's son or any male agnate member of his family. And once again if he fails to nominate any of these persons, then the Collector can nominate any of them. Therefore sections 20 and 21 provide for this 'that except for the first succession where succession of a number of people is limited, after that the succession follows the ordinary rule by which the succession of his ancestral land is governed.

"Well, we have lately given land to 11 women. They are widows or possibly daughters, of people who did extremely well in recruiting service, but have since died and their widows were included by Government in the list of people to whom small grants of land in the colony were made as a reward for war services. In the same way it is expected that there will be a number of other grants made to women from among the people who received the benefit of the 178,000 acres which have been reserved for the officers and men of the army. A great number of the cases of men whose services the Army Department would wish to recognise are cases of men who have given up their lives for the country in the war and therefore they wish that their daughters or wives should succeed. And if members of the Council followed what I said about the rules of first succession, they will see that it is inapplicable to the case where widows are grantees. The Colony Act did not contemplate a woman grantee at all. It contemplated that they would all be men. As I said, after the original grantee first succeeded, the male lineal descendants and failing them the widow. No widow has a widow and therefore it is quite clear that this section is inapplicable to them. But they may have daughters, and failing daughters the succession then passes to one or other of these persons: mother, married daughter, daughter's son, sister, sister's son or the male agnate members of the family. Well, if the mother of the widow to whom you gave the first grant or any male agnate member of that family were to succeed, it is quite obvious that the land then is passing away from the family of the men in respect of whose services the Government has given the land grant. It is passing to his widow's family, and that it should so pass to the widow's family is contrary both to the intentions of Government in rewarding the man who has given his life and equally it would be contrary, I think, to the feeling of the agricultural classes in general and of the soldiers who have won these awards. And therefore it is necessary to modify that section so as to make it apply to the case where the first grantee is a woman. In deciding who is to succeed to this original woman grantee it is felt that it is better that she should not herself be allowed to select from her late husband's or her late father's mother, married daughter, daughter's son, sister, sister's son, or the male agnate members, but that Government who gives this woman a life interest in the property should on her death give it to some one from her late husband's immediate family or other relatives (as the case may be) and to instal on her death some other representative of the family. Thereafter the succession will be exactly as in other cases. That is the only new thing that this Bill sets out to do: to regulate the succession in cases where the original grantee is a woman and is not, as contemplated by the Act, a man. But in considering this conundrum as to how we were to deal with the original woman grantee we accidentally stumbled on the curious fact that section 21 by which subsequent successions are governed is wrongly drafted and does not do what it purports to do. The intention was that when the male lineal descendants had succeeded on the first death the succession should thereafter follow the ordinary rules which govern ancestral land, but the section as provided reads as follows:—'When after the commencement of this Act any tenant dies who

has received his tenancy in succession directly or indirectly from an original tenant * * * * * * *
* * the succession to the tenancy shall devolve upon the person or persons who would succeed if the tenancy were ancestral agricultural land first acquired by the father of such original tenant * * *'

"If any Hon'ble member has any doubt about my meaning, let him take a small piece of paper and pencil and let us suppose there is a man *A* who has several sons whom we may call *B, C, D.* Now the tenancy is originally given to *B* only. *B* dies. After his death, under section 20 the first succession goes to his son whom we will call *X*. Now if X leaves a son *Z*, by the custom of the country the tenancy should go to *Z* only, and that was the intention of the framers of the Act and equally of the Colonies Committee but by the section as framed the tenancy will not go to *Z*, but ⅓rd of it will go to *Z* and ⅔rds of it will go to his great-uncles, *C* and *D*, or to their issue as the case may be. Well this is clearly against the feeling of the country and against the intentions of the Act. Members may ask, why if this is so the difficulty has not arisen in practice? I am unable to say. In point of fact I have not thought it worth while to investigate the point whether any succession has devolved in accordance with the Act contrary to the intentions of the legislature, but I do not suppose that many cases have occurred for this reason. This Act was introduced in 1912 by which time a very large number, I think, of the tenancies in Lyallpur had been converted into proprietary rights. The Act no longer applied. Well in the new colonies, the Lower Bari Doab particularly, probably very few cases of a second succession have occurred at all. There has been one succession, but a second has not occurred. So the only thing the Bill does beyond making a rule for succession where a woman is an original tenant, is to re-draft section 21 and make it clear that the collaterals of the original tenant, that is, the issue of the other sons of the original tenant's father, only succeed where the direct line of the original tenants has died out. So long as there is a descendant in the direct line from the original tenant that descendant will enjoy the property to the exclusion of the collaterals. I now ask for leave to introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph:—"Your Honour, I now formally introduce the Bill which has been circulated and which all members have before them. I think they will find that there is nothing more in it than what I have briefly explained already. I move that it be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Council on the 13th instant."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal:—"I second the motion, Your Honour."

The motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB CUSTOMS (POWER TO CONTEST) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph:—"I now present, Sir, the report of the Select Committee which was appointed to consider the Punjab Customs (Power to Contest) Bill. The report of the Select Committee has already been circulated to all the members of the Council and I do not think there is very much to say in addition to what is there written. But I should like to emphasise, if I may, the fact that we have really in Select Committee removed all the features to which exception could be taken, that is to say if the Bill is to be passed at all, I think there is no feature left in the Bill to which exception could be taken and we have now really a clean cut issue as to whether legislation should be undertaken at all or not. The three main points in which we have

[*Mr. Joseph ; Captain Gopal Singh.*]

modified the Bill are that in the first place in clause 6, while in the Bill, as introduced to the Council, the right to contest an alienation or appointment of an heir depended not only on the contestor being in the male line of descent from the great-grandfather of the person making the appointment, but it depended also on the fact that he should have been born before the alienation or appointment took place. That is to say that even though he was the son of the man who alienated, the Bill as introduced would have rendered him powerless to contest the alienation should he have been born one day after his father alienated the land. That provision has been removed. It has been felt that it was not reasonable to demand that he should have been in existence at the time the alienation was made and also it was felt very strongly that inasmuch as a declaratory decree obtained by any other pre-existing reversioner who might be much more distantly related than him would inure to the benefit of the after-born son, so that the after-born son, was not debarred from succeeding, it was somewhat ludicrous to debar him from suing. It obviously opened the door to evasion of the provisions of the Bill and therefore both for that reason and in the interests of what seemed equitable the Select Committee has recommended that that provision should be dropped, and that the right to sue should depend solely on the degree of relationship of the objector to the person making the alienation. The second main point on which the Bill has been altered is under clause 5 wherein the Bill, as introduced, was equally applicable to all alienations or appointments of an heir made by a female and to the right of any female to contest any alienation.

"We maintained its applicability to alienations or appointments of an heir made by a female, but we have recommended the excision of the clause making it applicable to the right of any female to contest an alienation or appointment of an heir. The third point is in the saving of causes of action which arise before the introduction of the Bill. Previously the Bill, as drafted, only saved causes of action in which suits and proceedings had been initiated, but in which a final settlement had not been reached That seemed to the Select Committee to be insufficient. We therefore, recommended that all causes of action arising before the introduction of the Act should be saved. As pointed out it really makes a very little difference. It will only save a further small number of cases ; the cases of the right of descendants or reversioners beyond the fifth degree to contest alienations or adoptions made before the introduction of the Act where no proceedings have been initiated but which are still within the prescribed limitation. The number of cases affected, therefore, is small, but at the same time when you are introducing an Act which may possibly provoke a certain amount of opposition i[illegible] just as well to admit this point and to save any causes of action which already exist. I think these are the only points that really require any explanation. I now move that the Bill after consideration be passed."

The Hon'ble Captain Gopal Singh :—"Your Honour, As a representative of the Zamindars and Indian Army I have the honour to move for the total rejection of the Bill.

"The policy of the law all along has been to keep alive the sturdy peasantry of the Punjab, which constitutes the backbone of the Indian Army. Any enactment which tends to destroy the small holding proprietor and encourage the big Sardar or Zamindar to swallow up without challenge his neighbouring small holding proprietor will ultimately lead to the peasant proprietor being replaced by tenants-at-will, a result, which I am sure no person in this chamber can view with complacency.

"The measure just now proposed aims at giving free license to any person who happens to have no reversioner alive within the 5th degree ; such a man can dispose of his ancestral property in any manner he likes.

[*Captain Gopal Singh ; Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand.*]

"If he is a debauchee or a spendthrift, he can make any alienation, which may be without consideration or necessity or spend money on immoral objects, and there will be no force in the world to control him.

"Land is something sacred to the Punjab peasants. Your Honour will easily find a very large number of villages which have been founded by a single adventurous man and up to this time the village is enjoyed by his descendants, the village common bond is intact up to this day and has never been broken. The village community feels a sort of strength in its descent from a common ancestor, the village lands have been jealously guarded up to this time and not a single stranger has been allowed to enter the village up to this time, this Act will leave the reversioners at the mercy of the man.

"This Bill, if passed, will ruthlessly destroy the ancient customs of the Punjab which have been judicially recognized. This provision can do no good whatsoever to the peasant proprietor; a male childless proprietor is always anxious to destroy his ancestral property and wants to leave nothing for his reversioners; this fact is quite well known to every Punjabee. The State should always interfere to keep intact the feeling of sacredness in land and to control the desire of the childless male proprietor to wreck the ancestral estate.

"This Bill, if passed, will prove most obnoxious to the interest of the Punjab peasantry, and I may humbly submit a most unpopular measure ever enacted by the Legislature which cuts directly at the roots of the Punjab Agricultural fabric.

"The ideas of free disposition of property should not be allowed to enter into the minds of the Punjab peasantry or else the peasantry itself will be disposed of in no time, a result, which I trust, nobody desires, and on these grounds I take the liberty to oppose this Bill most strongly. With these few words I request Your Honour to withdraw this Bill or postpone its consideration to the New Council in which there will be sufficient number of the representatives of the Zamindars."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand :—"Your Honour, I rise to oppose this motion. As I was one of the two members who opposed the passage of the Bill in any form in the Select Committee, I think an explanation is due from me. To begin with I should like to state what will be the effect of the Bill if it is passed into law. It has been said that this Bill will cut down infructuous and vexatious litigation. A very laudable object indeed, and even my best friends will not forgive me for opposing a Bill which has for its object the mitigation of fruitless and destructive litigation. Now I do not at all admit that litigation will decrease if the present Bill becomes law. On the other hand, it seems to me quite probable that whereas at present very few alienations are contested, the moment people come to know that restrictions and limitations have been enacted, and that members within a narrow circle only within a short period can contest it, the chances are that they will at once contest it. As an analogy there is only one year's limitation for pre-emption and yet we see that there is hardly any sale which is not contested. The reason why people bring in courts cases long after the date of alienation is not because they acquiesced at first and it is out of spite or at the instance of a third party that a suit is filed, but because of the extreme poverty of such persons. It requires the earnings of a whole generation to fight a case in civil court. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain, has given very strong reasons against this Bill, but for argument's sake let me admit that civil litigation of the sort under discussion will decrease. But will this decrease of this particular litigation bring peace and prosperity to the people and will it strengthen the ties of brotherhood in the village communities? On this point I am very emphatic and would say 'No.' Why

[*Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand.*]

are these cases instituted nowadays ? A stranger buys land in a certain *jhula*, or village, settles there and for some time the vendee and the vendor and his relations live in peace. After some time the stranger begins to make his presence felt, and the family of the vendor begins to feel that they have sown a thorny plant in their midst and somehow or other they want to turn him out. A suit is at once filed. In 50 per cent. cases, however, such cases are compromised before any decision is pronounced and the family gets back the land and all future trouble ceases. In the remaining 50 per cent. cases the chances of the two parties are equal. Thus it is only in a minority of cases that the litigation proves vexatious. Let me for a moment admit this much also that we should protect even these 25 per cent. vendees from vexatious litigation. This I must say is not provided in the Bill, nor is it in our power to ensure. We can refuse adjudication of the dispute in a court of law and tell the vendor and his family not to come to us for redress. We may tell him that it is in order to bring finality to disputes and in order to effect improvements in the land by assuring the rich vendees of the safety of their title, that we are putting these restrictions upon his power, but there is a deity to whom the vendor and his family have free access and which never fails to help them in time of need and it is very probable that we are forcing these disappointed villagers to pay homage to that deity, with the result that litigation of a worse type will increase. That deity is their *lathi*. The Simla Conference, in spite of their 'judicial, legal and administrative talent' to quote Mr. Craik's own words did not at all consider this mighty instrument. They have not considered the importance these village communities attach to keeping their land intact in the family. The desire is inherent in their blood and it will take centuries to replace communism by individualism. The moment the vendee finds that his title is safe he will begin to assert himself and the family of the vendor will resent his doing so. The doors of Civil Courts are shut and the chances are that criminal courts will be resorted to and our object will be frustrated. I would, therefore, appeal most strongly to the Hon'ble Members to take this sentiment into consideration before they give their vote in favour of the Bill.

"The feeling to which reference has been made by me is very keen, and if testimony were needed, I would ask the Hon'ble Mr French to state how many applications he received during the War from men fighting at the front praying for the restoration of the land sold by one of their family members to a stranger back to the family. This was their chief desire, and this was greatest boon they would ask for.

"An illustration may perhaps make this clear. His Majesty the King-Emperor happened to visit a Punjabee sepoy in one of the hospitals in England. His Majesty asked if he had any trouble and the sepoy forgetting that the Emperor was asking about his wounds or about the treatment in hospital submitted that some ancestor of his had parted with a portion of his family land and the same may be restored back to the family. He would not ask for a grant of rectangles, he would not ask for a jagir, which request would have been granted, but would pray for the restoration of that particular plot, probably barani, which was his by birth and had gone into the hands of a stranger. Enquiry was made and it was found that the case had been fought up to and lost in the highest court. Your Honour, this is the sentiment all over the Punjab and should not be ignored. As a legal practitioner, although I have not got the experience of 35 years which my Hon'ble friend on my right can boast of, yet I can say with some authority that the custom that we are going to enact for the people and which we are forcing the people to accept as their custom throughout the province does not exist in the whole of the Province.

[*Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand*].

"Why has this mistake been committed, why did the Simla Conference agree to a proposal which is so much against the sentiments of the people and why again is the Government bent upon violating the pledge it gave when passing the Punjab Laws Act that in matters of this nature they will not interfere? I will answer these questions, but the last one needs a reply from the Hon'ble mover.

"Why has this mistake been committed and why did the Simla Conference agree? The mistake has been committed, because only one side of the question was kept in view and the Simla Conference too discussed only one side of the question. The point as to whom is this Bill likely to affect and what steps should be taken to know their views was not pressed. The Bill wholly effects village communities whose unity the Bill will break if allowed to be passed into law. Have they been consulted and has due weight been attached to their views? I say no. The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph will probably say that most of the District Boards favour the Bill and so do most of the Deputy Commissioners, the men on the spot. Let me quote to the Council the opinion of the District Board of Lyallpur, which consists of men from all districts of the Province and can fairly be said to be an exponent of rural opinion in the Province. It says 'The Board consider that no interference should be made with the present law effecting the power of reversionary heirs to contest alienations of immoveable property.' I may note that in spite of this strong opinion the Deputy Commissioner of the place probably himself in the chair disagrees, and that shows the amount of prejudice attaching to a proposal from Government. But why blame Government officials, let me take my stand on the opinion of Government officials themselves. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is in direct touch with the villagers, he knows their sentiments and never inflicts his views upon the people in the way an executive officer gets accustomed to inflict it. I have not got a copy of Mr. Calvert's opinion, but I am sure he was against the Bill, and with Your Honour's permission I would request the Hon'ble mover to read the same over here for the information of the Hon'ble Members.

"After attending a meeting of the Select Committee on the Bill at Lahore I had to attend another meeting at Lyallpur the other day. Mr. Darling, officiating Registrar, asked me what we were doing at Lahore, and on being told about this Bill at once said 'Well, this Bill was sent to me also for opinion by Mr. Calvert and I took the views of over a dozen societies myself on the spot and people were very much against it.' I think I do not require further authority to convince the Hon'ble Members that the village opinion is against this Bill. This, I submit, has not been duly considered.

"The next question remains to be answered. Why was the Simla Conference unanimous about it? With due deference to the members of that august body I would call it a body which did not and could not represent public opinion on the subject. There were eminent judges and able lawyers serving on it. There were big zamindars and jagirdars also serving on it. There were experienced executive officers no doubt, but this was all. The rest of the Province remained unrepresented. This body represented the best judicial, legal and administrative talent of the Province, but it did not go further. The vendor, although one party and the affected party, was not represented. Their exponent, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was also excluded and behind the back of this important party or his agent this body sat in judgment and passed a decree. So this decree is at its best an *ex-parte* decree and should not prejudice the judgment of the Hon'ble Members. My friend, the Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh, in supporting the Bill, is taking a responsibility upon himself against the wishes of the people and I

[*Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand.*]

would entreat him to reconsider his decision before the last stroke is hit. I miss here to-day that eminent lawyer who would have defended the small proprietors had he been alive. But fortunately the late Hon'ble Mr. Parker has left his opinion on record and I simply draw the attention of the Hon'ble Members to what he says :—

"I do not know the reasons which led the Conference to accept the principle that it is desirable to lay down specific rules of law limiting the right to sue to contest alienations.

"The present Bill is intended to enact two restrictions on pleadings in certain cases dealing with matters affecting persons subject to agricultural customs.

The first rule (clause 4) lays down the principle that alienations of immovable property, or the adoption or appointment of an heir may not be contested by distant collaterals in the male line and fixes the degree at collaterals in the fifth degree from the common ancestor: Provided that where the person whose act is challenged is a female holding a life interest only, the degree of relationship is to be calculated from the person from whom she derived such interest. Put in this form, I see no objection to the proposal, but I do not approve of the form in which clause 4 stands.

"The fifth clause of the Bill provides that the alienee's or adopted person's or appointed heir's title in non-ancestral immovable property cannot be questioned. This is the present law which is that, if the adoption or appointment is proved, it gives a title to self-acquired property, to which customary law would seem to have no application. The form of clause 5, however, seems to place the burden of proof that the property is "ancestral" on the challenger and not on the alienee or person adopted or appointed. The present law places the burden of proof on the latter, and it seems that where there is an alienation or an adoption or the appointment of an heir, it is for the alienee, person adopted or heir appointed, to justify his title by proving that the property was self-acquired. This seems only just. On the other hand, the challenger can get over the difficulty by alleging or pleading that all the property is ancestral and, thereupon, the defender would have to prove that the part affected by clause 5 was not ancestral and, if he succeeded, the suit would be dismissed as to that part of the property. I do not think that the restriction on pleading proposed in clause 5 would effect any improvement.

"These two main clauses of the Bill appear to me to take a very undesirable form as they place restrictions on allegations made in pleadings or procedure; while the desired rules should be rules of substantive law.

"Turning to the second clause of the Bill I venture to think that it provides a very awkward and unsatisfactory method of getting over the difficulty of finding an accurate definition of the term "agriculturist" or "agricultural." If we are to proceed with the codification of custom a better and safer solution should be found.

"I venture, generally, to express the opinion that piecemeal legislation, of the kind suggested in this Bill, is open to objection on many grounds.

"In my humble opinion, the best course would be to pass a short temporary Act enabling the Government, after consulting the Hon'ble and learned Financial Commissioner and Judges, to codify custom, by declarations made from time to time by notification, of propositions of Customary Law which are to be deemed to have been established as custom and to be in force. When particular branches of custom have been thus dealt with, and have stood the test of a few years' experience, the work of permanent enactment may be commenced. Thus the temporary Act would enable the entire body of Customary Law to be revised and notified, and after, say, five years, the rules declared would be permanently enacted.

"It seems to me that the present Bill could wait till we know more about the task which lies before us, and can deal with something more than the two restrictions specified in it.

"To-day the Hon'ble Members have been asked to assume a power to dictate custom to the people, for what does this Bill mean? This Bill means that the people of the Province have failed to agree to one uniform custom, and the eminent judges of the High Court have also equally failed in their attempt to give uniform verdicts on this point for the different sections or for different parts of the Province, but as this Council feels that its chief function is the reducing of litigation (at whose expense, it is not their look out to see) therefore we sit here to create a new custom and laying all our previous

[*Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand; Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh.*]

pledges not to interfere with custom aside, we give this new custom which is our own creation a force of law. What Legislative Council possesses these extraordinary powers I leave it for the Hon'ble Member in charge to reply.

"Your Honour, there is no one here who would not welcome a decrease in litigation. But the method adopted is not right. This is like suggesting on the part of opposition party that in future sale-deeds should not be accepted for registration or mutations of land sanctioned unless all male reversioners of the vendor related to him within 5 degrees agree to the registration or attestation, and yet there can be no doubt that if such a provision were made, the titles will become very safe and litigation will diminish. There was a time when Government passed the Alienation of Land Act to protect the small zamindars. Am I to presume that the direction of the wind is changing and we should be prepared for further protective measures for the *sahukars*? Pray do not hurry over this Bill. This is not so simple as the Hon'ble mover seems to think it is.

"Your Honour, we in villages attach very great importance to our ancestral property. There has of late been a sudden rise both in the price of the house property in towns and of land in villages. In Lahore and other big towns thousands of owners of houses have been tempted to sell their ancestral houses on account of this rise, but in village communities you won't find one example of a man selling his ancestral land simply because it fetches a fabulous price. I would, therefore, request Your Honour in the name of those inarticulate illiterate villagers, who have such a poor voice in this present Council, to withdraw this Bill or to postpone consideration of this Bill till the next Council, in which we expect a large element of this section of population, meets. Let us not justify our existence by forcing a Bill of such contentious nature upon the village communities behind their back. Postponement to the next Council would mean only giving those affected an opportunity to be heard. With these few words I oppose the motion."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh:—"Your Honour,—I am very sorry that I am quite unable in this matter to see eye to eye with my Hon'ble friends, Captain Gopal Singh and Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, with whom it has been from time to time my privilege to co-operate. I shall be the first member who will very carefully guard the interests of the rural classes whose interests I am sure both my friends advocate. The question that arises upon this Bill is whether really speaking there was any such question in the Punjab peasantry as would give rise to contest such alienation. My friend has very wisely tried to minimise the very long experience of my humble self at the Bar, but I can safely assert without the fear of contradiction that early in 80's when I joined the Bar, then such rights to contest alienation were entirely unknown. I know the Hon'ble Judges of that time always approached the question in this manner: whether there is any such right which empowers foreigners to contest the validity of such an alienation. For a good many years the reply to this issue was in the negative and all such suits were dismissed. There was no such discontent or hardship at that time. In 1887 for the first time the Chief Court passed a full bench ruling which is known as 107 of 1887. For the first time that ruling laid down that really speaking the property belongs to the tribe *or* the family, and if the ancestral property is alienated without any necessity, then the collaterals up to a certain degree have got the right to contest that alienation in court. That ruling, as a matter of fact, was confined only to the Central districts of the Punjab, but, as regards my own district, I can speak from my own knowledge that for a number of years the Judges held that that ruling would not apply to them. After several years, probably near 1900, the principle of that ruling was also

[*Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh.*]

extended to my district, and then to Delhi and other Western districts of the Punjab. Here we find the development of an imaginary right which vested in the agricultural community of the Punjab. We have just been referred to the *Wajib-ul-araz.* We will find that that document is entirely silent on that matter. It can only give the right of pre-emption and no right to contest alienation. But now I think it is too late for me to bring forward that question. The question is settled beyond all doubts and nobody will like to go back. Up to a certain limit the power of contesting alienation exists in certain reversioners. We very well know that unfortunately there is a tendency in the agricultural classes and probably in others in the Punjab to indulge themselves in fruitless litigation. This Bill, Your Honour, is aimed at removing or stopping that litigation—not any litigation which is based on the solid rights of the contestors. If we just go through the Punjab Records and the Customary Law, then we will find that the utmost limit laid down by the learned Judges and the learned authors of that day is not more than 7 degrees. Remote collaterals of more than 7 degrees are not permitted to bring such cases, but in the majority of cases the more remote the collateral the less chance there is for them to succeed. There are cases in which reversioners of 8th, 9th, 10th or 11th degrees have come into court. The result has been that those poor persons wrongly believing that there is a custom which allows them to go into the court, rush to the courts, incur useless expenses and in a good many cases they are compelled to the painful necessity of alienating their own ancestral property. This is the main object of this Bill. I am sure there is no intention in any way in this Council or elsewhere to curtail the legal actual rights of the people to contest such important alienation. If we go, as a matter of analogy to the Hindu Law, we will find that only grandsons are empowered to contest the alienation of ancestral property. By this Act we are giving more power to collaterals who are related up to 5 degrees than in the absence of any custom their personal law would give them. Then something has been said by my learned friend on the left side that if this Bill is enacted into law, strangers will get an ascendency into villages with the result that the peace of the village will be disturbed. I am sorry I am quite unable to share that view. My friend obviously has not taken into consideration the other law, I mean the Law of Pre-emption. When the alienation in the shape of sale is made, then the collateral has the right to check that stranger from entering the village or the family estate by filing a pre-emption suit. So in that way the introduction of the strangers in the family can be prevented, but if once a stranger is permitted to come in and the right of pre-emption is not asserted, then I fail to understand what remedy is there in the hands of anybody in the village to keep him out and he like others will have the privilege and right to deal with the property. Therefore I submit the apprehensions mentioned by my Hon'ble friend are more imaginary than real. It was then pointed out that the true position of the agriculturists was not considered by the Simla Conference. But I entirely differ from that view. The Simla Conference was representative of the Judges of the Chief Court. It is idle to say that the Judges were not well aware of the rights of the peasant classes or that they could not enter into the feeling of them. If I rightly remember, all the Hon'ble Judges were unanimous on that point that the Bill as such was absolutely necessary. Then I believe, Sir, that that Conference was attended by the learned Financial Commissioners and by a body of other officers who had every means and every opportunity to know and understand the feelings of the people. Therefore to my mind it is perfectly clear that the recommendations of that august body cannot easily be ignored. In fact, I would say, Sir, that the increase of unnecessary litigation should have been handled long before. In fact I should say, Sir, that Government has rather delayed this matter. Nobody would suffer by the introduction of this Act. Collaterals up to the 5th degree

[*Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh ; Khan Bahadur Sayed Mehdi Shah ; Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal Bhargava ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

will have every right to come into court, while others, who even now come to court, have very little chance of success. We have to see whether there is any very great community of interest between the vendor and those who are related more than 5 degrees. Therefore I am sorry that in the interests of the zamindars I must differ from my learned colleagues and for these reasons I give my support to this Bill."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayed Mehdi Shah :—"Your Honour, I oppose the Bill. It should be withdrawn or postponed to the next Council in which there will be a large number of zamindars present."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal Bhargava :—"Your Honour, I strongly support the Bill. It is of a very simple nature and it has been before the Council, I should say for an inordinate length of time. It has been circulated for opinion more than once and the opinions that are in favour of the Bill are not of a few persons but of many persons. I need not name those persons whose opinion is in favour of the Bill, but if the Hon'ble Mover has got all the opinions with him, he will find that a very large number of officials and non-officials support the present legislation. I am surprised to find that objection is taken to the Bill as a whole. The Bill so far as it goes is very limited in its scope. As regards the self-acquired property, the right to contest an alienation about it is very seldom alleged, and I should say never found to exist, but the proposal is that the Bill should be rejected as a whole. As regards ancestral property, also sufficient safeguard has been provided in the Bill for genuine and legitimate reversioners' rights. It aims only at reducing the large number of infructuous and unnecessary suits that are brought into court nowadays. If this law is passed, those suits will be stopped and the zamindars will not be losers in any way. The apprehension that has been referred to by my friend, Chaudhri Lal Chand, is too much exaggerated and imaginary. The objections that could be raised to the Bill have already been considered by the Select Committee and now in its present form it is of a very mild nature and it should be passed as it is."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—"Your Honour, I also support the motion. This Bill is aimed at restricting the degree of nearness of collaterals to contest an alienation by a childless male proprietor, who, according to the laws of the whole civilised world including Hindu Law which is the basis of all Customary Laws, would have full power to dispose of his property, whether acquired or ancestral, without any control on the part of any of his collaterals. If no limitation is prescribed on the remoteness of the collateral relations, relations of very great remoteness may come forward who have really got no sympathy with the old childless proprietor beyond that of waiting for the day of good luck of his death. The old man may be in urgent need of help in his old age when he is left no energy to win bread for himself and for those dependent upon him, such as wife, daughter or mother. The remote collaterals are as strangers to him as those not related to him and have no real sympathy for the old man and may possibly be not friendly towards him and the old man may be in need of keeping the body and soul together of himself and of his family relations such as daughter, mother or wife. After all the object of controlling the power of a childless proprietor is to preserve the property in the family and for the benefit of the family members or of such near relations who, though separate, can be taken or treated to be members of the family. So in my humble opinion the limit of 4 generations is quite reasonable. Relations descended from ancestor of 4 generations can be expected to have some sympathy for the old man to help him in his old age by money or by service, but remote relations would be expected to have no such sympathy. The childless proprietor even if he is very cautious and particular in preserving the property may still be in need and he will be certainly in need of help

[*Mr. Fagan.*]

during his old age. It is quite unreasonable that he may not be able to adopt his sister's son or daughter's son merely because there are relations of 10 or 12 generations remote. I think this Bill ought to be passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan :—" Your Honour,—From the speeches to which we have listened in opposition to the motion before the Council, I gather that the arguments which they embody are based on the main principle that any interference with what is known as Punjab custom—that mass of usages of more or less wide local extent,—is in itself undesirable. Now, if this Bill were a measure for the abolition or abrogation of a custom, of a well defined custom, I think it is permissible for me to say that that opposition would command my complete sympathy and support. I would go even further. I would go so far as to say that if this measure embodied any degree of radical interference with custom I myself would personally readily sympathise with the opposition to it. But, as a matter of fact, the argument based on the view that any interference with Punjab custom is undesirable is it seems to me quite irrelevant to the measure before us. That measure is not one abrogating or abolishing or radically interfering with any custom whatsoever. So far from being a measure of that kind it is rather a measure which tends to define, to stereotype, to crystallise and even in a measure to give statutory recognition to a principle which is very widely prevalent not only in the Punjab but in all communities which are not in a very advanced stage of development. That is the principle that private property is subjected to family or communal fetters in the matter of alienation and even in the matter of user. This Bill is so far from abolishing or abrogating any customs, that all that it really does is to define or, if I may use a metaphor, to trim the somewhat ragged and frayed edges of a custom which, endowed though it is with great social significance in this Province, still is, as regards the degree of the relationship of the collaterals who are allowed to dispute an alienation, very indefinite. It is only necessary to read a digest of the cases reported in the Punjab Record on the question of the degree to which collaterals are entitled to dispute alienations to understand quite clearly how very indefinite this limit to which I have referred really is. There is one point on which it seems to me it is very necessary to carefully guard against misapprehension, that is, that this right of disputing alienation is in no way co-extensive with the right of succession. I need not remind the many distinguished lawyers who adorn this Council that that principle has been very clearly laid down in various rulings of which the most important is Punjab Record 24 of 1912. When looked at in the light of the considerations which I have endeavoured to put before the Council, I am afraid not very clearly, the question before it seems to me to narrow itself really to this, whether the body of the custom itself being left intact as this Bill leaves it intact, any restriction of its exaggerated development and of the scope for undesirable excrescences which it so amply affords is really desirable or not. When so put the arguments which have been addressed to us against the Bill seem to me to lose a very great part of their weight. The Bill is of course one which like many others is open to misapprehension and misrepresentation. There will be little difficulty in raising the cry 'custom in danger,' but I feel convinced that the zamindars in the Punjab, if they really understand the drift of this measure, will be far from regarding it as undesirable. I speak on the basis of a certain amount of personal inquiry which I have lately made in the course of tours through the Province and what has struck me is that it is not any limitation of the kind which this Bill enacts which is unwelcome. What is really at the bottom of the minds of the people concerned is apprehension as to the degree to which it will be carried. Now as regards this, I do not think I need say much after the very eloquent and cogent speech to which we have just listened—the speech of my Hon'ble friend, Sardar Bahadur Sardar

[*Mr. Fagan; Khan Bahadur Malik Muhommad Amin Khan; Makhdum Sayad Rajan Shah; Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain.*]

Gajjan Singh. He has shown us quite clearly that the trend of rulings of the Punjab High Court has been towards limiting the degree to the 5th degree. There are, as he rightly remarks, extremely few cases in which any degree above that has been able to sue successfully in our courts. The proceedings of a Select Committee in this Council are rightly and very rightly enshrouded within the impenetrable folds of official secrecy, but the Select Committee on this Bill has in its report revealed to us the fact that there is at all events one distinguished lawyer who is ready to accept the fifth degree as being suitable if the principle of the Bill is to be admitted.

"The number of cases which the Bill really affects must be comparatively small, and that is an argument to some extent in favour of the Bill. On the other hand of course it is open to the counter argument that if only a few cases are affected why all this bother. As to that it seems to me the obvious reply is that those are the very cases which constitute the undesirable exaggerations and needless excrescences which are apt to grow up around this custom. There are vexatious developments which lead to the needless legislation to which the Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh has referred. The Bill in fact is not a measure of radical change or of any violent or needless interference with the customs of the people. It is purely one of moderate regulation and definition I need hardly point out that the most scrupulous care has been taken to avoid hardship in particular cases. The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph in moving the Bill gave a full account of what had been done in that direction in the Select Committee, and there is no need for me to add anything more to the remarks which he has made.

"In conclusion it seems to me that this Bill is likely to be productive of great benefit and will in no way be unwelcome to the zamindars of the Province provided they understand its import, and that the position as laid down by it is not in any way misrepresented to them."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan.—"Your Honour,—I strongly oppose the Bill. Most of the agricultural people are against it and where is the harm to postpone the Bill to the next Council under the Reforms Act. There will be a larger number of people representing agricultural classes, and I think it is much better to postpone it."

The Hon'ble Makhdum Sayad Rajan Shah spoke in Urdu, a translation of which is as follows :—"Your Honour,—The Bill presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Joseph has been discussed and explained in detail. But as this Bill particularly relates to zamindars I wish to say that it should be postponed and be put before the new Council which will contain a majority of zamindars."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i Husain.—"Your Honour,—I have listened to the debate with a very considerable interest and now I have stood up to place before the Council what I consider as the right way to approach the principle which is involved in this Bill. But before doing that, I must acknowledge that in the Select Committee when we discussed the Bill and each clause of it, we recognised that there was a good deal to be said in support of the Bill. We came to know that the backward zamindar of the Punjab should realize the value of free alienations inasmuch as they tend to enhance the value of their land; that if a zamindar is allowed uncontrolled power of alienation, at once the value of his holding goes up and in proportion he is benefited thereby. We also came to understand that in most cases well-to-do zamindars will be in a position to acquire the holdings of their less fortunate brethren and therefore necessarily there will be nothing particularly prejudicial to the interests of the zamindars as a class. Both these arguments have considerable force, but I did not quite feel convinced as to the feasibility

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain.*]

of passing a measure which, as has just been observed, really does no good so far as reducing the amount of litigation in the Province is concerned. That is the claim I put forward. Here is a piece of legislation going to be introduced by the Government and what is the object in view? We have been told just now that the attempt is made not with the object of abrogating or modifying the custom, but the attempt is made simply to crystallise it. I will presently show that it is not the case. In the second place we were told that very few cases will really be such as will be prevented from coming into the court, that is to say, most of the alienations are controlled by persons within the 5th degree and there are very few cases where collaterals within the 5th degree are not available to contest alienation, and that cases where alienation beyond the 5th degree have to come in are really few. This statement is really a statement of fact. Not only published rulings but unpublished rulings are not very many wherein collaterals beyond the 5th degree have come to the High Court—to the Chief Court—either to succeed or to fail. Therefore it seems to me that the first argument, that is to say, that we want to reduce litigation loses its force absolutely. If, as a matter of fact there are not very many cases wherein a plaintiff trying to control the alienation of his collateral succeeds or fails—if these cases are really few and far between, is it necessary to have recourse to special legislation? As a matter of fact, at the time—in February 1919—when the Bill was introduced, Mr. Craik definitely told us that our object in this legislation is twofold: to curtail *mala fide* and infructuous litigation and to give statutory force to certain recognised rules of custom. If this Bill were intended simply to achieve these objects, I do not think either my Hon'ble friend, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, or other members coming from rural constituencies and District Boards or others sympathising with them would have anything to say against the Bill. But one has only to refer to Rattigan's Customary Law or Mr. Ellis' Punjab Custom to see that there are a large number of reported cases where collaterals beyond the 5th degree have tried their luck and tried successfully. Not only have they tried since 1887—since the Full Bench Ruling that Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh spoke of—but, as a matter of fact, they tried it before 1887, and successfully; otherwise it is inconceivable that the Full Bench Ruling should have been imposed on the Province not based on precedence but simply on the basis of theory which was in conflict with the rulings which existed before 1887. As a matter of fact, as early as in 1881 we have a reported case—10 of 1881—wherein in the neighbouring district of Ferozepur collaterals of the 7th degree were successful in controlling the alienation of their collaterals. Now, without getting into the technicalities of the Chief Court authorities, what I really want to do is to warn the Council against starting upon what seems to me to be a very big campaign indeed. What I mean is this: is this Bill the only legislative measure the Government has in view with reference to the Punjab custom? If that is so, I would appeal to the Government not to proceed with it, because I will presently show by going through the various clauses of the Bill that it has really no object in view and will not reduce litigation. It will not do anybody any good, nor will it do anybody any harm. I am frankly ready to recognise that it is a measure which does neither good nor harm, and on that ground alone, if that is the only measure that Government intends to proceed with, it should be dropped. The onus of trying to show that the Bill can be proceeded with and passed lies on those who bring it forward. They have to show positively and affirmatively that this Bill is going to achieve a certain object, and that object is for the good of the country. In order to make good this claim, Your Honour, I would invite the attention of the Council to the various provisions of this Bill. And if I may say so it was the courtesy of the Hon'ble member in charge and the other members of the Select Committee that is responsible for leaving the Bill as it is, that is to say, an absolutely colourless Bill which as I say does neither any harm nor any good to anybody.

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain.*]

The two contentious points which were really going to revolutionize the existing custom were after hearing us admitted by the Hon'ble Member in charge and in a very judicial and judicious spirit removed from the provisions of the Bill. He most gladly struck off those two points of custom and agreed that the objections taken against them were potent. Now we find the first clause of the Bill simply gives the name, the second one gives definition, the third says what is the scope of the Bill and the fourth is a saving clause which again was altered by the Hon'ble Member in charge in pursuance of the wishes of those who were opposed to it in the Select Committee. The only provision that is left is the provision in clause No. 6, and that again simply says that 'beyond the 5th degree, please do not come to court;' and as I say there are very few who already do come to court whether to succeed or fail, is it worth while to take all this trouble to legislate in order to make this request more or less to those who can come to court? What is the effect of clause No. 6 of this Bill? I claim that in many cases clause No. 6 does abrogate an existing custom. Even if I admit that there is no other legislation that would be in the interests of a certain principle—in favour of the right of free alienation—I will have them to recognise that when doing so I am abrogating a custom in several parts of the Province. I am modifying it and knowing that full well I cannot shut my eyes to the fact wherein we can say that beyond the 5th degree such custom does not exist. The peculiar feature of the Punjab custom is that it has no Punjab custom as such, but there are territorial local usages which bind people living within that territory and not only are there those territorial usages but they again are affected and influenced by tribal traditions. Knowing this to be the constituent element of what is wrongly called the Punjab custom, but is really a territorial usage it will be wrong on the part of the Council to remain under the misapprehension to this effect that what we are really doing is only crystallizing custom. For when you have the right given to collaterals of the 6th, 7th, 8th or in some cases even the 9th degree to control the alienation of their collaterals it cannot be said that you are crystallizing the custom; on the other hand, it must be said that we propose to force the custom on some parts of the Punjab. As a lawyer I must say that I feel very doubtful as to the power of the Council to do that. As a lawyer again I must urge upon the Government the inadvisability of even giving an impression to the rural classes that what was laid down as sacred for them in the Punjab Laws Act can be violated by the Council; and as a member of this Council which is now enjoying an extended period of its life I will again urge upon the Government the urgent need of not proceeding with the Bill in this Council but simply postponing the further consideration of the Bill to next year, so that people who then will, to the extent of 80 per cent. of the strength of the Council, be coming from the rural areas may be in a position to decide for themselves whether they are prepared to modify the custom to that extent or not. To my mind it really comes to that: If the people say 'this is too much trouble and in the interest of raising the value of the land and in the interests of enlightenment and advancement we are prepared from to-day not to consider that our custom,' then and then alone it will be possible for the legislature with a clean conscience to proceed to enact a law which is going to change the custom of some parts of the Punjab and some people living in the Province who before now had a different custom to govern them. That is the view, Your Honour, that I personally entertain and which I with all submission place before the Council for consideration.

"Now a few words as to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Members who have supported the Bill. It has been said that, though I do not think my Hon'ble friend was serious about it, as a matter of fact before 1887 this

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain ; Mr. Joseph.*]

custom did not exist. I challenge the correctness of that proposition. It is altogether a mistaken notion that before the Full Bench Ruling of 1887 custom in the Punjab was something different. All that that Ruling—107 of 1887—did, in the words of Mr. Craik, was to crystallize the existing custom. The custom of controlling alienation existed long before 1887 and the Ruling of 1887 did nothing more than give it the authenticity of a Full Bench Ruling. A large number of Division Bench Rulings existed already, but, there was a conflict of opinion, and 107 of 1887 simply made that disappear. Therefore my learned friend was not right when he said that, as a matter of fact, this custom is only of short existence.

"The second point urged was that there was bad litigation not based on solid foundation. That objection, to my mind, disclosed the inherent fallacy as to the nature of this right. If this right of controlling alienation is a substantial right, then how can it be said that one who has come to court on the basis of that right has come relying on something which is not substantial or which is ephemeral ?

"I have no doubt the Hon'ble Members of this Council must have been considerably impressed by the strong air of opposition to the Bill based upon one consideration and that is—it may be reasonable or unreasonable—the love of the Punjab zamindar to keep his land. And it seems to me that when the Punjab zamindar is anxious either in the interest of drink or otherwise to part with his land, the moment he is doing that, he is also realizing that he is doing something which his brother must condemn and in his own heart he is condemning that action himself. This sentiment—and it really is a very strong sentiment—I think, is one that should not be ignored. Though I cannot claim to have a very close and intimate knowledge of the way in which the rural mind works, still I suppose by heredity I realize that feeling which in spite of some sort of education finds some sort of response in my mind. Therefore in conclusion I beg you, Your Honour, to exercise your power of withdrawing the Bill from consideration at this meeting and so arranging that it may come up for further consideration at any meeting next year when room can be found for it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph :—"Your Honour,—A certain amount of opposition which has been given to the Bill proceeds, I think, from misapprehension. At least I understood the Hon'ble Sardar Gopal Singh to object to the Bill largely on the grounds that it prevented an after-born son contesting an alienation, but had he written his speech after the report of the Select Committee was circulated, I think he would have realised that section 6 does nothing of the kind, and that we are not any longer concerned with this question as to the date of the birth of a person contesting an alienation or the appointment of an heir. In the same way the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, if I do not misunderstand him, thought there would be a great rush to the courts because the period in which these suits could be brought is short. There is not one word in the Bill about the period within which these suits can be brought. That is an entirely different Bill which we have not yet discussed. The Hon'ble Chaudhri Lal Chand also wished to hear certain opinions that had been given. He himself quoted at some length one of the opinions of the late Mr. Parker, and perhaps it is unnecessary for me to quote other opinions of Mr. Parker's, though I did mention on the last occasion that this Bill had been circulated in one form or another several times for opinion. On one occasion Mr. Parker said : 'I have no objection to the principle of the Bill.' But the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand did very strongly desire to hear the opinions of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Mr. Calvert) and he almost insinuated that Mr. Calvert had been kept in the background and, not made a member of the Codification Committee which sat in Simla.

[*Mr. Joseph.*]

I have before me two opinions of Mr. Calvert on the Bill, one given in 1918 and the other in 1919. Mr. Calvert in the opinion of 1918 says: 'The Bill was discussed at a meeting of Zaildars, Sufedposhes and leading co-operators in Hoshiarpur, and it was considered that it would prove beneficial in checking frivolous litigation. No objection was taken to any portion of it.' In 1919 Mr. Calvert says: 'I have the honour to refer you to your letter No. 4345 (Home—Judl.), dated 14th February 1919, forwarding for opinion copy of a fresh draft of the Punjab Customs (Power to Contest) Bill, and to say that as I had discussed the first draft with co-operators in Hoshiarpur, I sent the second one to Mr. Darling, who discussed it with about 500 zamindars at 8 different Union meetings. He informs me that with the exception of one person feeling was unanimous against change, and that generally the people wished to leave things as they are.' Mr. Calvert adds: 'It is difficult to hazard an opinion as to how far this is due to dislike of change, or to dislike of the idea of restricting opportunities for litigation or to want of foresight as to their real interest.'

"We have no reason to suppose that Mr. Calvert, who was very closely in touch with the opinion of the zamindars and who is also fortunately free from that bias which is generally supposed to affect district officers, is against the interests of the zamindars. Then again Chaudhri Lal Chand quoted *in extenso* an opinion given by the District Board of Lyallpur and he laid considerable stress on it, because the Lyallpur District includes representatives of all the districts throughout the Punjab. As I say this Bill has been circulated several times and the District Board of Lyallpur has been consulted on more than one occasion, and on an another occasion they said: 'The district board generally are of opinion that the proposed restrictions on suits are advantageous and to be commended.' I will not therefore go at any greater length into the question of the opinions which have been received. I will merely endorse, I will say ditto to what the Hon'ble Chaudhri Lal Chand expected me to do. He said I would probably say that a great bulk of non-official opinion was in favour of it and official opinion was in favour of it. I do say so as a result of the reading of the various opinions.

"Then a suggestion has been made that the Bill should be reserved for consideration by the enlarged Councils. I venture to think that we cannot probably do that, Sir. We have got either to pass the Bill or to reject it. I speak under correction and I am very likely wrong, but I think it should at all events be considered whether a Bill can stand over from one Council to an entirely different body differently elected. But that is not an important point. The proposal to defer it till the Reforms are in operation is an argument which I have sometimes used myself on a file when I have not found exactly what to say, but I think I have never received any official support for it. If it is proposed to refer the Bill to the reformed Council, it will be obviously just as simple to annul it or again if it is desired not to pass the Bill to-day it can be rejected, and if anyone so desires, it can be introduced later, but I think it will be simpler to confine the issue to whether or not we should pass the Bill.

"A good deal has been said on the question as to whether or not you are really restricting customs. It has been sometimes difficult to understand even in the speech of a single member as to whether or not he does think there are many cases in which we shall be restricting customs, but I am quite prepared to admit that there will be a certain number of cases in which but for the passage of this Act somebody might in the future, somebody beyond the fifth generation, succeed in establishing a right to contest an alienation, but even if this is so, I am not quite certain if

[*Mr. Joseph ; Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain; Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand.*]

that is a sufficient argument for refusing to pass the Act. After all many Acts are passed, even the Land Alienation Act which is the most beloved of all by the zamindars, which have restricted rights and custom, and I do not think that that could be advanced as a reason vitiating the Act in any way. What we are doing in passing this Act is to prevent the possibility of the institution of a large number of infructuous suits. It has been urged that not many suits beyond the fifth degree have either failed or succeeded in the High Courts, and it has been urged that not many people, although some people have, have successfully contested such an alienation or adoption. But that is not quite the point. The question is how many people may try to bring suits. The suits may not get to the High Courts, but there are suits in the subordinate courts. There are also the constant wrangles at mutation time, and if it is definitely known that there is a certain limit put at the fifth degree, a limit which even one of those who most opposes the Bill considers a reasonable limit *per se* if it is known that there is this limit and no suits can be brought by reversioners beyond that degree, it will give a sense of security to the childless owners with no near relations and it will definitely prevent any infructuous suits of this nature being brought, because they would be thrown out *in limine*:................"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Hussain :—" May I point out with reference to the rules. The Hon'ble Member in charge seems to be in doubt whether there is any power under the rules to withdraw a Bill, and I find there is Rule 33 at page 77 of the Regulations which substantially gives the necessary power to withdraw a Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph :—" Yes, the Bill can be withdrawn I understand, but the suggestion was that its consideration should be postponed for the next Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand :—" Your Honour,—May I point out that a doubt has been raised by the Hon'ble Member whether a Bill could be passed from one Council to another. As an example, I may suggest that Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh's Bill was passed from the last Council to this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph :—"The Councils were elected under the same constitution. It was also suggested that we were forcing the custom of some part on other parts of the Punjab. I am prepared to admit that there may be a few rare cases of preventing persons succeeding who would otherwise have been unable to bring a suit, but I do not think we are forcing that custom of one part on to another part. My point is that because we say that no one shall bring a suit beyond the fifth degree that does not prevent anybody urging a local custom that people within the fifth degree cannot bring suits. It is quite possible, customs differ everywhere, there might be families whose relations within a certain degree, say within the third degree, would not be able to bring a suit.

" I do not think I have much more to say. The case has been very fully argued on both sides. We have got now a Bill which those who oppose it, though they say it will do no good also admit will do no harm. It is a Bill in an exceedingly mild form which incorporates some of the recommendations of the Codification Committee which, as pointed out by Sardar Gajjan Singh, represented all the talent of the High Court and the Financial Commissioners and others who certainly have the interests of the zamindars as much at heart as any other body can have."

The motion that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee should be passed was put and carried.

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain ; Mr. Joseph.*]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Hussain asked for a division and the Council divided as below :—

Ayes (14).	*Noes* (7).
The Hon'ble Mr. French.	The Hon'ble Capt. Gopal Singh.
" Mr. Wright	" Chaudhri Lal Chand.
" Khawaja Yusaf Shah.	" Sayad Mehdi Shah.
" Mr. Maynard.	" Makhdum Rajan Shah.
" Mr. Gibson.	" Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.
" Sardar Gajjan Singh.	" Mirza Ikram Ullah Khan.
" Pt. Jawahar Lal.	" Malik Muhammad Amin Khan.
" Mr. Woods.	
" Bakhshi Sohan Lal.	
" Mr. Townsend.	
" Mr. Joseph.	
" Col. Davidson.	
" Mr. Fagan.	
" Mr. Hallifax.	

The motion was therefore carried.—

PUNJAB LIMITATION (CUSTOMS) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph :—" Your Honour,—I am in the unfortunate position of presenting another report of a Select Committee—the report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Limitation (Customs) Bill This Bill to look at it is very much more alarming than the last, but in point of fact it is much simpler. We are only concerned now with the question of limitation. I went into this very Bill at the last meeting of the Council and did my best to explain the points at issue and in the Select Committee we really only made one alteration, that is, in section 6 which is the saving clause dealing with the question of limitation for suits which have not yet been brought and the limitation which is now allowed is less than it was under the laws previously in force. The clause as drafted before was considered by the Government of India to be somewhat clumsy—an opinion which we fully shared in Select Committee and in altering it and making it simpler in language we have also so altered it that in no case will the limitation be extended by the introduction of the change of law. As drafted previously it said that these suits could be brought within one year. ' Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any person who has at the commencement of this Act a right to bring any suit for which the period of limitation prescribed by this Act is shorter than the period prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act or the Punjab Limitation Act and whose right to sue would be barred by the provisions of this Act may exercise such right at any time within one year from the commencement of this Act.' That is how the clause was drafted when the Bill was introduced and the effect of this is that if somebody's limitation was expiring the day after the new Act comes into force the new Act would extend it for 364 more days. As we have it now in the Bill as amended it is : ' Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit for which the period of limitation prescribed by this Act is shorter than the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or by the Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900, may be instituted within the period of one year next after the commencement of this Act or within the period prescribed for such suit by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or by the Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900, whichever period expires first. That is to say, we extend the period for one year subject to the condition that it was not going to run out within the one year. That is the only alteration made by the Select Committee and I now move that the Bill after being considered be passed."

[*Captain Gopal Singh.*]

The Hon'ble Captain Gopal Singh :—" Your Honour,—I have the honour to move for the total rejection of the Bill and beg to state that all these Customary Laws are meant to protect the agricultural land of the peasants from passing into the hands of those people, who are other than the descendants of or collaterals of the last male owners. The object of the law will be defeated if the limitation for suits attacking alienations opposed to Customary Law, be reduced from 12 to 6 or 3 years. Indian peasantry is as a rule illiterate and slow in protecting its rights, it is not prompt in taking the necessary action. It is common knowledge that the mortgagee or the vendee are always in a better position than the collateral of a mortgagor or vendor. Those who invest money in land are better qualified to contest any suits—assailing their interests than the collateral of a mortgagor or the vendor who generally happens to be a spendthrift, a profligate or a man addicted to many kinds of vices.

"He possibly may be a man of embarrassed conditions, and hence an easy prey in the hands of the mortgagee or the vendee. Generally his sons or collaterals belong to the ignorant simple class of zamindars (peasants). Suppose for an instance a boy of 18 years of age finds his uncle has mortgaged or sold his holding for a sum of Rs. 5,000. There are several reasons, any of which may stand in the way of the young man to bring a declaratory suit against the mortgagee or the vendee if the limitation be 6 years and the result will be that alienation opposed to Customary Law will be immune from attack and the sturdy peasantry will be replaced by big zamindars who will let out their lands to tenants-at-will.—

"(*a*) The young man may be too immature in intellect between 18 and 24 years and may not have the courage to oppose a powerful influential zamindar or Sardar who happens to be mortgagee or the vendee, while if 12 years be allowed to him, he will have ample time between the age of 18 and 30 years to muster courage to face the vendee or the mortgagee.

"(*b*) Young man may be too engrossed at the age of 18 in his own personal private affairs and may be too poor to arrange for a loan to launch an attack against the all-powerful Sardar or big zamindar. It is common knowledge that the Sardars or big zamindars will exert all their influence in seeing that he can not borrow money for the litigation.

"(*c*) Some bad harvests may dislocate the financial position of the young man and he may find it extremely difficult to attack the alienation in those days. For it is common knowledge that without ample funds the young man will be no match for the all-powerful zamindar or Sardar, however strong his case may be. Let it be remembered that the Sardar or the big zamindar will not allow the young man to take rest even if he wins in the first court, because the Sardar or the big zamindar must carry on litigation to the High Court, where he can engage the best lawyers and defend his case, so the young man finds that a large amount of money is required for the successful prosecution even of a good case, and it must take some years to collect the necessary amount.

"(*d*) The reduction of limitation will certainly go to favour the vendee or the mortgagee, they require no protection whatsoever, they are people, who can take legal advice and who are generally given to dealings in land and who know full well how to protect their rights. If any legislation is to be made,

[*Captain Gopal Singh.*]

it should be to protect the rights of the poor and needy and of the ignorant small proprietors, otherwise the object of the Alienations of the Land Act will be defeated. The strong sturdy peasantry will disappear within 50 years, and that peasantry will become tenants-at-will of the big zamindars and Sardars who will have purchased their holdings.

" (e) When once the powerful zamindars come to realise that their purchase of land have become comparatively safe owing to shorter period of limitation they might be tempted to encourage the peasant to indulge in unnecessary expense of various kinds and thus help to ruin the small land-owning peasants.

" (f) Take the case of a minor who finds an alienation against his interest at the age of 12. Limitation of 6 years will pass when he attains the age of 18 years. The law will give him only 3 years more within which he has to make up his mind and to collect funds in the face of all powerful big zamindars to file a declaratory suit. You may imagine that the boy to be an orphan and under the protection of the same licentious man who has disposed of his own holding and is now living on the land of the minor which he cannot legally alienate. Can it be imagined for a moment that the influence of the profligate man will be sufficiently removed within 3 years for the minor to attack an alienation against Customary Law. The minor may possibly spend these 3 years in recovering his own land without which he cannot even dream of contesting those alienations.

" Alleged possible plea in favour of reduction of limitation will be that the proof is destroyed within 12 years.

" The reply is that everybody is presumed to know the law and especially the law which has been in existence for may years past. There is well known maxim of *Caveat-Emptor*, he who purchases land or otherwise deals in land must run some risk; he must keep proofs at his own risk. Twelve (12) years is not a long period within which proof is destroyed. Then again the courts have full discretion in such suits to see whether an alienation is or is not for consideration and legal necessity. The court can distinguish the cases in which proof has disappeared for no fault of the vendee or the mortgagee and in those cases full allowance has always been made by courts of law in favour of vendee or the mortgagee. The period of limitation for the recovery of loan under the Punjab Loan Limitation Act was extended from 3 to 6 years, while the period of limitation for such suits under Indian Limitation Act, which applies to the rest of India, is 3 years.

" While on the contrary the present proposed amendment relating to curtailing of the period of limitation from 12 years to 6 years for declaratory suits under Punjab Customary Law is not compatible with the above policy. We all big zamindars or Sardars and money-lenders should sacrifice our own interests for the protection of the sturdy peasantry of the Punjab, which forms the back-bone of the Indian Army and bulwark of the British Empire. If the other course is adopted, we shall clearly help to wipe out the same land-owning classes and bring about the state of affairs prevalent in the United Provinces, Bengal and in England. The big zamindars of the Punjab should not prove themselves big fish which devour the smaller fry. On these grounds I regret I am constrained to oppose most strongly the proposed change in the law of limitation.

[*Captain Gopal Singh ; Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain ; Mr. Joseph.*]

"As regards article (2), clause B, and article (4), clause B, and article (6), clause B, of the schedule, I beg to submit the following :—

"Under the present Limitation Act the limitation for suits to recover possession of land by on heir who had obtained a declaratory decree against the mortgagee or vendee, was 12 years,—*vide* Act I of 1900, schedule article 2, the reduction of limitation to 3 years will clearly work hardship on the decree-holder. No argument can be advanced in favour of reduction of limitation because the proof is quite safe in this case, the dispute having been settled by a declaratory decree. Take the case of a decree-holder who happens to die 2 months after the vendor leaving a minor son, if the minor son does not bring the suit for possession within 3 years of the death of the vendor, the limitation will expire under the proposed Act of Limitation, because the time will begin to run against the minor from the date of vendor's death: the limitation having commenced during the lifetime of his father, thus the decree obtained by his father will be nullified because the minor may not have major and able relation willing to protect the minor's right. Take the case of another decree-holder who dies before the vendor and his son is of the age of 18 years when the vendor dies. The present law of limitation will give the son 3 years within which he is to bring the suit. The boy may be too foolish, too ignorant or too careless and may neglect to bring the suit for possession within 3 years, the result will be that the land will remain with the vendee, although it has been judicially decided that the sale was not for consideration of legal necessity."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain :—"Your Honour,—There are one or two points to which I wish to draw the attention of the Council and especially of the Hon'ble Member in charge and other members of the Select Committee. It will be noticed that there are two clauses Nos. 4 and 6 with reference to the point of limitation applied to pending suits or rights which have come into being. The members of the Select Committee will remember that similar provisions existed in the other Bill wherein the point was discussed whether rights which have accrued before the enforcement of the new Law should be governed by the new law or by the old law and in the Bill which has just been passed into law we decided after mature consideration that all rights which have accrued previous to the Bill becoming law should be excluded from the purview of the new law, and it seems to me that if section 4 of that Bill (No. 11) were simply put into this Bill in place of clauses 4 and 6, that objection will be removed. Clauses Nos. 4 and 6 of the present Bill are practically the same as the two clauses that exist in Bill No. 11, and we had come to the conclusion after discussing the whole matter that such rights as had already come into being before this Bill had passed should not in any way be interfered with."

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph :—"I rise, Sir, to a point of order. It appears to me that the Hon'ble Member is pressing an amendment. Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Husain was a member of the Select Committee, but was unable to attend its meetings and he advanced his criticism in writing. The motion which he is now proposing appears to be an amendment, and as far as I know, no notice of this amendment has been received."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain:—"The Hon'ble member in charge is perfectly right in what he says and the only reason for my having failed to give this notice was that most of us were under the impression that these Bills would be taken in the order of the Agenda which we had originally received and therein the four resolutions fixed for to-day were to be discussed before the consideration of these Bills and we therefore were under the impression that such business as would not be finished to-day would come up on the

[*His Honour the President ; Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

13th. Then it would have allowed plenty of time for an amendment to have come in. That is why this Bill of limitation was not carefully studied by me and my amendment with reference to that is not in. My Hon'ble friend, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, is in the same position. No doubt it was pointed out to us this morning that under the rules as they existed resolutions cannot take precedence over any other business that may be fixed for the Council."

His Honour the President :—" At the present moment the Hon'ble Member is not really moving an amendment ? "

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain :—" I wish to, but I cannot, Your Honour, unless the Rules of Business are suspended in order to enable me to do so. It is for Your Honour to decide whether in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case that should be done or not. I along with other Hon'ble Members who are also anxious to join me request that the Rules of Business may be suspended in order to enable us to move these two amendments one with reference to what is really a matter of drafting and the other with reference to the substantial principle with regard to the period of limitation. "

His Honour the President :—" I do not as at present advised propose to dispense with the Rules of Business. I think the Hon'ble Member should speak to the motion before the house which is for the passing of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain :—" Then there are two observations, Your Honour, that I have to make. One is that clauses 4 and 6 of this Bill curtail the period of limitation with reference to such rights concerning which the right to sue has accrued which was not the case with reference to the earlier Bill No. 11. That will be a matter for consideration for the members of this Council whether in view of that distinction having been drawn to the prejudice of the right of the individual how they consider the matter of voting for the Bill. The second point is as to the substantial period of limitation. The present Bill in its repealing clause simply mentions the fact that Act I of 1900 is repealed. Act I of 1900 simply made provision for limiting or for providing limitation for those cases in which childless male proprietor had made an alienation. The present Bill is more extensive inasmuch as it applies to the cases of alienation made by the widow as well, with the result that in law these alienations which are considered as almost void in their inception are relegated to the same position as alienations by the male proprietor. That is a very substantial restriction on the right of the individual to sue, and as has been pointed out before in matters of immovable property the Indian Limitation Act, places the period of limitation on 12 years, and after all we cannot claim to be more advanced than the rest of India and it seems to me rather premature to restrict the period within which a suit can be brought to the prejudice of the individual to a greater degree than prevails elsewhere in India. Therefore on that ground, that is to say, that the period of 12 years has been reduced to 6, I am opposed to the Bill. I should have expected the Hon'ble Member in charge when expressly reducing the period of limitation to state the grounds on which the Bill is based and how is it that a period of 12 years which is considered appropriate in the case of Indian Limitation Act and was considered appropriate in the case of the Punjab Limitation Act, I of 1900, is now considered to be too much. The only ground which I gather from the speeches made or from the Statement of Objects and Reasons is that we should not keep a title in doubt or shade. Now that principle would apply almost to anything which is in the interest of the vendee's title not being kept in the shade. You might reduce the limit of 12 years to 3 years or 6 years. After all that is more or less the same thing.

[*Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal Bhargava ; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Mr. Joseph.*]

So I fail to see how the simple enunciation of this principle 'do not keep the title in doubt for long' should be considered sufficient to reduce the limit from 12 years to 6 years and in some cases to 3 years. Serious cases of hardship are likely to rise in the Punjab if this Bill is enacted into law."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal Bhargava:—"Your Honour,—I support the Bill as it is. There are two objections which have been raised to it. One is that no reason has been given why the period of limitation is being curtailed. That reason is quite apparent. One of the reasons is as has already been anticipated by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain that the period within which the title of the alienee could be kept in suspense or doubt should be curtailed as far as possible. That is one of the reasons. The other reason is that such suits should be brought within such period as the evidence may be available. When such suits are brought after a long period after the alienations are made, false evidence is produced before the court and genuine evidence is hardly available. These are the main reasons which I think are aimed at by the enactment of this Act. As regards the objection that by repealing the Punjab Limitation Ancestral Land Act of 1900 it will be repealed so far as alienation by females is also concerned, as a matter of fact that Act does not apply to the alienations that are made by females. It applies only to the alienations that are made by males and about ancestral property only. So this Act would not in any way affect the period of limitation of suits in which alienations by females are contested.

"I support the motion and I think that the Bill should be passed in its present form."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh :—"Your Honour,—I beg to support the motion. My reasons are that I am firmly convinced that the Bill, if passed into law, will be most beneficial for the agriculturists. If a right to contest the alienation has any meaning, I submit, Sir, it should be exercised as soon as possible otherwise those in whose favour a customary right exists are likely to suffer. Various pleas of assent and acquiescence are raised if the suit is delayed. Therefore I am firmly of opinion that if this measure is passed into law, it will benefit that class. The apprehensions of my esteemed friend, Captain Gopal Singh, are not well-founded. He said that in course of time all small proprietors will become tenants-at-will. I fail to see why. My friend has argued the case in a way as if he does not want any limitation. Probably the same reasons would apply to limitation of 12 years. So it is my unpleasant duty to disagree with him. He says, 'why 6 years for us and 12 years for the rest of India?' I submit, Sir, there are special reasons for that. As far as I know there is no other Province in India in which collaterals are entitled to come into court and contest alienation on the ground of custom alone. Therefore our features are special and, I submit, Sir, the security of titles and the improvement of the value of land—all these are considerations strongly in favour of my view that this Bill will prove beneficial. I might remind Captain Gopal Singh that in another case in which more money has to be raised the period of limitation is one year—I mean the law of pre-emption. No one ever has complained that the right to pre-empt is limited to one year. We all know that in pre-emption cases the plaintiff has to find the purchase money to put into court. Well in this case a declaratory decree has only to be obtained and a small sum of money has to be obtained. Therefore I submit, Sir, that the apprehensions of my learned colleague are not well-founded, and I have no doubt that the Act will be for the benefit of those for whom it is intended."

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[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain ; Mr. Joseph.*]

of the Select Committee, I have heard them now for the first time. As I understand, he feels that sections 4 and 6 of the Bill will to some extent curtail the period for suits already instituted........."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Husain :—"No, suits in connection with the rights which have accrued."

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph :—"If those rights have accrued and the suits have been instituted, then by section 4 they are saved because clause 4 distinctly lays down the Act shall not affect any suit pending in any court on the date on which this Act comes into force. If, on the other hand they have not been instituted, then by clause 6 the limitation will be the limitation as it was under the old law or one year from the date of the introduction of this Act whichever is period shorter. That is a section passed on the analogy of section 30 of the Indian Limitation Act and it seems to me to be a perfectly reasonable provision. Then the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain said he would have expected me to state the grounds on which the Bill is proposed. I thought I had done so somewhat to the discomfiture of the Council at the last meeting, when I did it at considerable length. The point is, as the Hon'ble Pandit Jawahar Lal has pointed out, that we want to get testimony while it is fresh, and at the same time we want to secure the title. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asks what is the point in six years, why not three years, why not four, why not any other number of years. The Hon'ble and Gallant Champion of the sturdy peasantry has urged that we should protect the interests of the young man of whom he has drawn so harrowing a picture, a man who may be too idle or too stupid to bring a suit within six years or too deeply engrossed in his academic studies or too much given to indulgence. Well, that is so, but then the same argument would apply under the old law to the unfortunate boy of 12, and his argument is an argument for lengthening the period. Whatever period of limitation is fixed you can suggest hard cases. What we have got to do really is to balance the various considerations, and to fix the optimum period. The period of 6 years was fixed as the best period. That is to say, it is long enough to give everybody time enough to make up his mind to bring his suit. It is short enough to prevent testimony becoming obliterated and difficult to obtain. Those are the two desiderata which we have sought to bear in mind. I now move that the Bill be passed."

The motion that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be passed was put and carried.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 8th March 1920, at 10-30 A.M.

LAHORE: *The 24th March 1920.*

M. HARRISON,
Secretary, Legislative Council.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

THE Council met at the Government House, Lahore, at 10-30 A.M., on Monday, the 8th March 1920.

PRESENT:

His Honour Sir EDWARD DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor, *Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Mr. LEWIS FRENCH, C.I E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS WRIGHT.

The Hon'ble Captain Sardar GOPAL SINGH, O.B.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja YUSAF SHAH, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. HERBERT JOHN MAYNARD, C.S.I., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. BASIL THEODORE GIBSON, I C.S.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri LAL CHAND, O.B.E.

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar GAJJAN SINGH, O.B.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad MEHDI SHAH, O.B.E.

The Hon'ble Rai Badadur Pandit JAWAHAR LAL, Bhargava.

The Hon'ble Mr. FRANK WAVERLING WOODS.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi SOHAN LAL.

The Hon'ble Sayad MAKHDUM RAJAN SHAH.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian FAZL-I-HUSSAIN.

The Hon'bie Mr. CHARLES JOSEPH HALLIFAX, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mirza IKRAM ULLAH KHAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. EUSTACE ALEXANDER ACKWORTH JOSEPH, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel DAVID MACDONALD DAVIDSON, M.D., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. PATRICK JAMES FAGAN, C.S.I., I.C.S.

RESOLUTION *re* HIS MAJESTY'S PROCLAMATION ON REFORMS.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain :—" Your Honour, it is my privilege this morning to move a resolution that stands in my name. It runs as follows :—

" 'That this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that on its behalf, its dutiful homage and loyal devotion be conveyed to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, and expression given to its sense of profound gratefulness for the Royal Proclamation issued by His Majesty on the occasion of giving his Royal assent to the Government of India Bill,

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain*].

declaring the noble and lofty principles of Government which are to guide, in future, the policy of His Majesty's officers, to enable the Indian nation to attain full Responsible Government, and full political freedom, as an equal member of the British commonwealth; and further, its assurances of a most loyal and hearty welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his visit to India, be tendered.'

"Your Honour, I must first explain the delay that has occurred in presenting our homage and loyal devotion to His Most Gracious Majesty on this occasion. The Proclamation was issued as long ago as 24th December and as this is the very first meeting that has taken place since then, we are not surely behind any other Council in paying our hamage to His Most Gracious Majesty, that is to say, we have taken the earliest opportunity we could.

"In moving this resolution it is necessary for me very briefly to show the occasion for the Proclamation and then to say a few words with reference to the significance it has for all Indians and, I believe, for all interested in India's development. I have no intention whatsoever of going into details or going through the various stages of the struggle which resulted in passing the Reforms Act or the issue of the Proclamation. Although struggles and stages have passed and have gone what we look forward to is the future—the time during which we hope to have the best fruits of our labours. As Your Honour is aware, during the last five or six years the Empire was engaged in a most deadly struggle against a powerful enemy and in achieving a great success that Providence enabled the Empire to attain it was not only the success of physical force against physical force but it was the success of principles of democracy, principles of the full recognition of the rights of people against the principles of autocracy and despotism which had enslaved the minds of the people in an iron discipline. It showed after all that however great a despot may be, however great his discipline may be and however great his scientific knowledge may be, still all these did not count as long as the principle of the supreme importance and sanctity of the individual is not recognised. All that iron discipline fell against the supreme might of the representative institutions of Britain, and against the co-operation—the wonderful union that existed amongst the various units of the Empire. No doubt all the units of the Empire did not assume and did not possess equal rights, and the units might have failed but for the strength of the Empire—by strength, I mean, the moral strength, the spiritual strength, the real strength and not merely the physical strength. It was faith that enabled them to wait for the day when the Empire was free from the deadly struggle in order to do the right to all the units that constituted the Empire. That was the occasion for the Royal Proclamation, that was the occasion when this deadly struggle was over and when the Empire in its counsels of peace was maturing the plans of lifting the various units of the Empire to a certain platform common for all. It was in this connection that the Reforms Act was planned, matured and eventually passed. But after all, Your Honour, Reforms Act is a legislative measure which has been preceded by many and, as it is it is only a transitional measure. The Royal Proclamation has a significance all its own and that significance lies in the mind—the mentality—showing the sympathetic appreciation of the longings of millions of human beings in whose minds the one desire to emulate the representative institutions of England has been planted and is now developing. That sympathetic recognition is the one that marks out this Proclamation as against any other charter of liberty that one nation might have conferred on another. The second point which is beautifully brought out in the Proclamation is that it is not a mere generous gift from a wealthy nation to a poor nation but that it is the recognition of the inherent right of the Indian people to have

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

what Britain is pleased to give. It is not a gift in the sense of giving a few crumbs to a poor people but it is the gift of the guardian who has restored what the ward is entitled to after the ward has shown that he deserves that right to be given to him. This giving and this receiving constitute one of the noblest features of human relations, that is to say, where the giver recognises that the occasion is such as the development of the receiver calls for it; and the receiver is also not ashamed of receiving that generous gift because he realises that he deserves to receive that gift.

"But, Your Honour, all these reforms by themselves are of no avail to the country because all these reforms can be undone by the persons who have to work them up; that is to say, these reforms do not stand the slightest chance of success if either the people of India or the officers of His Majesty do not mean them to succeed. Either of these two parties, either of these two groups, either of these two responsible people can mar the Act and only the co-operation of the two can make it. It is in that sense that the Royal Proclamation provides a guidance which no ends of Acts can possibly secure. When I say that there are two parties which can help in making the Act a success I am not quite exact inasmuch as the warning that has been conveyed by means of this Proclamation to the Indian people deserves to be considered by them and pondered over very carefully indeed. Any section of the Indian people if so inclined can make success of the Act almost impossible. We have perhaps conflicting interests—varied interests, there are Muhammadans, there are Hindus, there are Sikhs—again there are rural classes, there are urban classes,—if any of these many classes and sections and communities takes it into its head to be obstructive, it can easily obstruct the successful working of the Act. It is only when these various sections, communities, and creeds join their hands together and willingly and readily and conscientiously co-operate with the officers of His Majesty that a successful prosecution of the great programme that this Act places before them can be achieved. So in conveying this warning the Proclamation provides that great help which the Act does not contain. I have no doubt that the various sections of the Indian people will find themselves either left in the corner or their claims not sufficiently recognised and in some cases they may have justification for thinking so, but I will appeal to them in the interests of the future of India to the effect that let them be prepared to make sacrifices in the interest of the future advancement of the country and for the space of the next 10 years bear the sacrifice in order the better to be able to have their rights secured to them when the first stage on the road to full self-government is gone through without any mishap. I trust that the many dangers that are ahead of us will not do us much harm.

"But I can assure this Council that until we have the whole-hearted co-operation of His Majesty's officers it is almost impossible for us who are ignorant—almost ignorant of the great art of administration—to cope with the situation. We have yet to learn a good deal and that is the one ground on account of which the British people have permitted us to take but one step on the road to self-government. Here it seems to me necessary to emphasise the fact which in some quarters is likely to be misunderstood and that is, the great appreciation in which all educated Indians hold the very important work that has been done by the services in the past. No one who looks and passes through the various gazetteers, the various settlement reports, the various records of sixties, seventies and eighties can help admiring the great energy, the great love of justice, the great desire to help the Indian people that is disclosed by these records. One is simply surprised at the amount of intelligence, the amount of hard labour, the amount of sympathy that even matters of small details have secured from hard-worked officials. I think I am justified in urging that the educated

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain*].

Indian view is not rightly appreciated when it is said that they do not appreciate at all what has been done by the services for them. In fact when a system has more or less grown out of date and there is a particular section of the people who want to change the system it is exceedingly difficult for them to do so without hurting those who defend it, and persons at the time employed in that system are likely to take it for granted that it is those individuals and not the system which are being attacked. I suppose it is but human to take up that attitude. I believe it is also human for the critics to make the most by enlarging upon individual cases and forgetting what others and their predecessors had done, but these are things of the past. I have no doubt in the words of the Proclamation whatever the enthusiasm of the critic in the past may have done and whatever the defects of the system might have been we should forget all and if there is anything to forgive we should forgive generously. There again the message is clear.

"The Royal Proclamation conveyed the message of what our final goal is: the demand of the full self-government, the demand of the much-coveted goal of becoming a responsible unit of the British Empire and all that has been given in the shape of the first step towards these objects would not have been effective, but for the other human touch that one has to acknowledge in the Proclamation and that is the amnesty clause. Your Honour's sympathetic consideration of the people's prayers, of the cases of those people who came under that clause, has been fully recognised by the educated classes. They are grateful to Your Honour for doing what lay in Your Honour's power in placing the balm on the oppressed and in some cases the wounded hearts of the people. There are some who are still awaiting such relief as Your Honour with due regard to the limitations that are placed by the proclamation on that amnesty clause is prepared to grant. It is possible that the Provincial Government is not entirely free in the matter, and that it can only make such recommendation as it thinks right in the interest of the good order of the people. We wish Your Honour to do no more than the Proclamation provides for but we trust that the feelings of the people at large in this matter will receive due and sympathetic consideration at Your Honour's hands. These small things—because after all they are small with reference to the great issue involved in the political development—have a very soothing and good effect so far as the future working of the scheme is concerned.

"So far as the non-official European community in this Province is concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that, in small numbers as they are in this Province as compared with Bombay or Bengal, their good will can be safely counted upon when we enter upon this work of reforms. The relations between the non-official European members and Indian non-official members have been always of the best; for instance, the late Mr. Parker has been one of their closest and dearest friends in all their aspirations.

"No doubt at persent our Sikh friends have been putting forward different sorts of claims, but I have not the slightest doubt that again in the interests of this land of the five rivers they will realize that, as soon as the rules and regulations are framed, for the next 10 years there is nothing to be gained by Muhammadans, Hindus or Sikhs by maintaining their bickerings. During the space of the next 10 years they let each community keep what it has been able to get and use to the best advantage of the Province. Let them make such progress as circumstances admit.

"I believe, Your Honour, I am right in hoping that in working these reforms the co-operation of His Majesty's officers in the Province will be as readily forthcoming as His Majesty desires. I can assure them on behalf of the non-official members that they recognise their limitations, their inexperience, their own desire to get on as other parts of India are getting on, and that

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain ; Sayad Makhdum Rajan Shah.*]

in securing that co operation they will never be found wanting in anything that may legitimately be expected of them ; and I trust that during the period when we are making these rules and regulations and holding elections that co-operation will already have begun and there will be no heart-burning at this stage. The reason why I want this stage, that is to say, the stage of the framing of rules and regulations and holding of elections to be smooth is because we expect the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales here in order to introduce the reforms. It would be really sad if during the course of these elections and framing of regulations anything takes place which creates heart-burning or distress or anything which may militate against that object which the Royal Proclamation had in view. I just conclude by mentioning that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit is looked forward to in India and in the Punjab, so that we may show our great and abiding love and devotion to the Emperor and may have the occasion of showing that whatever our wishes, whatever our troubles, whatever our difficulties in home administration may be, to the person of the Emperor the homage, the allegiance and duty we owe, are matters which can never in any way be interfered with by the passing events in the home administration or by questions which may from time to time come up.

"With these submissions I commend this resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble Sayad Makhdum Rajan Shah spoke in Urdu a translation of which is as follows :—"Your Honour, I intended to move this very resolution which has been moved by my Honourable friend ; when I came to know that my Honourable friend was moving it, I considered it proper that I should make a speech in support.

"This Resolution is not a mere formal one, but it truly indicates the heartfelt feelings of the millions of the Punjab populace. We, who are the elected members of this Council would fail in the discharge of our duties, *viz.*, the representation of the public, if we did not express here the real gratitude which is pulsating through the Punjab public on the Royal Proclamation of our King-Emperor. This Proclamation is from a heart both true and pure, and it is due to this truthfulness and purity of mind that His Imperial Majesty has won the hearts of all the Punjab people. From the poor cottage of the village labourer to the wealthy house of the citizen, praises of His Majesty are being sung. It is of the greatest importance that these expressions of hearty gratitude from His Punjabi subjects should be conveyed to His Majesty. The Royal mercy shown by His Majesty in pardoning political prisoners is truly in accordance with Eastern ideas and has had the magical effect of conquering the hearts of the inhabitants of our eastern country. We cannot, but be heartily thankful to Your Honour's Government for the vast measures in which the Royal orders have been acted upon in the Punjab—and for this Your Honour's name will ever be remembered, as that of Lord Canning. Your Honour would pardon my presumption though if I would venture with the greatest respect to urge, that this clemency instead of being bestowed gradually be bestowed now at once in its fullest measure. The importance of such benign action will thus be greatly enhanced, and the gratitude of the Punjab people will know no bounds.

"The Punjab people anxiously await the time when the martial law and other political prisoners, who are still in jail, or who have been fined, will also be pardoned and hope that the orders pardoning them may be issued at a very early date. The newspapers of the Punjab which are still suffering from the grip of the law should also be freed. We also expect that the Government officials of the Punjab will in compliance with the royal commads, so courteously treat the subjects of the Punjab and their leaders as to succeed in conquering the hearts of the Punjab people in the same way as His Majesty has done.

[*Sayad Makhdum Rajan Shah.*]

The obligation imposed by His Majesty's royal command do not only bind the Indian Local Governments and the Government officials, but in the same strong measure require that the subjects should leave no stone unturned to fully co-operate with the Government and its officials and they should commit no such act as would revive the unpleasant memories of the past which should be entirely forgotten and obliterated as is the real intention of His Imperial Majesty. It is the duty of every sensible Punjabee that he should guard against his countrymen ever entertaining such ideas the result of which would be to create discord between the Government and the subject such an idea that one should not be fit to become a leader of a country or a nation until he is imprisoned over and again in sedition and riot cases should never be allowed to prevail among the Punjab people. The public speakers also be disillusioned of the idea that until strong and harsh words against the Government are used their speeches are as butter without salt.

"Worthy personalities like the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee, who only yesterday commanded paternal respect in all political circles and the elderly lady Mrs. Besant, who was respected as a mother and the wise politician Lord Sinha, who was selected as Chairman of the National Congress are to-day being openly condemned on the public platform because of their advocating that the young public should remain aloof from extreme measures and adopt moderation in their political demands. The feeling against such persons should never be shared by the people of the Punjab. It is also the duty of the leaders of the country that they should lead their countrymen in the right path instead of themselves being carried away by their fancy for their speeches being cheered, and themselves being honoured by public processions, thereby giving their nose strings to the extremists whose patriotism amounts to nothing but antagonism against the Government and their officials, and to speeches which violate the Law.

"It is one of the important duties of the Government to maintain peace in the country, but it should be remembered that the Government and its officials can only tolerate to a certain extent. The unpleasant results of such extreme measures are bound to greatly prejudice our hopeful political careers, deprive the Indians from the benefits of the Reform Act and stand in the way of His Imperial Majesty's noble idea of granting India complete Self-Government by steps. A new era has been started in this country after the passing of the Government of India Act and the Royal Proclamation. Both Government officials and subjects should now commence a new life. The authorities should bear in mind that those days are now over when they used to hear the words "Sat Bachan" and "Ji Hazur" and the administration cannot be run smoothly without their co-operation with the public. The public should similarly realize that to remain aloof from the officials and to sow discord between the Government and the subject is nothing less than betraying their own people. In short both the parties should now be prepared to meet each other with true hearts:

تب مزا الفت کا ہے کہ دونوں طرف ہو برابر

'Love is only enjoyable when it is reciprocated.'

"My real aim in saying all this is that the practical way of expressing our gratitude for the Royal Proclamation is by both parties heartily uniting and co-operating in making the present Reform Scheme a success.

"The latter part of the resolution refers to the welcoming of the Prince of Wales to India and who knows the loyal feelings of the Punjab people would readily admit that the welcome which will be accorded will be true and pure. When the Prince of Wales visits the Punjab, it will be proved to him, how the Punjab heartily and lovingly welcomes him.

[*Sayad Makhdum Rajan Shah ; His Honour the President ; Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh ; Mr. French ; Khan Sahib Mirza Ikram Ullah Khan*].

"The whole of the Punjab atmosphere will reverberate with one voice.

اے آمدنت باعث آبادی ما

ذکر تو بود زمزمۂ شادی ما

'Oh thou who hast come for our welfare

Thy remembrance is the source of our ecstasy.' "

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh :—"Your Honour, I give my hearty support to the resolution so ably moved by my friend, the Hon'ble Mian Fazl-i-Hussain, but in giving this support I particularly beg to bring to Your Honour's notice that while sentences of the convicts tried by the Multan Special Tribunal were almost all remitted and all these men restored to liberty long before the announcement of the Royal Proclamation of clemency, the convicts of the Lahore Conspiracy cases received a different treatment. Your Honour, the Multan men had committed no less serious offences than offences committed by the Lahore Conspiracy convicts, but Government was generous enough to forgive all these men, I believe, on political grounds, but it is my painful duty to point out that no such forgiveness was shown to the Lahore Conspiracy men, who acted under foreign influence."

His Honour the President :—"I would ask the Hon'ble Member that it would be better to deal with the resolution and that he should not enter into controversial subjects of any kind Still I leave it to the Hon'ble Member to decide for himself."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh :—"It is not my intention, Your Honour, to enter into any controversial subject, but it is my intention to bring particularly the case of the Lahore Special Tribunals to Your Honour's notice. This is a subject which is not a new one. It is a subject which I mentioned in my Budget Speech of 1919 long before the disturbances. I brought this subject to the notice of your distinguished predecessor and I have every reason to believe that it was mainly on account of the disturbances that no action was probably taken. Now that action has been taken with reference to some of them, I honestly hope that in order to give full effect to the wishes of His Majesty's Proclamation."

The Hon'ble Mr. French :—"I rise to a point of order, Sir. May I ask what this has to do with the resolution."

His Honour the President :—"That is just what I have to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Member. I am quite ready to hear whatever the Hon'ble Member has to say, but I wish that the Hon'ble Member should at present confine himself to the terms of the present resolution."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh :—"All right, Your Honour."

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mirza Ikram Ullah Khan :—"Your Honour, I rise to support this resolution with all my heart. After all that has been said by my Hon'ble friend it is not necessary to dwell at length on this resolution, which I believe shall have a unanimous support of this Council. I may, however say a few words on behalf of myself and on that of my constituency that our loyalty to the throne of His Most Gracious Majesty has been, and shall ever remain, most devoted. We have never been backward to others in sacrifying our all at the feet of His Majesty's throne, nor shall we ever flinch to repeat our sacrifices should another occasion arise for the same. The Proclamation which has emanated from the Royal Fountain of Grace has fostered a new spirit in India, and for the matter of that, in the Punjab after the great crisis through

[*Khan Sahib Mirza Ikram Ullah Khan ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

which this Province passed last year. The Proclamation can rightly be called the Magna Charta of India in the true sense of the word inaugurating a new regimé, to which the people had long aspired. The Reformed Government of India Act is surely a great advance over the existing conditions of the Rule and we all trust that before long the goal of full Responsible Government as has been set forth in the Royal Proclamation will be reached. After victory of the Great War in which Great Britain joined merely to defend the principle of freedom it was natural that the people of India would receive this charter of liberties. It is really with a sense of profound gratitude that we should offer our thanks not only for the declaration of political freedom being the goal of British Policy in India, but also for providing substantial measures for the first advance towards that goal.

"In the words of the Proclamation 'A new era is opening' and the future of the country depends on the mutual co operation between the officials and the people and I assure Your Honour that we shall render every possible help to the Government in working the new Reform Scheme and bringing it to successful end in view of getting more privileges that may lie before us on the path of full Responsible Government.

"I shall be failing in my duty if I pass over the subject of the Royal Clemency shown in the Proclamation without offering our grateful thanks to His Majesty for the same and also to you, Sir, as well as to His Excellency the Viceroy for liberally carrying out the wishes of His Majesty and this action of magnanimous statesmanship and mercy has touched the hearts and imaginations of the people.

"Need I assure Your Honour that the people of this country are eagerly waiting for the occasion when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive in India and when they shall extend to him their most loyal and hearty welcome. The occasion shall be the most auspicious for India as her new Parliament will then be opened by His Royal Highness."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal:—"Your Honour, in supporting the resolution, I am voicing the innermost feelings of not only the rural population of my constituency of the Jullundur Division which I have the honour to represent in this Council but of all classes and communities, rural as well as urban, residing in the Province rather of the whole of India as one united whole, that they are almost grateful to His Most Gracious Majesty for the Royal Proclamation issued by His Majesty on the occasion of giving His Royal assent to the Government of India Bill, declaring the noble and lofty principles of Government and for raising the political status of India to the level of that of the British colonies with a further prospect of its gradual advancement to complete Responsible Government and to the ultimate elevation of the people of this country to the level of equality with all the civilized nations of the world, not only in their political rights, but also as a necessary consequence in their social intellectual and educational status. The Act to which His Gracious Majesty has given His Royal assent is the reappearance of the dawn to the people of India after a very long dark night and has placed a great future for their development into political independence and freedom which are the strongest foundation stones for all the highest character, best health, greatest wealth, immense prosperity and strongest power of a nation. The people of this country are highly gratified by the pronouncement in the Royal Proclamation of His Majesty's intention to send His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India next winter to inaugurate the new Chamber of Princes and the New Constitution in British India. The happy visit of the Prince of Wales and the opportunity to the people to see him is expected to obliterate all possible trace of bitterness if any still existing in any part of the country between the

[*Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand.*]

people and those responsible for Government, and we are fully confident that the people of this country are whole-heartedly combined in tendering a most loyal and hearty welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on His next visit to India."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand :—" Your Honour, I regard it a privilege to associate myself with the resolution that has been so ably moved by the Hon'ble Mian Fazal-i-Hussain. The passing of the Government of India Act is in itself a great event not only in the history of our country but in the history of England as well. The way in which British statesmen have solved the Indian problem is simply praiseworthy. The sympathetic attitude of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State apparent in their joint Report is worthy of all praise. As a matter of fact, both of them in their own way are deserving of our gratitude. The joint Committee of the two Houses, in some respects, improved the Bill favourably for India and our hearts go to them also filled with feelings of thankfulness and gratitude. The able steering of the Bill through the two Houses by Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha are great feats of statesmanship. Our hearts are filled with gratitude for all those who helped in the passing of the Bill. But the last stroke is such, that it overshadows all the other acts of individuals or of bodies. We were expecting nothing, but the assent to the Bill when all of a sudden, the boon of a Royal Proclamation was bestowed upon us. This document has been rightly termed 'the Magna Charta of Indians.' We do not find words to express our deep gratitude to His Majesty. This is really a Royal Act and His Majesty has by one stroke of pen brought all shades of opinion down to his feet and all such now join in paying homage to His Majesty. The voice that has been sent to India by means of this Proclamation has filled the hearts of all Indians with pleasure and an echo goes out in chorus which says 'Long Live His Gracious Majesty King-Emperor George V.' His Majesty has exhorted the people to co-operate and has also commanded the officers of the Government to work with the same spirit. 'A new era' has, therefore, begun. No nation in the world respects Royal words so much as we Indians do. Our history is full of examples of loyal devotion of the people to the Crown. The hearts of Indians have been won and we are at present unanimous in fulfilling the exhortations of His Majesty to the very letter. It is Royal acts of this kind which prompt people to shed their precious blood in the defence of the Empire. It was not the rope of subjection that could lead us on to Mesopotamia, Flanders and East Africa. It was not the attraction of a high salary which prompted our men to join the army in large numbers. It was not, I say, merely the love of glory or winning laurels in the battle fields which evoked such a great enthusiasm in all the military classes when the call for recruits was made in the hour of need. It was not again the high rate of interest offered by Government which induced our rich brethren to pour money like water when the War loans were opened. It was not out of any *dabáo* or fear that the poor agriculturists, themselves in debt, went in large numbers to subscribe to the War loan. It was all due to the great regard we Indians have for our Sovereign. This has not been taught to us by the Englishmen. This we have inherited from our forefathers and is thus our birthright. The Central Government of Europe forgot to take into consideration this fact when they began to cherish hopes of rising as soon as news of trouble in Europe reached this country. Their calculations were wrong. They counted falsely on our Muhammadan brethren when they induced the Turks to join with them. They did not remember that we could sink differences in order to obey our Sovereign and that the ties of loyal devotion to the Crown were stronger than the ties of mere unity of religion. We have given proof of our devotion to the Sovereign and His Majesty may rest assured that so far as

[*Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand ; Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal Bhargawa.*]

the *people* of India are concerned, the words of the Proclamation will be respected and obeyed to their very letter. The Hindus will make it into their *Gita* and the Muhammadans will equally respect it.

" I said above that His Majesty has asked his officers also to start with feelings of co-operation. Much has already been done in that direction by Your Honour and during this short period Your Honour has won the hearts of the Punjabees. But I cannot help saying that much remains to be done. I presume officers are busy in giving effect to the Royal Command and it will take some time before every case is laid before Your Honour but delays are liable to be misinterpreted by evil-disposed persons.

" The resolution speaks of the lofty principles of Government that are to be our guide and the responsibility that we are about to shoulder. In this connection I have to say a few words to my countrymen.

" Some of us are of opinion that we have got enough and we should thankfully accept it and should give the scheme our full support to make it a success. There are others who say that the promise has not been fulfilled and therefore we are dissatisfied. But one thing everybody ought to admit that it is a step forward. Now-a-days our leaders are wasting much of their energy in abusing each other and finding fault with Government. In our own province they are busy in passing judgments about the fitness or otherwise of the different sections of the population to shoulder the burden Some are further busy in denouncing every representative body that has not been sanctioned by them so much so that this Council sitting as an Advisory Body to make rules is regarded as a reactionary body. People outside the Advisory Body Chamber do not know how freely rules are being discussed in that Chamber and what use is made of this by the Reforms Commissioner For their information I may say here that the Hon'ble Mr. Hallifax has been giving all shades of opinion a very patient hearing and in every little case he has been trying to satisfy public opinion. People are welcome to send their suggestions to him with the assurance that the same will receive his best and sympathetic consideration. Attempts are in some quarters being made to make the rural vote as little effective as possible. To them I say that the whole scheme will fail if rural voters send urban representatives, as that will create a friction among the voters and the members as no one will be able to subside. I would therefore appeal to my towns brethren not to attempt usurping the seats that have been vouchsafed to the rural classes, but only help them in selecting right persons from their own midst. The minority should not make an attempt to rule the majority.

" Your Honour, I have dwelt on the one part of the resolution so far. His Majesty has further promised to send his dear son the Prince of Wales to India to inaugurate the new era. I join with my Hon'ble colleague the mover in assuring Your Honour on behalf of my constituency that we will give a most loyal and hearty welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. With these few remarks I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava :—" Your Honour, there is not a single heart throughout the length and breadth of India, which is not aglow with warm gratitude and loyal devotion to the beloved Emperor for His Majesty's truly Royal Proclamation.

" In India the Royal word has a sanctity and significance, all its own. It is not strange, therefore, that every Royal Proclamation goes direct to the hearts of the people and captures their imagination in a striking manner. But, Your Honour, of all the Royal Proclamations, the Proclamation issued by His Majesty on the occasion of giving His Royal assent to the Government of

[*Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal Bhargava ; Captain Sardar Gopal Singh.*]

India Bill ranks foremost from every point of view and no expression of gratefulness, however exuberant, can adequately measure the depth of feeling of the Indians in general and the Punjabis in particular This Proclamation came at a very opportune moment in the history of the last year. It came not, only as a healing balm to the sore and the afflicted, but it truly came as a double blessing : it sought to heal as well as rejuvenate. It not only sought to abridge the gulf of the past but it promised to pave the way for the future.

"In compliance with the Royal Proclamation many political and martial law prisoners have been let off in this Province and Your Honour has been instrumental in bringing cheer and comfort to many a desolate and forlorn home. The restrictions upon the liberties of many persons have been withdrawn and I am fully confident that the fullest effect will be given to the letter and spirit of the Proclamation by the authorities concerned. I may in this connection also remark that the people of the Punjab are anxiously waiting for the day when through Your Honour's recommendation and instrumentality clemency will be exercised in these deserving cases also which are yet under consideration.

"Amnesty, however, is only a matter of passing history. The Proclamation as a document of rare value derives its importance from the fact that it enunciates the lofty principles which are to guide in future the policy of the Government and declares in unmistakable terms the goal of British rule in India. It pledges the Royal word for the redemption of the full political freedom of India. It secures for India equal partnership in the commonwealth of the Empire and places India on a level with the component parts of the Empire.

"The illustrious statesmen of the United Kingdom have been holding out this place for India for a long time and the politicians of India have been dreaming of the promised land from a number of years. The Royal Proclamation has cast away all doubts and brought to fruition the long cherished hopes. His Majesty has furnished through the Proclamation a beacon light to the people of India and the officers of the Government, which will serve as an infallible guide for the attainment of full responsible Government.

"Your Honour, the people of India have by tradition and nature reverential regard for the members of the Royal family. It need hardly be said that the affection of the people of India will know no bounds in welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, specially when he is coming on the blessed mission of inaugurating the new Chamber of Princes and the new Constitution of India. The inmost feelings of devotion and loyalty will go forth from every Indian heart to greet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales who has so graciously been pleased to undertake the trouble of visiting India and allowing his name to be associated with the inauguration of the new Reforms.

"With these few words I support the resolution wholeheartedly."

The Hon'ble Captain Sardar Gopal Singh :—"On behalf the Sikhs of the Punjab (who stood side by side with their English comrades in arms and fought and shed their blood for the British Empire and whose loyalty remained unshaken at all critical times more specially during the mutiny. Kabul war and during the recent world war) I cordially support the resolution.

"It will not be out of place to put in a word on behalf of the Sikhs (whose services, status in the Punjab, their military and political importance and their strength in the Indian Army are well known to His Majesty's Government which I need not repeat for they have been already recognised by

[*Captain Sardar Gopal Singh ; Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah ; Khawaja Yusaf Shah ; Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin ; Mr. Maynard.*]

allowing them a separate electorate) and to say that their representation on the Punjab Council should be properly secured to them.

" We the Sikhs are grateful to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor for the continued keen interest and sympathy he always showed towards the welfare of his Indian subjects.

" The Royal Proclamation is a further proof of His Imperial Majesty's love for his Indian subjects.

" The Indian Army had fully proved their steadfast loyalty to the British Crown during all critical times, in the past as well as in the present and had been true to their salt and I further take the liberty of assuring Your Honour that whenever in future any external or internal troubles may arise, the Indian Army of His Majesty, whom I am proud to represent in this Council, will always be ready to stand by Government and their loyalty will remain unshaken up to the last drop of their blood at all risks, so that no enemy of Government could ever dare to threaten India and its Government. In conclusion I once again cordially support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah :—" I heartily support this resolution, Your Honour."

The Hon'ble Khawaja Yusaf Shah :—" I heartily support the resolution, Your Honour. In connection with the Reforms Scheme I am quite sure that the policy of His Majesty's Government will be loyally carried out by His Majesty's officers in this country. But at the same time, Your Honour, I appeal to the representatives who will work on this Council to co-operate and promote mutual co-operation, mutual confidence and mutual good will with officers. Your Honour, a large number of representatives and more particularly from the rural constituencies who will be elected on this Council will be new to the work and I must say that it will be all to their advantage to co-operate with officers because they will be new to the work and they will have to learn a good deal. I say this on the same principle as in a big firm, new or junior partners have to work under the guidance of old and senior partners for some time to learn the work. With these few remarks I heartily support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin :—" I also support the resolution, Your Honour."

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard :—" The Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution spoke of the need of co-operation of the officials with the representatives of the new electorate in order to give effect satisfactorily to the Reforms. It would be idle to deny that some things had been said which may have led people to believe that that co-operation would not be given. Such things had been said by some officials, they had also been said by some non-officials. It would be idle also to deny that some officials, if the framing of the Reforms had rested with them, would have framed something which differs from that which has now received the sanction of law and the sanction of the Sovereign. It is equally true perhaps that some non-officials would have framed somewhat differently. But I as doyen of the official members of this Council, one who has served the Punjab for 33 years, rise to give to Your Honour and to this Council my assurances of complete co-operation. (*Loud cheers.*) I would not ignore the difficulties or the doubts, but I draw the attention of Your Honour and of this Council to the guarantees which exist for a true and hearty co-operation on the part of officials.

[*Mr. Maynard ; Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

"For many years past Englishmen, many non-officials and some officials, have expressed their belief that self-government in India was the true goal of all efforts that have been made by Great Britain in this country. It is true that of late perhaps such expressions of opinion on the part of the officials have grown somewhat rarer than before. That is because the difficulties of the question were looming closer and closer, questions as to how, when and how much. When these questions became urgent questions then it became necessary that officials should close their mouths. As soon as the Statute had passed which declared what was the nature of the Reforms then the necessity for such silence disappeared. The law gave sanction to those vague expectations which had formerly existed and removed the doubts which had before assailed us on those questions of how, how much and when. Respect for the Law, a respect which is a necessary tradition of all the services, was reinforced by reverence to the expressed will of our Sovereign. When the Sovereign expressed his will, then all question of the support which his servants would give disappeared. Again there is yet another guarantee for the co-operation of officials. We have given and are giving our lives to the service of this country. We desire her good. It is a tradition of our work which has been taught to us by all our experience that it is necessary above all things to make an institution work. We know that no institution can work unless there is complete and hearty co operation between all those whose concern it is to make it work. Therefore we know that without our hearty co-operation the institution of the Reforms would not work. We therefore know that by withholding that co-operation we should be inflicting an injury upon India, upon the country which we serve and whose good we desire. That is one of the guarantees of our hearty co-operation.

"But, Sir, there remains yet another guarantee. Great Britain has given to the world the knowledge of how to make free institutions work. When the seats and the limits of existing Empires have changed it will remain the undying glory of my country that she first found the secret of liberty for herself and then passed on that secret to the other nations of the world. All those nations which enjoy free institution have either borrowed them, embodied them from Great Britain or have received them as a free gift from her, and we who in other parts of the world help to give effect to this our country's mission are sharers in the glory of that mission. Your Honour, we are administrators and as administrators we cannot unlearn the caution which our experience has taught us. We are men and as men we cannot wholly forget the personal hopes and the personal interests of the career which we have chosen. But I know that I probe the hearts of my fellow officers that I speak for them those innermost thoughts which are the best thoughts when I give to Your Honour and to this Council this assurance. Instinct—for the belief in free institution is bred in our bones: duty—for we respect the law: loyalty—for we reverence the will of the Sovereign: the love of India—for we know that without our co-operation the Reforms will fail and the country which we serve will suffer: and, finally, pride in the glorious mission of our own country, which has taught the nations how freedom may stand with order: all these things combine to make us pray from the heart for the success of this great new experiment. As we have served, so we shall serve, giving the best that is in us. (*Loud cheers.*)"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain:—Your Honour, I had expected that the resolution which I have had the privilege of moving will receive a general support and that expectation has been fully realized. Now it simply remains for me to acknowledge the assurances that have been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Maynard on behalf of the official members of this

[*Captain Sardar Gopal Singh ; Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah ; Khawaja Yusaf Shah ; Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin ; Mr. Maynard.*]

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[*Mr. Maynard ; Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain*]

" As for many years past Englishmen, many non-officials and some officials have expressed their confidence, their belief that self-government in India was the true goal of all efforts that have been made by Great Britain in this country. It is true that of late perhaps such expressions of opinion on the part of the officials have grown somewhat rarer than before. That is because of the difficulties of the question which arose since then were looming closer and closer, questions as to how, when and how much. When these questions became urgent questions then it became necessary that officials should close their mouths As soon as the Statute had passed which declared what was the nature of the Reforms then the necessity for such silence disappeared The law gave sanction to those vague expectations which had formerly existed and removed the doubts which had before assailed us on those questions of how, how much and when. Respect for the Law, a respect which is a necessary tradition of all the services, was reinforced by reverence to the expressed will of our Sovereign When the Sovereign expressed his will, then all question of the support which his servants would give disappeared. Again there is yet another guarantee for the co-operation of officials. We have given and are giving our lives to the service of this country. We desire her good. We know it is a tradition of our work which has been taught to us by all our experience that it is necessary above all things to make an institution work. We know that no institution can work unless there is complete and hearty co operation between all those whose concern it is to make it work. Therefore we know that without our hearty co-operation the institution of the Reforms would not work. We therefore know that by withholding that co-operation we should be inflicting an injury upon India, upon the country which we serve and whose good we desire. That is one of the guarantees of our hearty co-operation.

" But, Sir, there remains yet another guarantee Great Britain has given to the world the knowledge of how to make free institutions work When the Reforms and the statutes of the existing Empire have changed it will remain the undying glory of my country that she first found the secret of liberty for herself and then passed on that secret to the other nations of the world. All those nations which enjoy a free institution have either borrowed them, embodied them from Great Britain or have received them as a free gift from her, and we who in other parts of the world help to give effect to this our country's mission are sharers in the glory of that mission. Your Honour, we are administrators and as administrators we cannot unlearn the caution which our experience has taught us. We are men and as men we cannot wholly forget the personal hopes and the personal interests of the career which we have chosen. But I know that I probe the hearts of my fellow officers when I speak for them those enormous thoughts which are the best thoughts when I give to Your Honour and to this Council this assurance. Instinct for the belief in free institution of self-government is bred in our bones, duty for we respect the law, loyalty for we reverence the will of the Sovereign, the love of India for we know that without our co-operation the attempt at Reforms will fail and the country which we serve will suffer and finally the pride in the glorious mission of our own country which has given its shape to the world and freedom stand with order. All these things combine together to make us pray from the heart for the success of this great new experiment. As we have served so, we shall serve (*Loud cheers*)"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain :—Your Honour, I had expected that the resolution which I have had the privilege of moving will receive a general support and that expectation has been fully realized. Now it simply remains for me to acknowledge the assurances that have been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Maynard on behalf of the official members of this

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard has had the opportunity of working with a large number of non-officials for some time in the University and in a large number of Boards which are doing excellent work under his guidance. If I may say so, he has had the occasion of co-operating with the noisiest section of the Indian public, I mean, the educated classes in the University; and he knows fully well the co-operation which they seek. That co-operation which he promises has been a reality with him in the past and I trust that in the same way it will be a reality in the future and if possible even to a greater extent.

"I myself never had any doubts, even when the critics were criticising at their loudest, that the true spirit of the Englishman can ever permit him to refuse to see the Indians attain their goal. It is not in the nature of an Englishman to say: 'I have taken you so for—now I will leave you to your own devices; you can proceed further or not, but I have got nothing more to do with you.' The determination to see a thing through is a peculiarly English virtue. It is, as a matter of fact, one of the things that we admire and want to imitate. That is the feeling of responsibility, the consciousness that a debt is owed to a nation which is paying the highest compliment that it is possible for a nation to pay to another, that is to say, to imitate its constitution, to wish to follow it and imitate it and that is the compliment which at this stage all the Indian people are paying to the British—trying to imitate their representative institutions. I consider, Your Honour, that that phase of the Indian thought should be fully appreciated by all the English people, and it would be a guarantee to them that nowhere in the Indian thought as a whole could there be any room for any idea other than of friendship for all the English people who are in this country. I heartily respond to all that has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Maynard on behalf of the officials and assure him that the Indians who have the privilege of trying to work out these reforms will not be found lacking in any of the things which are likely to make the work of His Majesty's officers easy and effective. As a matter of fact, what we wanted was not co-operation pure and simple in the sense of a grudging co-operation, but a hearty co-operation and after what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Maynard I am sure that I and all other non-official members of the Council feel that that hearty, willing, real co-operation will be forthcoming and I feel hopeful as to the future of the Reforms. This is all that I need say at this stage and I trust Your Honour will convey this humble resolution to the proper authorities to be conveyed to His Majesty."

The resolution—

> "That this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that on its behalf, its dutiful homage and loyal devotion be conveyed to His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor and expression given to its sense of profound gratefulness for the Royal Proclamation issued by His Majesty on the occasion of giving His Royal assent to the Government of India Bill, declaring the noble and lofty principles of Government which are to guide, in future, the policy of His Majesty's officers, to enable the Indian nation to attain full Responsible Government, and full political freedom, as an equal member of the British commonwealth; and, further its assurances of a most loyal and hearty welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his visit to India, be tendered."

was put to the Council and carried—all standing while the President read the text.

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

RESOLUTION *re* APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN TO THE STAFF OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain :—" Your Honour, now I have to place before the Council a resolution dealing with the Lahore Medical College. The resolution reads as follows :—

> 'That this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor that in connection with Dr. Caleb's retirement from a Professorship in the Medical College, Lahore an Indian be appointed to the College staff.'

" I think two years ago I moved a resolution in connection with this very subject and in that resolution I had taken up the position of a cosmopolitan inasmuch as all that I had urged for at the time was that the scope of selection be widened, outside the Indian Medical Service, that is to say selection for professorship in the Medical College be not limited to the Indian Medical Service but that if eligible candidates are to be found outside the Indian Medical Service the authorities should be given the power to make their selection from outside the Indian Medical Service. The position was, as I have submitted, a cosmopolitan one, and I believe that that resolution was supported by all the non-official members of the Council and was, I believe, accepted by the Government. The resolution that I am now to move is not so much of a cosmopolitan one inasmuch as it puts forward a definite and distinct plea for the appointment of an Indian The reason for this change is that at the time I was under the impression that the right thing to do is to give everyone a chance irrespective of nationality but it seems to me that the struggle that has been waged in Europe between the powers of autocracy and the powers of democracy has made us believe that however good this cosmopolitan principle may be, it is necessary for every country to be more patriotic inasmuch as it should tap its own resources and should encourage its own people and that wide cosmopolitan outlook in the interests of the development of one's own country should be narrowed down. As a matter of fact the principle underlying this resolution forms the part of the preamble to the Reforms Act of 1919, which states that it is the clear policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration. Therefore the principle underlying this resolution takes its stand upon the Law as it stands and therefore it is not necessary for me to say a great deal on that account. I will now just state that the Medical College at Lahore was started in the year 1860, and in the year 1918, over two lakhs of rupees were spent on it. The total number of students in that institution is 325 and the teaching staff consists of 15 or 16 Professors : two of Medicine, two of Surgery, two of Hygiene, two of Pathology, two of Midwifery, one of Physiology, one of Anatomy and one or two others, I believe, of the Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Nose, and so on. For the last 20 years or so Dr. Caleb was on the staff of the Medical College and he was the only Indian on the staff of the College. His retirement thus deprives the staff of the Indian element altogether. I do not mean by this to imply that if there is no Indian on the College staff, the College suffers in its efficiency or that its discipline cannot be maintained. These are not the grounds on which I want this resolution to be considered by the Council. My grounds are : first that an opportunity should be given to Indians to work as colleagues with the European staff of the Medical College, that this will enable them later on, after having acquired experience by working with their efficient colleagues in the Medical College, whenever occasion arises to be in a position to start supplementary medical institutions in other parts of the Province. One Medical College for such a big Province cannot possibly be considered to be enough. The efforts of the Government in this direction should in course of time be

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain ; Sayad Makhdum Rajan Shah.*]

supplemented by the people's own. In other civilised countries there are colleges and hospitals other than those which are provided by the Government for the people and unless Indians in large numbers, in overgrowing large numbers are in a position to work with their European brethren in fellowship in managing colleges it cannot be expected that they can as easily learn the work of starting Colleges by themselves. I submit that this ground by itself is enough to justify my asking the Government to see that at least one and in course of time more Indians should be put on the Medical College staff. Over and above that I find from a recent *Communiqué* that it has been finally settled now that in the Indian Educational Service in course of time no less than 50 per cent. of the total strength of service should be Indian. Is it not right then that in the Medical College which is also an Educational Institution, although its members do not belong to the Indian Educational Service, a similar goal be fixed and steps be taken gradually to work up to it? It is not, I believe, necessary for me to say much as to the efficiency of Indians, fully qualified Indians being available to take Professorships in the Medical College without in any way lessening the efficiency of that Institution, because that under no circumstances should deterioration in efficiency be allowed to take place. If Dr Caleb almost a generation ago was available to take up such an important post, if Dr. Caleb was available to do this work efficiently and as was said at the last time when this resolution was moved he filled this chair of Physiology with great distinction and was the source of strength to the administration of the College and to the teaching of the College, why after the lapse of a generation another Indian should not be forthcoming to take his place? What we want is a man who has got good academic degrees, experience and whose influence on students is likely to be beneficial and there is no reason why such an Indian should not be forthcoming. Perhaps I will be accused by some of provincialism if I go forward to suggest that we in the Punjab naturally would prefer a Punjabi being selected for this position of distinction and trust. It is not that I have got a very narrow vision in the matter of recognition of Indian rights, but I think it is only the sense of self-respect that makes one assert that amongst the Punjabis there are men who are as good as men produced by any other province in any walk of life. It is only that they are probably not as talkative or self-asserting as members of other provinces. That again I am not pointing out in any spirit of caviling or criticising others but giving expression to what I feel is the strength or weakness of my own fellow Punjabis. That was hardly necessary for me to urge, Your Honour, because Your Honour, almost a Punjabi yourself, is fully familiar with their strong and weak points and their interest is sure to be fully safeguarded in any selection that may have to be made. With these remarks urging that in this connection an Indian, preferably a Punjabi, be appointed; that it should be done in the interest of the Institution and in the interest of obeying the law which has been laid down in the Reforms Act; that it should be done in the interests of the policy which has been laid down by the Secretary of State of associating Indians in various walks of the administration; and in the belief that such Indians, preferably Punjabis, are available and forthcoming, I trust that this resolution will receive the unanimous support of the members of this Council and later on the recognition and consideration that it deserves at the hands of the Government."

The Hon'ble Sayad Makhdum Rajan Shah spoke in Urdu a translation of which is as follows :—"Your Honour, at first I had a mind to move an amendment to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mian Fazal-i-Hussain, that the appointment should be filled by an Indian, most deserving and the ablest, so that no one should have reason to complain that the post has been filled by an Indian for the sole reason of his being an Indian and not for the

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[*Sayad Makhdum Rajan Shah ; Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava ; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusaf Shah ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Khan Sahib Mirza Ikram Ullah Khan ; Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan ; Colonel Davidson.*]

reason of his ability, and eminence. But later on I understood that the Hon'ble Mian Fazal i-Hussain would clear the matter up as he agreed with me on the point and therefore I did not consider it necessary to propose any amendment. An Indian should not be deprived from a high post because he was Indian, nor an Indian should be exalted to a high post because of his being an Indian, but we should look upon the ability and right of a candidate as apart from any distinction of caste and creed.

"Taking this principle in view and with a belief that in this country there are ablest and highly deserving Indians who are fit for the post of a Professor, I support the resolution. On the very principle, the Punjabi patriots desire the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal as Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava :—"Your Honour, I support the resolution. I need not repeat the grounds which have been given by the Hon'ble Mover. They amply justify the recommendation set forth in the resolution. It will simply suffice to say that it is desirable that on the staff of the Medical College, Lahore, there should be at least one suitable Indian, preferably a Punjabi, who may be expected to fill the post with efficiency and distinction.

"With these few words I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh :—"Your Honour, I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusuf Shah :—"Your Honour, I also support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—"Your Honour, I also support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mirza Ikram Ullah Khan :—"Your Honour, I also support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan :—"Your Honour, I also support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Colonel Davidson :—"Your Honour, for this particular post the Government of India has already intimated its intention to appoint an European Indian Medical Service officer, but if owing to administrative changes he is not appointed other arrangements will be made. The name of a European officer has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, but they have been informed that if he is not available any good officer, European or Indian, may be sent.

"I should add that Government accept the principle that at least one, and possibly two chairs, at the College should be reserved for Indians. It has been recommended that an officiating vacancy during the summer should be held by an Indian Indian Medical Service officer, in a post which will become permanently vacant next year. It is also possible that a new chair may be created and in that case efforts will be made to provide another Indian professor.

"If the Hon'ble Member is prepared to omit the words 'in connection with Dr. Caleb's retirement from Professorship' then I am prepared to accept the resolution."

[*Kha Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain.*]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain: —"I am quite prepared, Your Honour, to accept the amendment suggested by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the subject, that the words 'in connection with Dr. Caleb's retirement from Professorship in the Medical College, Lahore' be deleted, the words 'staff of the Medical' added after the word 'the' in the third line of the resolution, the word 'staff' at the end be also deleted and the word 'Lahore' added. And in doing so I have to express my gratitude to the Hon'ble Member in charge of this department and also to Government in having already considered the needs of the Indians in this matter and I am sure the Members of this Council as well as educated Indians outside this Council will feel highly grateful to Your Honour for having done this much needed reform in the Medical College."

The amended Resolution—

"That this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that an Indian be appointed to the staff of the Medical College, Lahore,"

was put and carried.

RESOLUTION *re* STATUS AND EMOLUMENTS OF MUNSIFS.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain :—"The 3rd resolution that stands in my name, Your Honour, reads as follows :—

'That this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor that necessary steps be taken to raise the status and emoluments of Munsifs in the Punjab to the level prevailing in other Provinces in India.'

"This resolution concerns the judiciary in the Punjab and before giving figures in this connection and stating my case, I may as well make mention of just one or two things which lead up to it. The first thing is: we in the Punjab believe that we do as good work as is being done in any part of India but that for some reason or other the wages that workers earn, the distinctions that the workers achieve are in no way of the same value or quality as workers in other provinces attain and achieve. For instance, take the case of the Munsifs that form the subject-matter of this resolution. Our Munsifs work as first class Munsifs—the same sort of work as is being done by Munsifs of the United Provinces or Bengal or Madras or Bombay, who are paid for quite differently from what they are paid for in the Punjab. Munsifs get Rs. 175 a month in this Province when they are appointed. They rise up to Rs. 250. There are three grades of them: first, second and third. The posts of these three grades are: the highest grade, 14 appointments, Rs. 250; in the second grade there are 25 appointments, pay being Rs. 200; and in the third grade there are 51 appointments, pay being Rs. 175. So the Hon'ble Members must have seen that there are in all 90 Munsifs in the Punjab, of whom only 14 get Rs. 250 a month and more than half of them, *i.e.*, 51, get Rs. 175 a month. Out of these 90 Munsifs at least 75 are Munsifs exercising first class powers. Therefore we may take it that 75 at least out of 90 do the work which first class Munsifs (Munsifs exercising 1st class powers with reference to jurisdiction, deciding cases up to the value of Rs. 1,000 and so on) do. Now in the Punjab similar work is entrusted to E. A. Cs. whose minimum pay is Rs. 250. E. A. Cs. drawing Rs. 250, Rs. 300, Rs. 400 also do the same work and a number of Assistant Commissioners drawing much higher pay for some years exercise no powers higher than 1st class Munsifs. Now as a whole the same work that is being done by a Munsif at Rs. 175—the same work, presumably of the same quality and in some cases not of the same high

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain; Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava.*]

quality—is done by E. A. Cs. drawing Rs. 250 and by Assistant Commissioners drawing Rs. 400, Rs. 500 and in some cases Rs. 600. This is in the Punjab. If the work entrusted to the Munsifs was not of as high an order as that entrusted to E. A. Cs. or Assistant Commissioners, it will be a different thing altogether. When one man is given the same work as *X*, *Y*, *Z*, I fail to see why that work should not be paid for in the same way as the work done by *X*, *Y*, *Z*. The thing does not end here. The Munsifs in other Provinces get much higher pay than falls to the lot of Munsifs in the Punjab. Their pay ranges from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500. It is apparent from the Public Services Commission Report that it recommends that the Munsifs in the Punjab who are doing 1st class work be paid in the same way in which the E. A. Cs. are going to be paid and in the same way as the Munsifs of similar status in other Provinces are going to be paid. But while people of more importance, I mean officers of more importance than the Munsifs have seen their hopes being materialised in some way or other, these Munsifs who constitute a small class and are not as important as other classes have been more or less feeling that perhaps being the weaker in judiciary, in influence and power they are being more or less overlooked by the authorities. And the excuse that I have for bringing up this matter before the Council is that, as one co-operating in the administration of justice in the Province, I feel that unless the judiciary is satisfied, well-paid, contented, it cannot be expected to do that amount of work which it is expected to do and I am sure that unless contentment, satisfaction and freedom from the financial worries of life in these hard times are secured for them, Munsifs cannot be expected to do that large amount of work which they are expected to do every day. Sometimes I wonder how it is possible for a man of the class from which Munsifs come—educated people, graduates, sometimes possessing Law degrees—drawing Rs. 175, writing writing, writing indefinitely, from 10 to 4 o'clock and then writing judgments at home, and sometimes lengthy judgments covering 15 or 20 pages just about a dispute of Rs. 29-4-0 which is the subject-matter of a contest between a Zamindar and a Sahukar. Perhaps out of these Rs. 29-4-0 Rs. 18 or Rs. 19 is interest. I admire that member of the judiciary inasmuch as he puts in any amount of work and very high quality of work, as has been remarked by the Hon'ble Judges. This is my excuse for bringing in the case of these low-paid, hard-worked, to my mind considerably intelligent and efficient judicial officers before this Council and I trust that the request I am making, that is to say, what has been vouchsafed to those men by the Commissioners of the Public Services Commission Report be not denied on the ground that, as I say, they are few and not very important and not very influential; and for that reason they should not go to the wall. I trust these apprehensions of the service are not well-founded but I believe this is simply a case of more important things putting this aside for the time being and that in the near future the Government will be in a position to do something for them. I need hardly remind the Council that a sum of Rs. 175 is not what it was 30 years ago. Now a good honest Munsif cannot possibly aspire to keep a pony and trap on this pay and if he walks to the Court possibly his dignity may suffer and there may be difficulty in administering justice as he is expected to do. With these words I commend the resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava:—"Your Honour, I second the resolution. The resolution is important not only for the officers of the department but for the general public as a whole. It is no secret that in the Punjab the lot of a Munsif is not a happy one. He is the most hard-worked of all the judicial officers and the amount of work which is expected from him is also very considerable. He has to decide not only cases of small value but in certain cases he has to dispose of unclassed as

[*Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava ; Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

well as land suits which are sometimes of a very complicated nature and require a great deal of labour and time for their disposal. A Munsif, in order that his judgments may command public confidence, is expected to possess sufficient legal knowledge, strong commonsense, tact and patience and in order to attract persons of requisite character and calibre it is necessary that the status and the emoluments of the post be raised. Bearing in mind the proposal or the demand which is often made that Munsifs should be recruited from the legal profession it becomes all the more necessary to raise the status and emoluments in order to make it worth while for a member of that profession of some experience to join the service. It is very necessary that the emoluments and status of the Munsifs of this Province be brought in line with those of the other provinces."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand :—" Your Honour,—the Hon'ble Mover has so ably laid his case before the Council and has advanced such convincing arguments that it is difficult to attempt an improvement. I, therefore, simply associate myself wholeheartedly with what he has said and without detaining the Hon'ble Members long would request Your Honour to take the necessary steps. The work that the Munsifs have to do is one of very great responsibility and men of character and ability alone can discharge the high duties with some satisfaction to the people and the Government. There are at present in that service men of diverse abilities and characters. On the one hand there are men of very high educational qualifications and character whose presence is a boon to the people. But on the other hand there are men in that service who are really a disgrace to the bench. It is the former who are keeping the *Izzat* of the service alive and for the sake of increasing their number if not for anything else, the pay of the Munsifs should be raised. One reason why officers become corrupt has been the low salary and the poor prospects. The man who can pass decrees of thousands of rupees every day, who can order the sale of moveable and immoveable property of the people, who can send people to jail because they are too poor to pay their debts should be a man of character and ability.

" How we can fill the service with such able and honest men or how we can reduce the chances of corruption depends upon the proper handling of this resolution. I do not at all mean to say that the Munsifs' lot is the worst and his case can be singled out for steps to be taken in advance of other services in the Revenue, Police and Canal Departments. I frankly admit that there are harder cases than that of a Munsif which require early attention of the Government. But taking the resolution as it stands I repeat that if men of character and ability are needed to give justice to the people, and if sale of justice has to be stopped the pay and status of Munsifs must be raised at once.

" If these judicial officers are not paid properly the result will be that most of them will act like the Proverbial-judge who gave impartial justice to the cats. I, therefore, heartily support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—" Your Honour, I do not think the very simple though most important resolution which has been so ably moved by my Hon'ble friend Mian Fazl-i-Hussain requires any lengthy arguments to establish its absolute necessity in these times of costly living. We are fully aware, and the history of the judicial administration throughout the world supports us, that the purity and strength of judiciary are the basis of all purity and strength of the Empire. The Munsifs' posts being the lowest steps in the ladder for higher appointments in the judicial administration of the country have naturally to be recruited from young men of the best education, best intelligence and best moral character, or from among the young rising members of the Bar of the above stated proved

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh.*]

qualifications, but how can this be possible so long as the present salaries of the Munsifs Rs. 175to Rs. 250, are materially not improved to such an extent as to attract best young men of education and intellect suited for the efficient discharge of the duties of the office No one can deny that the highest confidence held by the people in the justice of courts of Law and Equity in Great Britain is mainly due to the fact that the Judges from the lowest to the highest grades are selected there from amongst the members of the Bar and are paid handsomely. Even in some of the Provinces of this country where the emoluments and prospects of Munsifs are better than those in this Province, the judiciary attracts better men and therefore commands much greater confidence than in the Punjab and they have been proved to be more efficient, more independent and better fitted to administer justice and law even in the higher grades of subordinate and superior judiciary than those in the Punjab. Now that in this Province by the raising of the status of the highest court of justice from Chief Court to High Court, the salaries, emoluments and pensions, etc., of the Judges of the highest court have been increased by about 25 per cent, there is nothing unnatural for the Judges of the lower grades expecting increase in their salaries and emoluments and pensions, etc., by the same ratio; specially for the Munsifs whose service from the standpoint of quantity and quality of the work expected to be done by them is one of the most hard working or rather over-worked services. It is however very strange that while almost all the Imperial and Provincial services of higher or equal grade are being reorganized and more or less improved in their emoluments, very little has so far been done to improve the salaries and emoluments of the service of a Munsif during the last more than 40 years since the time that it was originally introduced in this Province in the old seventies of the last century.

"When the service was originally introduced in this Province in 1876 under Judicial Administration Act XXV of 1875 the appointments were mainly recruited from matriculated young under-graduates or from the Vernacular *Amla* of the readers, etc., at a time when the cost of living was less than one-fourth of what it is at present. Now that qualified Graduates and Lawyers of the Punjab University or even members of English Bar are invited to join the service, it is absolutely necessary to raise its emoluments and status to a respectable level, fitted to the position which they are expected to maintain and to the responsibilities entrusted to them of administering justice between man and man. My own personal opinion is that the starting salary of the Munsif ought not to be less than Rs. 250 per mensem and that his status, prospects and emoluments, etc, ought not to be in any way inferior to that of the Extra Assistant Commissioner. The prevailing impression is gaining ground that no attention is being paid to the prospects of the Munsifs, because they are almost entirely recruited from amongst the sons of the soil. This impression whether justified or unjustified ought to be removed. Therefore improvement in the status, salaries and emoluments of the Munsifs in these times is one of the greatest necessities of the time, and the demand made by the resolution for the improvement of the status and emoluments of the Munsifs in the Punjab by the Hon'ble Mover is very modest and is nothing but bare justice and has my hearty support."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh:—"Your Honour, the Hon'ble Mover has made out a very strong case in moving the resolution. Almost all the reasons have been adduced by him. I would content myself by saying that this is a class of servants who discharge almost the same functions as the Extra Assistant Commissioners. They are required to decide cases up to the value of Rs. 1,000 but this is an artificial value. Sometimes the real value of the cases is Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000,

[*Captain Sardar Gopal Singh ; Khan Bahadur Khawaja Yusaf Shah ; Mr. French.*]

and then, Sir, they are men of very high qualifications and all of them are men with family, children and education—men who have to educate their sons and daughters. For all these reasons I submit that the lot of the Munsifs ought to be brought into line with the other provinces and I see no reason why the Munsifs of this Province should be treated as inferior to any.

" With these words I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Captain Gopal Singh :—" Your Honour, the Munsifs in the Punjab are not so well paid as their fellow brother officers in United Provinces, Bengal, etc., while their work in the Punjab is in no way lighter and easier than that of the Munsifs of United Provinces, and Bengal, etc. Considering the heavy and hard official work done by this class of the Judicial Officers in the Punjab, I humbly request Your Honour to consider the case of their status and emoluments favourably, which they fully deserve. As the case of the status and emoluments of the Punjab Munsifs has been ably put in and explained with full details by my Hon'ble friend the Mover of the resolution and other Hon'ble Members, I hardly think it necessary to add anything more to it.

" With these few words I give my hearty support to the resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khawaja Yusaf Shah :—" Your Honour, I heartily support the resolution. If my information is correct, I am told that the High Court has already moved in this direction and I do not find any reason why the Munsifs of the Punjab should not be brought to the same level as the Munsifs in other Provinces. With these remarks I uphold the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. French :— " Your Honour, I have listened with much interest and attention to the speeches which the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution and other Members have made in the interests of an able, industrious and I fear, I must say, inadequately remunerated body of public servants—our Munsifs. Incidentally I agree with the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution that, generally, the work that we do in this province does not meet with the recognition that it deserves.

" Under Rule (3) (*c*) of the rules relating to the discussion of resolutions the introduction of this resolution has only been possible with Your Honour's express sanction, because the subject matter of the resolution is really under discussion between the Governor-General in Council and the Local Government. But that permission has been readily accorded by Your Honour in order that Government may assure this Council that the interests of the Munsifs are receiving sympathetic consideration and that I may explain roughly how the case stands. The points which the Hon'ble Member has raised in his resolution were, as he is evidently aware, discussed by the Public Services Commission. It is now 4½ years since the Royal Commission made its recommendations about the various services in India. It is written in our Scriptures : ' Cast thy bread upon the waters : for thou shalt find it after many days ." It is possible, I am sure it is a fact that many a public servant anxious about his future prospects during the long weary years of the war has felt his faith in the assurances of the Hebrew sage severely tried and has been inclined to believe that the flowing waters have carried away for ever the bread cast by the Royal Commission. But that is not so. At the close of the war, that is to say early last year, the Supreme Government called on Local Governments for their proposals as to the improvement of the status and emoluments of the services. In July last this Government submitted its proposals in connection with the amelioration of the pay and prospects of the

[*Mr. French ; Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

Provincial Civil Service and of the Munsifs. As regards the Munsifs our proposals were fairly drastic and I believe liberal, although for financial and other reasons—and even in these days when we think in millions it is necessary to consider finance—our proposals did not go as far as those in the Hon'ble Mover's resolution. Quite recently, in fact just as His Honour was starting on his late tour, we received from the Government of India the sanction of the Secretary of State to the improvement of the pay and prospects of the Provincial Civil Service. The sanction of the Secretary of State was given in general terms; in fact he gave us a framework and has directed us to build in the details. Certain limits have been laid down and conditions imposed and although this is not strictly relevant to the resolution before the Council, I may say for the information of the Hon'ble Members that I am arranging with the Provincial Civil Service Association which is, I believe, a representative body, that they should be consulted. I hope that the elaboration of the scheme for the Provincial Civil Service will be facilitated by this procedure: but in any case, its pay (as finally sanctioned) will be raised from the 1st of December 1919. As regards the Munsifs we have been informed that their case is under consideration and that orders will be communicated shortly. We have every reason to believe that the Secretary of State will consider our proposals sympathetically and I have no doubt that the result will be that the status and emoluments of the Munsifs will be generally improved. In view of this explanation I must on behalf of Government leave it to the Hon'ble Member to proceed with this resolution or to withdraw it. If he decides on the former course, Government will offer no opposition but will undertake to forward the recommendations of this Council to the Government of India, although it must not be understood in adopting that course as thereby identifying itself entirely with the recommendations embodied in the resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain :—" Your Honour, I first beg to express my gratitude to you for having made an exception in favour of this resolution by granting the necessary permission for this resolution being moved. In the second place I am very glad that my expectations in the way of Government sympathetically considering the case of Munsifs have been fully realized. But I find myself in a position of difficulty and uncertainty as to the best course to adopt with reference to this resolution. If the Hon'ble Member in charge had been kind enough to give me a hint whether the proposals forwarded for the consideration of the Secretary of State were more or less on the lines of the Report or the recommendations made by the Royal Commission my task would have been comparatively easy; for then I would have had no hesitation in withdrawing the resolution for it would have served no . . . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. French :—" May I say, Sir, that our recommendations were based largely on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain :—" In that case I see there is no advantage to be gained by proceeding further with the resolution and with Your Honour's permission I beg to withdraw it."

The resolution was by permission withdrawn.

(*To be continued.*)

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PART V.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

(Continued from issue of the 2nd April 1920.)

RESOLUTION *re* PROHIBITION AGAINST AUCTION SALE OF LIQUOR LICENSES FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain :—" The last resolution that stands in my name, Your Honour, reads as follows :—

' That this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that licenses for sale of liquor for a period of more than one year be not issued or auctioned. '

" The subject matter of this resolution brings a complete change so far as our thoughts are concerned and inasmuch as it is of a very considerable importance. I beg the Hon'ble Members to bear with me for a while to examine this question and to formulate an opinion thereon. The subject matter of this resolution is Excise. The subject matter of this resolution is also Revenue. But I have not the slightest doubt, Your Honour, that the Hon'ble Members will not in any way feel tempted by the prospect of a large sum of revenue being obtained from this source, inasmuch as I find from what was said in connection with the introduction of the Budget by the Hon'ble Member in charge of this subject that this year at least the increase of revenue has been accompanied by increase in the quantity of liquor consumed by the Province. No doubt, it was said that the unfortunate result is due to larger funds being in the pockets of the wheatseller, the Zamindar, none the less it is unfortunate as that increase of prosperity has not been accompanied by the increase of self-control and that the administration has perhaps not done all

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[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

that it could have done to keep the tempting liquor away from the labourer coming to the market or the Zamindar coming to the market to sell his grain. I am not quite familiar myself with the ins and outs of this Department but when preparing this resolution I have looked into some reports and the rules and regulations in order to present this resolution to this Council. I find that the Excise Manual definitely lays down that the auction of licenses for the sale of liquor is an annual affair, that is to say, licenses for sale of liquor are auctioned for one year every year. The only way in which the department can help the cause of temperance is, I understand, by reduction of the number of shops and by taking such steps as may be necessary to delay the satisfaction of drinking liquor by making it difficult, if not impossible, for the purchaser to buy and drink up his liquor on the spot and also by raising the price of liquor. So far as the reduction of shops is concerned, I believe the department has been vigilant and trying to do so. So far as devising means to prevent the consumption of liquor itself in shops is concerned, I understand, the sealed bottle system has been introduced and has proved beneficial but so far as making money is concerned, I believe the department has not been able to resist the temptation to increase the revenue, in that line. Now when I find that in one district in the city as well as in the moffusil the money derived from this source has increased in one year by Rs. 50,000, I naturally put myself the question, what is this increase of revenue due to ? Why is there a man who is willing to offer one lakh and fifty thousand rupees this year while last year he was only willing to offer one lakh for the purchase of this license ? So far as the price of liquor is concerned, it is the same this year as it was last year. What is this man going to gain by paying Rs. 50,000 more than he did last year ? He cannot raise the price of liquor. Therefore the only way in which he can pay up the additional Rs. 50,000 is by pressing his goods on the customers, that is to say, by inviting more customers, by securing more customers than he was able to secure the year before. So it seems to me that when the department accepts larger sums on auctioning licenses, at the same time it is virtually giving its consent to press for the sale of liquor more effectively so far as the license-holders are concerned. If this contention of mine is not accepted by the department, then what it comes to is this, that last year the department sold the license for much less than it was worth. This process cannot be expected to go on as on seeing the figures for the last three years I have found that persistent and considerable rise takes place year after year. I should have thought that once a liquor vendor has let himself in for a license and has given a fairly large amount, what the department is interested then to do is not to make it easy for him to earn all the money that he has paid to the department but, if possible, to wait and watch that he fails to make as much money as he has paid to the department, so that in future the purchasers of these licenses may know that they should not bid to such high figures as they have now more or less become used to do. The spirit of fair dealing which is no doubt involved in seeing that the man does not lose on his purchase, I think, is misplaced in the hands of the man who has to administer this department, if this tendency for pressing liquor on the people for purchasing is not to come to an end. Now the Temperance Societies in the Province have been more or less always pressing their point of view on the department and when the department comes to an Indian Minister they think all that they have and wanted will be realized. What temperance workers find difficult to tolerate is Government getting more and more money for selling licenses. Though it pays the tax-payer in a way I believe most of the Hon'ble Members would realize that any other form of tax would be more honourable to the traditions of this province than the increased taxation which is accompanied by increased sale of liquor. What I should like to see is as years grow, the quantity of liquor sold to decrease and the amount of revenue to increase. I know the principle, it will be said, is good in theory

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but a breaking point arrives where consumers instead of buying the liquor at a high price begin to have recourse to illicit distillation. None the less it is the duty of the department to see, not that the revenues grow but that the prices rise and that illicit distillation is not resorted to and that the quantity consumed decreases. Now that is a very difficult task to accomplish. I should have thought that with all the difficulties involved in it anyone in charge of the department would be very chary as to binding the department for a period longer than one year. It has been felt by the public interested in temperance that inasmuch as Excise is a transferred subject in the new régime the representatives of the people will be able to achieve wonderful results, so much so that within a year the consumption of liquor and of drugs will almost disappear. Not that I share that hope, that expectation, that I believe it is possible for the representatives of the people within a year to reform the public, the drinking public to such an extent, nor perhaps I believe it is in their interest that it should come to a stop so soon because it may injure their health but this is the belief that people entertain. Possibly it is in such wild hopes that the failure of the new administration may lie. But all the same it is not right for the Hon'ble Member in charge, if he has done so, to do anything which may appear to be binding upon the administration of the Excise Department of the future, and give ground either to them or to the people to say that their hands are tied, they can do nothing, had it not been for this, the evil of drinking would have come to an end. It is in the interest of the Government to see that an occasion is not given to the people to criticise with good reason for any of the measures taken during the year preceding the new régime.

"I think at this stage it is hardly necessary for me to say more than what I have already said and I hope that the usual practice which has been observed till now will be adhered to and that the new licenses will not be auctioned; although in some cases auctions have taken place, further trouble of re-auctioning for a period of more than one year may not be resorted to. This inconvenience shall be borne rather than an occasion given for public criticism, justifiable or otherwise to the effect, that the hands of the future administration will have been tied and that this is not fair. In these circumstances I do not at this stage propose to say anything more than what I have done."

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard :—"Your Honour, in the first portion of the Hon'ble Mover's speech he seemed to be proving that the system of auctioning licenses is radically a bad one. His argument was that to increase the sums which are charged for licenses we must inevitably tend to increase the pressure upon the vendors to increase the sale of liquor. That I understand was his argument and that amounts to saying that one should cease to auction the privilege of selling liquor and should give it on a low fixed fee. Now the logical sequence of the Hon'ble Mover's position in this matter would appear to be this. If it is true that every time you increase the payment made by the vendor for the privilege of selling liquor you give an additional, a new inducement for increasing the consumption of liquor, the proper course would be to charge the vendor nothing at all for that privilege. If he was charged nothing then that particular inducement to which the Hon'ble Member had referred would disappear. In other words if we gave away licenses there would be the minimum of inducement to the vendor to bring pressure to bear upon the people. Well, Sir, at the same time the Hon'ble Member said that it was highly desirable to increase the price. Does he think that if, in lieu of making considerable payments to Government the vendor received the privilege for nothing or little that he would be likely to maintain price at a figure which was deterrent to the consumer? I think the answer to that is emphatically no. As this question of auction has been raised I should state very briefly what the actual practice in the Punjab has been and what the

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reasons for it are. As the Hon'ble Member is aware, the normal system of the Punjab is to auction the privilege of vend. Well, there is of course a possible alternative system and that is the system of fixed fees or of fees computed according to what is assumed to be the volume of sale. I should like to explain briefly to the Council what are the principal disadvantages of this system as against the auction system, that is to say of a system of fixed fees either fixed absolutely or adjusted by a computation upon the probable volume of the vendor's sale. Directly you have fixed fees for the privilege of vend, someone has to select the vendor. Directly it devolves upon an official to have any voice in the selection of the vendor there is an opportunity the extent of which I will leave to the imagination of the Hon'ble Members—an opportunity lodged in the hands of the Excise subordinate staff to obtain money from the competitors for that privilege. In other words the tendency of this system is to deprive Government of the payments which would otherwise be made for the privilege of vend and to pass a portion of those profits by corrupt means into the pockets of the subordinate members of the Excise staff. That is one—and a great one—of the objections to a system of fixed fees for vend. But there is yet another and a very strong objection which has been very well illustrated by the experience of the United Kingdom. Under a system of fixed fees, even though it be a system which endeavours to compute the value of the privilege of vend it is virtually impossible from year to year or from period to period to bring the payment to be made by the vendor up to the actual value of the privilege of vend. In the United Kingdom this has been the principal source of the difficulties of the Excise administration and in the way of Excise reforms. Licenses have become a valuable property and it has become a practical impossibility to oust vendors without the payment of compensation on a scale which makes reforms very difficult. That is one of the objections to a system of fixed fees of vend.

"Well, Sir, there are then undoubtedly objections to the system of fixed fees. I admit that there are also certain objections to the system of auction. The auction system has this very great disadvantage that it introduces an element of gambling into the procedure. The man who held a license last year feels compelled to bid very highly for the continuance of his license this year. It is perfectly possible that those about him—his rivals—try to blackmail and endeavour to raise the bid against him rather more than he ought to bid for the privilege of vend and that being so, having paid so much, he has recourse to malpractices in order to recover his money. He may do it by adulteration or by pressing people to drink more, and there are other malpractices of which he may be guilty. Now no doubt there are disadvantages in the system of auction just as there are disadvantages in the system of fixed fees. You have to choose between the two sets of evils and it has been concluded that the lesser evil is the system of auction.

"Of certain alternative systems we have then one which, though not free from objections, is nevertheless the less objectionable of the two. The reasonable course appears to be to maintain your auction system but not to repeat the attendant evils of auction unnecessarily frequently. The Hon'ble Member has said that one year is the period prescribed in the Excise Manual. But there is nothing sacred in the Excise Manual. The Excise Manual is a manual of instructions for Excise officers according to the needs of the administration. A portion of it no doubt is a reproduction of the Excise Law and of notifications which issue from time to time, but by far the larger portion is the executive rules which are changed from time to time as may appear to conduce to the needs of the administration. There is no peculiar sanctity about the Excise Manual and there is no peculiar sanctity about a one-year period. A one-year period may

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do, a two-year period may do, a three-year period may do. All that is needed is that the period shall not be so short as to make unduly frequent the evils of gambling and on the other hand shall not be so long as to make possible the introduction of the evils of vested rights. Having regard to all these practically contradictory considerations I took the step of advising Government to introduce experimentally a three-year period in certain districts. There were six districts involved and in these districts the system has been introduced for country liquor licenses and foreign liquor licenses which are for sale in the bazaars and for consumption on the premises. The districts are—Simla, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Lyallpur. The Hon'ble Mover has suggested that the principal object of doing this was a fiscal object to get more money. Well, as the head of one of the money making departments, I do not ignore the advantage of increasing the revenues when those revenues can be increased. The primary object was not a fiscal object. The object was to lessen the evils of a frequent repetition of this peculiar gambling which takes place when these auctions occur. Perhaps I might explain very briefly that the actual fiscal results would be something of this kind. The increase for the whole Province amounted to 48 per cent. The increase in the six districts, where this new system was introduced, amounted to 57 per cent. But it must be borne in mind by Hon'ble Members that in auctioning licenses for a period of three years Government forestalls the increase which might otherwise be obtained in the second and third years of the period. It may not be certain —it is by no means certain, that there is an actual fiscal advantage in the step that has been taken.

"I shall now tell you very briefly why these six districts were selected. It was thought desirable to introduce a system of this kind only in districts in which it could be considered that the Excise system was stabilised, that is to say, that the number and the location of shops, the amount of still-head duty, the nature of the arrangements made in the shops had reached a point at which stability for some years could be counted upon. Now still-head duty, as Hon'ble Members are aware, is being raised with effect from the 1st of April 1920 throughout the Province. In the second place in these praticular six districts, along with some eight or ten others, a system has newly been introduced which I believe will be in the interests of temperance and good order and will be regarded from that point of view by all those interested in reform. I refer to the system of sale in sealed bottles for consumption off the premises only. Throughout these six districts this system is being introduced from the 1st of April 1920. Moreover, prior to the taking of this step a very careful scrutiny had been made in the number of the location of Excise shops throughout the Province. In these six districts it has been reduced by as many as 9 per cent. of the total. So it was considered that the Excise system in regard to country liquor had been stabilised in these districts in which it was decided to introduce this new method.

"The second part of the Hon'ble Member's speech was devoted to a suggestion that it was a mistake to introduce or to commit in any way the future administration of the Province when the subject of Excise has been transferred to a Minister. I personally feel very sorry indeed if I forestall the future of reforms when the Excise administration falls in the hands of an Indian Minister. I anticipate with certainty the very remarkable reforms and achievements which will make their administration the envy of their predecessors. But I think there is a good deal of misunderstanding on this subject and I should like to clear it up. I think the Hon'ble Member believes that the future of Excise administration is committed in a manner it has not as a matter of fact been committed. In the first place I presume that everybody here is aware that every license may be cancelled

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for any breach of the terms by the licensee or by any servant or by an agent. That is the position under the law. hat is one point. A more important point from this point of view is that there is no claim to compensation for any change of condition, for any increase of duty or any other matters con-connected with the Excise administration. Section 41 of the Act makes matters even plainer. It says that the officer who grants the licer may withdraw it for any reason on payment of fifteen days' license fee and on payment of no other compensation provided fifteen days' notice is given. There is thus absolutely no legal barrier in the way of withdrawal of any license on payment of fifteen days' license fee and on giving of fifteen days' notice. I do not wish to say that there is no barrier of an equitable character. If there is no breach of condition on the part of the licensee then I personally should hold very strongly that the withdrawal of a license might demand equitable even if not legal payment of compensation. But in the event of any very radical and subversive measures of any kind in connection with Excise the small amount of equitable compensation which will be due to this particular licensee would be a mere fraction of the total amount of compensation which the administration would be called upon to pay.

"In conclusion, I want to say this that this system which has been adopted in these districts could not in any event be extended further until we come to the time of next auctions in January 1921, by which time we all believe that the Reformed Council will be established and no doubt the subject of Excise will be transferred to the hands of a Minister. Therefore there is no possibility or question of this experiment being any further extended, even it were clear that there is any fiscal advantage in the arrangement made. I may say that I should be perfectly prepared to accept the resolution with a slight modification, if it were to run as follows:—'That this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that no more licenses for sale of liquor for a period more than one year be granted until the constitution of the Reformed Council.'

"With that modification I should be quite willing to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain:—"The Hon'ble Member in charge has stated that in six districts licenses for a period of three years each have been auctioned, and that there is no danger or any possibility of any licenses in any other district than these six districts being auctioned before the introduction of reforms. Then he has given a very clear statement as to the advantages and disadvantages of the two rival systems: that is to say, auction system and the fixed fee system. He has suggested that there are evils in both, but he considers that the evils of the fixed fee system are greater than the defects of the auction sale system. He has further pointed out that he has tried to minimise the evils of the auction system by having a recourse to auction the licenses for a period of more than one year, *i.e.*, for three years. This, he says, has been done with a view to stem the gambling spirit, so that there may not be a free scope every year, but every three years. As I have said before, I am not an expert in the methods of this department: in fact, I have a very slight acquaintance with it and not having studied the ins and outs of the department I cannot claim to make any statement with authority, but as an amateur, claiming but a nodding acquaintance with the department I think it is my duty to hazard one or two suggestions for the consideration of the Member in charge with a view to persuade him to change his mind even with regard to the six districts whose licenses have been auctioned for the next three years. As I said before, Your Honour, there are no limits to the hopes and expectations of the people, especially of the Temperance Societies, as to what is going to be done by the representatives of the people in the management of this department. It

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is quite possible that an enterprising Minister may say: there are evils in the fixed fee system, there are evils in the auction system, I am not going to have recourse to either. I am going to limit the amount of liquor quantity that is going to be consumed during one year. I will put down that figure at so much. I will not allow these professional men to sell liquor in their own interest as they have to push the sale of their commodity. What I am going to do is this; establish an agency to which people will not go unless they are horribly compelled to do so; for instance, the Police, nobody will go to the Police if he can help it, because he does not receive a very good reception from them. If he goes to a private seller of liquor, well, he is more or less at home with him, but if there is a State official in charge of the liquor shop who has a fixed pay and who is going to get a certificate from the Minister that he has sold not such a large quantity but such a small quantity of liquor, is it not conceivable that in that case the sale of liquor will not increase by leaps and bounds, but it will have a fair chance of being reduced? Therefore as against these both systems, the auction sale system and the fixed fee system, there is an alternative in the shape of the State sale of liquor of a limited quantity at a high price conducted by respectable people who have no advantage to secure by pressing their goods on the passers by or on the people. On the other hand, it is also possible that in order to help these State officials we may have the co-operation of an officer of the Temperance Society with his tracts on temperance sitting by his side and placing before the intending purchaser a pamphlet and saying: 'you are going to take this liquor, you have a right to do so, but I can assure you that people have died of having recourse to liquor.' It is quite conceivable that a representative of the people will be able to secure the co-operation of the Temperance Society. However, that as I say is the suggestion of an acquaintance with the department and an amateur. This will indicate that there are possibilities that the ingenuity of the Temperance Society will discover to enable the Minister to try many experiments. If the Minister has the support of the people, it is quite possible that a sort of propaganda work may be started and within a short time this may appeal to the sentiments of the people and may reduce their desire for drinking. In that case what will be the position of the unfortunate license-holders of these six dis ricts? They will find that there is a campaign against drinking started under the auspices of the Minister responsible for this department persuading people not to drink. He was under the impression that he has paid such a heavy fee, and that the officers looked at it with equanimity and would not prevent people from drinking because people were exercising their free will. Now all of a sudden a new propaganda has been started, and that poor man is ruined. I think it is in the interest of the professional liquor seller not to proceed to buy the license for three years, but be content with one year. In the second place it seems to me that the three year system as against one-year system runs the risk of one tending to create vested interest and also creating a class of sellers of liquor which to my mind is a very serious matter indeed. If you change your auction purchaser of license every year, the result is that he has not got the chance of doing it the next year, but if he has it for three years the thing sinks into his mind, and that becomes his profession and possibly the whole of the family make up their mind, having reaped a good harvest, to become doomed to liquor traffic for the future. In the third place it seems to me that besides tending to create vested interests and confirming a man into the profession, which I am sure the Hon'ble Member in charge looks at with disdain, it is bad for the citizens to have the sale of a dangerous material like liquor placed in the hands of a man who threatens to become an expert. If he is a man who is fresh to the job, he will not know all the evil devices to push the sale of liquor and he will be amenable to the supervision of the department. These are the three very serious points, to my mind, against the long term license.

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

"Then the Hon'ble Member in charge said that while people may say that it is money that he wants well it is a temptation but there is nothing wrong in it. But as a matter of fact this is not a charge that I level against him. On the other hand I believe that the department is going to be the loser by this change, if this game of selling more and more liquor on the part of auction purchaser continues, I believe in Amritsar in the year 1919 (January 1919) the amount realized was nearly Rs. 50,000 more than it was realized in January 1918; this year probably it was, as the Hon'ble Member said, 57 per cent. more—then is there any reason to believe that if this tendency continues, if the agriculturist goes on to prosper as the Hon'ble Member said that he is doing, is there any reason to believe that in January 1921 another increase would not be taking place? I do not think that as a matter of fact the department is the gainer by the sale of three-year licenses as against the licenses for one year. But I should not be understood to mean that on that ground I attack the three-year system. My grounds are other than those of purely financial considerations. As to the gambling spirit its remedy as a matter of fact is the one that I suggested that is to say a State seller of liquor, rather than the auction or fixed fee system.

"Now I will go on to the second part. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Member in charge would be the very last person to think of tying down the hands of the Minister of the future; in fact if anything he would leave him free. He seems to be under the impression that there are three things which do not in any way tie down the hands of the Minister of the future. First, that the licenses can be cancelled on the breach of any of the conditions which I think the shopkeepers are always breaking: therefore he can be called to book any time. The second, that the license-holder has no claim for compensation arising out of the change of conditions or any increase in duty or any other matter. The Excise administration can come down upon the license-holder in one way or the other. The third, that licenses can be withdrawn at any time without much claim to compensation. There is no legal barrier and the claim to compensation will not be very prohibitive. Therefore with these three safeguards the Hon'ble Member in charge seems to be under the impression that he has not tampered with the discretion of the future Minister in any way. My submission is that as a matter of fact all these conditions impose restrictions which are equitable and moral rather than legal. Although these are small conditions and if a man were going to catch hold of the license-holder in that legal spirit he will be in a position to do so but that will not be morally right. That will not, to my mind, be right from an administrative point of view. The Minister will be taking action from motives other than those of mere supervision. He will be on the look out for the breach of any of these three conditions and therefore to my mind it is not right to place the Minister in that position that he should be on the look out to take advantage of any breach of conditions and take hold of the license-holder in this manner. I will bring my submissions to a close by an appeal to the Hon'ble Member in charge to think whether the advantages to be gained by the department from the sale are in any way commensurate with the loss due to the criticism to which this measure has already been subjected. I believe a resolution passed by a public meeting held under the auspices of the Temperance Society, Amritsar, complaining bitterly against the three year's auction was forwarded to the Government of India, which in course of time must have been sent to the Hon'ble Member in charge for consideration—is there anything to be gained by giving occasion for this criticism. I for one am not convinced that the advantages to be gained by this control of the sale of liquor in these districts for a period of three years as against one year in any way counterbalance all the agitation that has been generated in

[*Mr. Maynard.*]

the minds of the public. If the licenses are sold every year, no loss to the revenue will result and if there is a loss I have no doubt the Government will cheerfully bear it in the interests of the temperance movement."

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard :—"Your Honour, there is just one thing I wish to say. I am not entitled to say anything but, with Your Honour's permission, I will say just one thing. The Hon'ble Mover suggested that the effect of introducing a three-year period would be to bring into existence a class of professional men—experts who would be particularly well placed in pressing liquor on their customers. I would just say briefly that in practice there is already a professional class and only a limited number of persons with whom this occupation is generally hereditary are willing to take up Excise contracts. That is to say they are already professionals—they are already Experts and the mere extension of period will not make any difference in this respect.

"In the second place I should like to say one other thing about the system. It is suggested that there is a possibility under the new Reformed Council that there might be a State seller, possibly a policeman and the other possibility was I understand a temperance advocate who might be sitting on the right hand of the seller and saying: 'good man, do not buy this dreadful stuff.' Well, I should like just one word to say about the State seller of liquor. It is assumed by the Hon'ble Member that the State seller will be an absolutely reliable person and free from corruption but it has not in practice been found that persons placed in this position under the various forms of Public House Trusts are prevented from making money. Whatever the theory may be, the practice always comes to this: that the liquor is made over to someone to sell and he makes what he can out of it. I will not discuss the other possibility of the temperance advocate sitting on the right hand of the State seller. But I will, if I may, say just one thing about an attempt which was made in the United States—a country which has now gone dry, and has theoretically ceased to drink liquor. This system was introduced some little time ago in North Carolina. It was known as the "dispensary system" and consisted in introducing respectable officials to sell liquor. In the first place, the respectable people did not like to sell but there was another difficulty to which I should like to draw attention that the population objected to this method so strongly that the militia had to be called out to suppress riots, but the militia sympathized with the rioters and declined to act against them, so that the law become a dead letter."

The resolution was put and negatived.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 13th March 1920, at 10-30 A.M.

LAHORE:
The 22nd March 1920.

M. HARRISON,
Secretary, Legislative Council.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1920.

PART V.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

THE Council met at the Government House, Lahore, at 10-30 A.M., on Saturday, the 13th March 1920.

PRESENT :

His Honour Sir EDWARD DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor, *Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Mr. LEWIS FRENCH, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS WRIGHT.
The Hon'ble Captain Sardar GOPAL SINGH, O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. HERBERT JOHN MAYNARD, C.S.I., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. BASIL THEODORE GIBSON, I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri LAL CHAND, O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar GAJJAN SINGH, O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Sir BAHRAM KHAN Mazari, K.C.I.E.

[*Mr. John Powell* ; *Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah* ; *Mr. Fagan* ; *Mr. Wright.*]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad MEHDI SHAH, O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit JAWAHAR LAL, Bhargava.
The Hon'ble Mr. FRANK WAVERLING WOODS.
The Hon'ble Mr. FREDERICK CRIGHTON WALLER.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Raizada BHAGAT RAM.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi SOHAN LAL.
The Hon'ble Sayad MAKHDUM RAJAN SHAH.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian FAZL-I-HUSSAIN.
The Hon'ble Mr. CHARLES JOSEPH HALLIFAX, C.B.E., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. CREWE ARMOND HAMILTON TOWNSEND I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mirza MUHAMMAD IKRAM-ULLAH KHAN.
The Hon'ble Mr JOHN POWELL, O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Diwan DAULAT RAI.
The Hon'ble Mr. EUSTACE ALEXANDER ACKWORTH JOSEPH, I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN.
The Hon'ble Lt -Col. DAVID MACDONALD DAVIDSON, M D., I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. PATRICK JAMES FAGAN, C.S.I., I.C.S.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. John Powell took the oath of allegiance to the Crown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah asked :—

Enhancement of remuneration of Zaildars and Lambardars.

1. "Is Government aware of the feeling among Zaildars and Lambardars that their duties have now enormously increased and whereas in former times a Zaildar or Lambardar could successfully carry on his work single-handed, he has now to employ three or four men more to assist him in the discharge of official duties? If so, will Government kindly consider the advisability of enhancing the remuneration of Zaildars and assigning to them duties which are more compatible with their official and social position ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

"No representations relative to a feeling such as that specified in the question have reached Government, nor were any such submitted to the Financial Commissioner who has during the recent winter made extensive tours in portions of the Province. Under the circumstances Government does not propose to take action of the kind suggested."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah asked :—

Appointment of Indians to Indian Educational Service.

2. "(*a*) Will Government kindly state how many Indian gentlemen in the Punjab have been appointed to the Indian Educational Service during the last three years and how many of them are Muslims.

"(*b*) In view of the proposal to increase in Indian element in the Indian Educational Service to the extent of 50 per cent. of the whole service, will Government kindly see that at least half of the new appointments to the Indian Educational Service to be made in future should be filled by Muslims."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied :—

"(*a*) During the last three years six Indians have been appointed to the Indian Educational Service. Of these two are Indian Christians who were appointed in England by the Secretary of State. One a Sikh has since retired. Of the remaining three one is a Muhammadan and two are Hindus.

"(*b*) It would for obvious reasons be impossible to attain the proportion suggested by the Hon'ble Member at once. It can only be reached in the course of time as vacancies occur."

[*Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah* ; *Mr. Wright* ; *Colonel Davidson*.]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah asked :—

Number of Muslims and non-Muslims in Provincial Educational Service.

3. "Will Government kindly lay on the table a statement showing the number of Muslims and non-Muslims appointed to the Provincial Educational Service in the Punjab since 1st April 1919?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied :—

"Since 1st April 1919 seven Hindus and one Muhammadan have been appointed to the Provincial Educational Service. Of the seven Hindus, four are Assistant Professors, two are heads of special professional institutions and one an Assistant Inspector. The Muhammadan is an Assistant Inspector."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah asked :—

Muslim District Inspector of Schools.

4. "In view of the contemplated reorganisation of the Inspecting Staff of the Education Department, will Government kindly see its way to increase the number of Muslim District Inspectors in the Province?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied :—

"This matter is not being overlooked and as opportunities offer it is hoped that the number of Muslim District Inspectors will be increased."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah asked :—

Number of Indian Professors in Training College.

5. "Will Government kindly state how many of the Indian Professors in the Lahore Central Training College are Muslims?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied :—

"There are nine Indian Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers in the Central Training College. Of these five are Hindus, three Muhammadans and one a Christian."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah asked :—

Assistant Professors and Clinical Demonstrators of Medical College by creed.

6. "Will Government kindly lay on the table a statement showing the number of Hindu, Sikh and Muslim Demonstrators, Assistant Professors and Clinical Assistants in the King Edward Medical College and Lecturers and Demonstrators in the Medical School, Lahore?"

The Hon'ble Colonel Davidson replied :—

"A statement* showing the information asked for is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah asked :—

Muslims on the new School Board.

7. "Will Government kindly state if the new School Board has been constituted? Have Muslims secured an adequate representation on the Board?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied :—

"Yes, the new School Board has been constituted. There are 12 members on the Board, three of whom are Muslims."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad Medhi Shah asked :—

8. "Will Government kindly lay on the table—

"(*a*) a statement showing the number of Muslim and non-Muslim Fellows elected by the Registered Graduates;

"(*b*) a statement showing the number of Muslim and non-Muslim Fellows elected by the Faculties?"

* *Vide* Appendix A.

[*Mr. Wright* ; *Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah* ; *Sardar Bahadur Captain Gopal Singh.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied :—

"(*a*) There are 10 Fellows elected by the Registered Graduates and they are all Non-Muslims.

"(*b*) There are 5 Fellows elected by the Faculties, one of whom is a Muslim."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah asked :—

Muslims in Science Faculty.

9. "(*a*) Is it a fact that there is not a single Muslim in the whole Faculty of Science in the Punjab University which contains as many as 31 members ?

"(*b*) Is Government aware that there are at least 6 Muslim M.Scs. at present working in the various colleges affiliated to the University ?

"(*c*) Will Government kindly see its way to make provision so that the Muslim interests may be properly represented in the Science Faculty ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied :—

"(*a*) Yes, there is no Muslim.

"(*b*) Only five are known.

"(*c*) Fellows are assigned to Faculties by the Senate, and Government has no share in determining their assignment. It has been ascertained that the Chancellor, in his next nomination of a Muslim Fellow, will endeavour to nominate one who has scientific qualifications."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad Mehdi Shah asked :—

Muslims on Boards of Studies.

10. "(*a*) Will Government kindly lay on the table a statement showing the number of Muslim and non-Muslim of each of the 21 Boards of Studies in the University of the Punjab ?

"(*b*) Will Government kindly see that Muslims secure an adequate representation on these Boards in whose hands the selection of text-books and the appointment of University Examiners in the first instance rests ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied :—

"(*a*) Most of the Boards of Studies consist of five members. The following Boards have Muslim members and the number is given against each :—

Philosophy	1
Law	1
Punjabi	2
Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Pashto ...	4

"(*b*) The Board of Studies are elected by the Faculties. Government has no voice in this matter."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Captain Gopal Singh asked :—

Harni Zamindars as Criminal Tribes.

11. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Harni zamindars as a body are still treated in a similar manner as the Criminal Tribes are treated, and are not permitted to leave their village jurisdiction without a permit ?

"(*b*) If so will Government be pleased to remove this restricton from that class of zamindars ?"

[*Mr. Joseph ; Sardár Bahadur Captain Gopal Singh ; Mr. Gibson ; Mr. French.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph replied :—

" (*a*) It is a fact.

" (*b*) Government is not prepared to admit that all Harnis are really Zamindars. Lists all over the province are being revised with a view to retaining only the really criminal element, and the exemption of all well-behaved men. To quote one instance in Gurdaspur District 382 registered and restricted members have been entirely exempted and only 47 retained. It is expected that nearly half of the latter number will be exempted on a further scrutiny."

The Hon'ble Captain Sardar Gopal Singh asked :—

Raising of the pay of village chaukidars.

12. " Will Government be pleased to raise the pay of a village chaukidar to Rs. 8 a month in order to enable him to meet the great rise in the cost of living ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph replied :—

" On the recommendation of local officers the maximum limit of remuneration of village chaukidars was raised to Rs. 6 per mensem less than two years ago. Government is however prepared to invite the opinions of Commissioners on the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Captain Sardar Gopal Singh asked :—

Inconvenience in Railway travelling.

13. " (*a*) Is Government aware of the great inconvenience and discomfort suffered by passengers travelling by Rail ?

" (*b*) Will Government be pleased to state whether the Railway rules and regulations allow 24 passengers to travel in one II class compartment and the III class passengers to be even more closely packed ? Is it a fact that owing to want of accommodation passengers are often compelled to ride on the footboard ?

" (*c*) Will Government take some steps to remedy existing state of affairs as indicated in the above questions ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson replied :—

" (*a*) Government is aware of the inconvenience and discomfort which are the inevitable consequences of the restriction in the Railway service necessitated by the shortage of rolling stock. The Railway Administration is endeavouring to remedy this shortage which is the direct outcome of the War.

" (*b*) The proper accommodation of the usual type of II class compartment is 9, and this is clearly marked on the carriage. Travelling on the footboard by passengers is an offence and every endeavour is made to prevent it. It is however understood that, in the hot weather especially, many passengers prefer this mode of travelling.

" (*c*) The reply is contained in the reply to question (13) (*a*)."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Captain Gopal Singh asked :—

Licenses under the Arms Act in the Punjab as compared with other Provinces.

14. " (*a*) Is Government aware that the distinction drawn between the Punjab and other Provinces in the matter of the grant of licenses under the new Arms regulations is resented by the residents of this Province ?

" (*b*) Will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of according exactly the same privileges under the Arms Act to residents of the Punjab as are accorded to the inhabitants of the United Provinces ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

" (*a*) It is assumed that the Hon'ble Member's question refers to the entries in schedule II of the new rules. Government has received a copy of a resolution on this subject passed by a meeting of Sikhs at Amritsar in

[*Sardar Bahadur Captain Gopal Singh* ; *Mr. Hallifax* ; *Mr. Joseph.*]

December last. It must, however, be pointed out that the new rules impose no extra disability on the residents of this Province so far as arms other than fire-arms are concerned. The possession of such weapons continues, as heretofore, to be governed by the provisions of section 15 of Act XI of 1878.

"(*b*) Government cannot accept the implied assumption that conditions in the Punjab are identical with those in the United Provinces, but the matter referred to is receiving due consideration."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Captain Gopal Singh asked :—

Representation of Sikhs in the Punjab Legislative Council.

15. "Is Government aware that the Muhammadan minorities in the United Provinces and Madras have been given a much larger representation than the Sikh minority in the Punjab? and, if so, will Government be pleased to place the Sikhs in the Punjab on as favourable a footing as the Muhammadans of the United Provinces and Madras?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Hallifax replied :—

"Government does not admit an exact analogy between the case of the Muhammadans in the United Provinces and Madras and that of the Sikhs in the Punjab. It, however, fully recognises the special reasons, which justify the allotment to Sikhs, in this Province of a number of seats in the Legislative Council in excess of the number to which they are entitled on a calculation based merely on census figures. Government therefore assures the Sikh community that its case will be treated on its merits and as favourably as possible."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Captain Gopal Singh asked :—

Number of constables and head constables by religion.

16. "Will Government be pleased to give figures showing the number of head constables and constables in the Punjab Police arranged by their respective religions and also the number of zamindars employed in the Police?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member was informed in my reply on the last occasion he raised this question, in November last, that the information so far as head constables was concerned would be found in the statement laid on the table on February 6th, 1919, in response to his earlier question: and that information was being collected as regards constables. He has since been informed that the number of constables who are zamindars is 11,645, of whom, 9,119 are Muhammadans, 1,834 Hindus, 690 Sikhs and 2 Christians. Unfortunately the desired information has not been supplied for non-zamindar constables. This has been called for and will be communicated as soon as received."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Captain Sardar Gopal Singh asked :—

Term of office of Manager, Golden Temple, Amritsar.

17. "(*a*) Has Government seen a letter published in the *Loyal Gazette*, Lahore, on the 30th November 1919, and an article published in one of the latest issue of the *Khalsa Advocate*, Amritsar, regarding the Golden Temple, Amritsar?

"(*b*) Will Government be pleased to reconsider the matter to fix the term of office of the Manager and Managing Committee of the Golden Temple as was done up to 1888 and to appoint Sikh Trustees of the Nankana Sahib?"

[*Mr. French* ; *Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal* ; *Mr. Gibson.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

" (*a*) Government has seen the letter and an article published in the issue of the *Khalsa Advocate*, dated the 10th February last.

" (*b*) The question of the management of the Golden Temple at Amritsar, has been under the consideration of Government for some time. It has been decided to defer action until the Reforms Scheme has been brought into operation. The elected representatives of the Sikh constituencies will then be consulted as to any changes which may be contemplated. A similar course will, if necessary, be adopted in regard to the Nankana Sahib institution."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

18. " Will Government be pleased to state how far is it correct— Lalji Mal of Ferozepore District Board.

" (*a*) that Lala Lalji Mal of Abohar in Ferozepore District is one of the members of the Ferozepore District Board ;

" (*b*) that since the month of May up to the present time, notwithstanding several meetings of the District Board having been held, a notice of any such meetings was not issued to Lala Lalji Mal requiring him to attend the meetings ? "

19. " If so, will Government be pleased to state— *Ibid.*

" (*a*) whether omission to issue notices of District Board meetings to Lala Lalji Mal was due to any mistake and oversight or due to any deliberate action of the President or any of the officials in the District Board office ;

" (*b*) whether any orders oral or written were passed, or any instructions given by the President of the District Board, Ferozepore, for not issuing any notice of the meetings to Lala Lalji Mal, if so, what are those orders or instructions ;

" (*c*) whether Lala Lalji Mal submitted any representation to the President, District Board, complaining against his exclusion from the District Board, and with what result ;

" (*d*) whether the meetings of the District Board of which no notice was issued to one of the members were legally valid or not ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson replied :—

18. " The answer to both parts of this question is in the affirmative. "

19. " (*a*) and (*b*) Lala Lalji Mal had rendered himself liable to removal from the board by failure to attend its meetings regularly, and he was also considered in other ways an unsuitable member of the District Board. As his term as a nominated member was to expire at a comparatively early period the President did not consider it necessary to move Government for his removal from the District Board but overlooking the fact that he was himself committing an irregularity thereby, directed the Secretary on the 30th May 1919 to ignore Lala Lalji Mal in issuing notices for meetings for the future.

" (*c*) No such representation from Lala Lalji Mal was received by the President.

" (*d*) The question whether the meetings referred to were legally valid, is one which can be tested in the Courts and the Government does not propose to pronounce upon it. "

[*Mr. Joseph* ; *Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain* ; *His Honour the President* ; *Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

BILL TO AMEND THE COLONIZATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS (PUNJAB) ACT, 1912.

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph :—"Your Honour, before formally moving that the Bill to amend the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912, be taken into consideration, I desire with your permission to invite the attention of all members of the Council in the Chamber to a misprint in the Bill as it lies before them. I am much indebted to Mr. Hallifax for calling my attention to it.

"Clause 4 of the Bill as printed should read as follows:—'For section 21 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

'When after the commencement of this Act, any male tenant, who is not an original tenant, dies (the word 'dies' has been left out), or any female tenant dies, marries or re-marries the succession to the tenancy...............'

I will ask with Your Honour's permission all Hon'ble gentlemen to incorporate the word 'dies' in the third line of clause 4.

"It is unnecessary for me to say anything more about the Bill. As I explained when introducing it its objects are two-fold. Firstly, to correct a mistake that exists in section 21 of the existing Act—a copy of the existing Act is also before the Hon'ble Members of the Council—which I do not think will be disputed; secondly, to provide for succession in the case, not contemplated by the Act, where the original grantee is a woman. There is no other change whatever proposed. In the case of the male original tenant the succession on his death will follow exactly what the law is at present. I now formally propose that the Bill be now taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain :—"Your Honour, before the amendments are taken with reference to the Bill, would it not be right on the part of some members to speak to the motion that it be taken into consideration?"

His Honour the President :—"The Bill, I think, must be now taken into consideration, as it was passed at the last meeting that it should be taken into consideration on the 18th. We must now proceed with the amendments and then subsequently it will be for the members if they wish to speak on the motion that the Bill be passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i Hussain :—"As Your Honour pleases."

The Hon'ble R. B. Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—"Your Honour, I have already given notice to the Secretary that I wish to withdraw the amendments which were proposed by me because section 20, clause (e), covers the case of sister or mother or step-mother being nominated as heirs by the Collector if the deceased tenant does not make any nomination. So I do not think it is necessary for me to press the amendments of which I gave notice."

"The amendments were with His Honour's permission withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.—"The amendments that stand in my name, Your Honour, are six in number, and inasmuch as they refer to three clauses (3, 4 and 2) if Your Honour bespeaks to suspend the rules of business, I would like to take up these six amendments in three groups, that is to say, all the amendments dealing with one clause in one group."

[*His Honour the President; Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

His Honour the President.—" Which amendments do you propose to take up now ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.—" The amendment to clause 4, Your Honour, that is amendment No. (3) on the list of business as follows :—

That in clause 4, *delete*—

' male ' in line 4,

' or any female tenant ' in lines 5 and 6 of the clause ;

and ' marries or remarries ' in line 6 of the clause ;

lines 9 to 17, *i.e.*, the whole of sub-clause (*a*) ;

' (*b*) in all other cases ' in line 18. "

His Honour the President.—" Very good."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.—" The Bill as presented by the Hon'ble Member in charge attempts to correct a mistake which is apparent on the face of section 21 of the Act of 1912, and it is surprising how Bills presented, considered by the Council and passed, after some time disclose that they were passed without really receiving the due attention of the Council that is responsible for seeing that they are passed in proper order. I am at one with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in saying that section 21 as it is in the present Act was the result of not only a mistake but apparently a howler. So one ought to be really very careful in the matter of proceeding with legislation and drafting and so on. Now the object of the present Bill is two-fold. One is to rectify the mistake that is in section 21 and also to provide for those cases which were not provided for by the Act of 1912, that is to say, cases of the intended grantees who before the grant coming into effect have died and in consequence Government has had to deal with this problem should the proposed grant fail, that is to say, not be made, or should it be made to the person best entitled to the grant by virtue of the right to succeed to the person to whom that grant was going to be made. Therefore I acknowledge that the Bill in this respect is going to supply a need that is real and that is felt. But the proposed section 21 of the future or clause 4 of the Bill lays down :—' For section 21 the following shall be substituted, namely—.........' Then it makes provision first for the rectification of the old mistake and then for an addition. In my humble opinion the attempt to correct the old section 21 and at the same time combine with it a new provision to govern the case of succession to the female grantee is not well advised. It would have been far better, if section 20 was going to be retained, to split up section 21 into two parts—one providing for the rule of succession on the death of the person who has succeeded the original male grantee, and the second part to deal with the case of succession subsequent to the death of the female grantee. The view that I want to place before the Council is that the acquisition by the grantee is self-acquisition, that is to say, it is not succession by way of inheritance of ancestral property and therefore it is hardly necessary for us to think of laying down the exact course of succession. Why not adopt the very simple method of treating it as self-acquisition of the man for whom that grant was intended? *A* is the person on whom Government want to confer that grant. If he is alive he gets that grant. Then how should it devolve subsequent to his death? The answer is simple: just as any other acquisition made by that man would devolve upon his heirs. He has purchased a house, he has bought a square of land, just as the devolution of that house or that square of land will take effect similarly will the acquisition of this square of land take effect. And this is really what the principle underlying the proposed section 21 involves for it says: ' When after the commencement of this Act, any male tenant, who is not an original

[*Mr. Joseph ; Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

tenant dies, the succession to the tenancy shall devolve on the person or persons, who would succeed if the tenancy were agricultural land acquired by the original tenant.' That is to say, the principle that I am submitting is exactly the principle which the Hon'ble Member in charge has incorporated in clause 4, first part and sub-clause (*b*)."

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph.—"I want to say that I have not incorporated any principle."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.—"Even so, the principle that I rely upon is there in this case, that is to say, in clause 4. Now where is the difference between the case of a male grantee after whose death the succession is going to be governed as if it were succession to self-acquired estate of the widow grantee and the case where the grantee has died and his widow or his daughter has become a nominal original grantee? To all intents and purposes the original grantee is the person for whom that grant was intended. Why should not in this case also the same rule apply, that is to say, that the grant should be treated as if it were conferred on the person for whom the grant was intended. The estate of the family would go in succession as is customary throughout in the Punjab, that is, after the death of the woman grantee the land would devolve upon the next heir as if it had actually been made to the person for whom it was originally intended, that is to say, the father or the husband of the woman who actually came into possession of that grant, and this would absolutely simplify clause 4 and the old section 21 inasmuch as it would simply read like this :—'When after the commencement of this Act, any tenant who is not an original tenant dies, the succession to the tenancy shall devolve on the persons or persons who would succeed if the tenancy were agricultural land acquired by the original tenant.' Simply say so, defining the 'original tenant' to mean any person on whom the grant is actually made if it is male or the person to whom the grant would have been conferred had he remained alive and in lieu of whom the possession is given to either the widow or the daughter as the case may be. To my mind then the whole of clause (*a*) will become unnecessary, or 'any female tenant' will become unnecessary, 'marries or remarries' will become unnecessary.

"The second point is that inasmuch as the law of succession is to be the law of succession which governs the man to whom the grant was actually made or for whom the grant was intended though actually made to his daughter or widow, as the case may be, there can be no distinction between the rules of succession governing the two cases. Similarly in line 6 "marries or remarries" will drop out. Lines 9 to 17, the whole of sub-clause (*a*) goes out and in (*b*) 'in all other cases' is dropped in line 18. It will simply read as follows: 'when after the commencement of the Act any tenant who is not an original tenant dies, the succession to the tenancy shall devolve on the person or persons who would succeed if the tenancy were agricultural land acquired by the original tenant.'

"This is the purport of my suggested amendment No. (3) and I claim that this is an improvement upon the proposed clause 4 inasmuch it places the two cases under the same law.

"Secondly, there is no real distinction between the two cases and just as in clause (*a*) we have got 'or from the male agnates of the person on account of whose services the tenancy was allotted to her ;' this is the definition that would go subsequently into clause 2. Although a separate amendment I will just read what the change in clause 2 will come to. Clause 2 will read thus :—

"'Original tenant' means any tenant to whom a tenancy is first allotted by the Collector and includes the transferee of such a tenant, and with

[*Mr. Joseph; Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain; His Honour the President.*]

reference to the female it will add: 'Provided that in the case of a female original tenant it means the person on account of whose services the tenancy was allotted to her.'

"These words I have really taken from clause 4 (a). Simply transfer it to the definition and the whole matter becomes absolutely simple."

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph:—"May I rise to a point of order. I want to ask the Hon'ble Member where he has taken his words from."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Husain:—"May I invite the Hon'ble Member's attention to page 2 of the Bill. There he will find that clause 4 (a) reads:—

"'In the case of a female, to whom the tenancy has been first allotted, on the successor nominated by the Collector from the issue of such female tenant, or from the male agnates of the person'—then comes the definition of the person—'the person on account of whose services the tenancy was allotted to her.' These were the last words."

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph:—"My point is, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member is now including in clause 2 words which he did not previously intend to include."

His Honour the President:—"I think Mr. Joseph means that the Hon'ble Member is moving an amendment of which he has not given a notice."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Husain:—"I am simply making a mention of this fact in order to render the amendment in clause 4 clear. It is to make it clear to the Members of this Council that these words which I am asking to be omitted really have to go with the definition just to explain the nature of the amendment in view.

"Now, just one word, Your Honour, as to why I am proposing this change and if this change is not accepted by this Council would any one suffer or would any principle be interfered with or departed from?

"Now, if this amendment that I am suggesting is not accepted what would be the result? There would be two courses of succession, two laws of succession, one for the man who was alive and took the grant himself and one for the man who died unfortunately and therefore was not able to take possession of the grant from the Government. I want to show whether this assertion that I am making is correct or not. So far as the man who is alive and takes possession of the grant, section 20 makes provision as to how on his death the next heir is to be found, makes provision for his son, failing his son comes in the widow, failing her the unmarried daughters, failing them the successor or successors nominated by the tenant and failing them the successor or successors nominated by the Collector. In the case of a man who has died and left behind a widow we notice that the course of succession that is provided for in section 20 is not allowed to her. Why? Where is the difference? Why not take it that the widow is simply representing the estate of her husband? Why not allow the same principle of succession to govern the devolution of this estate on her death? It seems to me there is no justification for laying down two different principles. The injustice of it in the case of a person who has died, is that there the principle of succession is not recognised, while a greater discretion is given to the Collector in the matter thus increasing his work unnecessarily without any rhyme or reason. Therefore I beg to place this amendment before the Council hoping that in the interests of simplicity and in the interests of uniformity, the principle of succession in the case of a person who is alive at the time of the grant and in the case of a person who died before the grant, there being no real

[*Mr. Joseph.*]

distinction between the two cases, will be the same, and this amendment will be adopted and thus no distinction made between the two cases which are really not different."

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph :—"I find it a little hard to answer this, for the amendment as explained by the Hon'ble Member is something quite different from that of which he gave notice. He has got to transfer to clause 2, I understand, something which is at present in clause 4, and that will have to go somewhere else. But so far as I follow him he really feels that there is some injustice as I understand in making a separate rule of succession in the case where the original tenant is a woman and in the ordinary case as it now exists where the original tenant is a man. He also wants to alter the case of the original succession in the case of a man. As the law stands now we have got a perfectly clear rule of succession. The or ginal tenant, who is always supposed by the Act to be a man, is succeeded in the first instance by his male lineal descendants in the male line of descent. Should he have no male lineal descendant in the male line of descent he is succeeded by his widow who has an interest for her life or until her re-marriage. Should he have no widow he is succeeded by his unmarried daughters until they die or marry. Should he again have no unmarried daugters then it is open to him to nominate either his mother or his married daughter or his daughter's son or his sister, or his sister's son or any of the male agnate members of his family. He has a very large discretion and should he again fail to nominate, the Collector is bound to nominate from that number of people. That is the rule of first succession. I would like to explain that the Hon'ble Member in moving his amendment spoke of self-acquired property as the rule of succession. He did not fully understand that it was the intention of the Colonies Committee and the Government of India and of the framers of this Act that the succession to colony tenancy should follow as an ordinary rule, not the case of self-acquired property, but the rule of succession to ancestral property. It was only in deference to the strongly expressed opinion of various colonisation officers that if on the first succession the land in default of the existence of the male lineal descendants were to pass to uncles and other more distant relatives it would be extremely inconvenient where the tenant had to comply with a great number of conditions and where the Colonisation Officer has always to keep a man up to the mark and see that he keeps his land properly, and that he has built a house. It was felt that it would be inconvenient at an early stage to split up the grant in many divisions or deal with a number of tenants and so it was proposed that so long as the tenancy was held as a non-occupancy tenancy-at-will the ordinary rules of succession of ancestral property should not apply, but that the man should be succeeded by one heir only. Instead of that it was decided that on the first succession this special rule under section 20 should apply. It was supposed that the conditions would be less fluid after the first succession and there would be no objection by that time or at all events less objection to the ordinary law of succession of a multitude of reversioners. The same rule of succession applies on all occasions except on the occasion of the first succession. In the first succession we have got the male lineal descendants only of the original tenant to succeed, and if there are no male descendants the widow of the tenant succeeds, failing her the unmarried daughters of the tenant But if he has no daughters, he has a right to nominate from amongst his mother, his married daughter, his daughter's son, his sister, his sister's son and the male agnate members of his family. And if he fails to exercise that right, then the Collector is bound to nominate from among these persons, after which the ordinary law applies. Now this law has been in force for a number of years. We have neve

[*Mr. Joseph ; Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

heard of anybody objecting to it ; no complaints of it have ever occurred, nor has it ever occurred, so far as I am aware, to any Hon'ble Member to move an amendment to this Act. But this rule of succession is clearly inapplicable to cases which have now arisen, that is, the original female tenant. The Act never contemplated a female tenant. Now owing to the war we have some cases where grants have to be made to widows or daughters of certain persons. Therefore we have to provide some rule of first succession to the original female tenant. Because we have to do that there is no earthly reason why we should now interfere with the rule of succession in the case of the male original tenant which worked perfectly well in scores of thousands of cases and of which no complaints have ever been heard. Therefore I should strongly deprecate any attempt being made to alter the rule of succession so far as it applies to that class and I think that the Council should confine its attention to the necessity of providing some rule of succession for these hitherto unthought of cases, that is, of the original female tenant. Well, the original female tenant cannot be succeeded by her widow and again when we come to the question of nomination in the absence of male lineal descendants or unmarried daughters if she were to be allowed to nominate her mother or her sister or her sister's sons or the male agnate members of her family, the result would be that instead of the land remaining in the family of the man—the soldier who has given his life for the country and in recognition of whose services we are now giving a grant of land to his widow or his daughter, instead of that land on her death remaining with the family of the soldier it will go away to the family of his wife. It is certainly not what Government intends in giving a grant in recognition of the soldier's services and I think I may say that this would certainly not be considered correct and suitable by the family of the man who has given his life for the country and therefore I think that we must provide for the land remaining in the family of the man in recognition of whose services this grant is really made. The question then arises what we should do when his widow or daughter, whoever it be, dies, and the provision we have made is that she should not have the right to select her successor because it has been thought that this would give rise to a great deal of litigation and quarrelling in the family. If she is given the right to select her successor there is certain to be a great number of complaints of undue influence being exercised. Therefore we say that as Government has in recognition of this man's services given a temporary limited life interest to this woman it should after her death or on her remarriage see to whom this grant is to be permanently made. Once that has been done thereafter the succession will follow in the ordinary course, exactly as it does in the case of original male tenants. That seems to be a perfectly simple scheme and I do not myself see any objection to it. But if there is any strong feeling on the part of the Council that she should have the right to choose from amongst her husband's or her father's agnates, I do not think that Government will raise any objection to it, but my own private opinion is that it would produce a quarrel in the family and it is better that Government who has given her this land should on her death or remarriage make a final assignment of the grant to some other member of her late husband's or father's family "

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain :—" Your Honour, I must have expressed myself very badly indeed to be so little understood with reference to the amendment that I have just moved. I never attempted to move the amendment, that is to say, amendments Nos. (1), (5) and (6). That was not the amendment which I placed before the Council and concerning which the Hon'ble Member in charge has been addressing the Council. My amendment was at present No. (3) with reference to clause 4 and the objections

[*His Honour the President ; Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

raised by the Hon'ble Member in charge were chiefly directed against the amendments to clause 3. To say that I want the family of the widow to succeed is wrong, nothing is farther from my thoughts. I never wanted her family to come into the estate which really was intended for her husband. As a matter of fact I am stating in my amendment that on the death of the female who should succeed—the person who is entitled to be the heir of the person for whom the grant was intended, that is to say, the husband or the father or the . . . . ."

His Honour the President :—" You are moving amendment No. (3), are you not ? ".

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain :—" No, Your Honour, I am replying to the speech by the Hon'ble Member in charge concerning clause 4—I mean my amendment No. (3) with reference to clause 4. Therefore most of the criticism of the Hon'ble Member in charge does not apply to this amendment at all.

" I will now try to state once more what this amendment is intended to achieve, but before doing so I will just dispose of one other point made by the Hon'ble Member in charge. He stated that originally the intention was that this grant should be treated as ancestral property of the grantee, and that it was only in order to avoid certain administrative difficulties that the first succession was to be departed from the principle of ancestral property. If that is so, Your Honour, then I must urge that the proposed amendment of section 21 does violence to that principle inasmuch as the proposed section 21, clause 4, clearly states that the principle of succession to be applied is ' as if it were the self-acquired property of the original tenant. ' In that case the Bill is doing violence to the principle which according to the Hon'ble Member in charge was going to regulate succession to the estate. Personally I am of opinion that that is not the right principle which should regulate the succession to the acquisition of a soldier. His next heirs should succeed to it as if that property was acquired by him and in fact it is acquired by him. If the principle of treating the grant as ancestral property which has been mentioned by the Hon'ble Member in charge is to govern succession, then section 21 of the old Act should be modified to that extent. Then why change it ? The only grounds for changing it can be that it should be treated as self-acquired property and if you proceed thereupon then why make any change with reference to a female tenant who is only by accident coming into possession. All the dangers that the Hon'ble Member in charge urged would threaten the course of succession, that is to say, the relatives of the woman will come in are imaginary, as they cannot possibly come in if my amendment is accepted, because it says that on her death the succession will be as if the original grantee had been in possession of the land and had died. His heirs will come in and not her. I do not see the danger and I trust if I have been able to make my position clear to the Council and the Member in charge that he would see his way to simplify clause 4 which is section 21 of the Bill, and make a uniform principle of succession for all grantees whether dead or alive at the time when the grant is actually being handed over. Had there been any distinction between the two cases it would have been perfectly reasonable to provide two courses of devolution of the estate, but the Hon'ble Member in charge has mentioned no such distinction. His only fear is lest the family of the soldier should be deprived of the estate and instead of his family benefiting the grant may go to the family of his widow. But there is no such danger involved in it. I am not for benefiting her family and my amendment does not admit of her family coming in at all.

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain ; Mr. Joseph ; His Honour the President.*]

"Then the Hon'ble Member-in-charge said that no cases have arisen No doubt, Your Honour, the span of life is not very long in this century with all the influenza and other things coming into being. But how could any cases arise when the Bill came into being in 1912? It has hardly been in existence for 8 years and how could we expect any complaints to come into being in connection with an Act which is so very young as all that? Therefore the non-existence of complaints to my mind does not justify the opposition to this amendment. As a matter of fact, as I said, the position to my mind is an exceedingly simple one. Succession to the grantee whether it is the male or the female, should be treated as has been treated in clause 4—succession to self-acquired property, irrespective of the person who has been actually put into possession. I do not see that the amendment introduces a new principle or involves a change to which the Government as such could take exception. I believe the reason why there is some diffidence in accepting this suggestion is because this Bill has come straight from the Hon'ble Member in charge to the Council for disposal without having passed through the stages either of eliciting public opinion or eliciting opinion of Members of Council, or having gone to a Select Committee with the result that we are discussing the draft now at this meeting without really having passed through those stages to see the pros and cons of the suggestion. However, if the Hon'ble Member in charge feels that what is there in the Bill is all right and that the suggestion does not make for improvement, I have nothing more to say. But I thought it was my duty to bring these matters to the notice of the Hon'ble Member in charge and of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph :—"I have nothing more to say as we have already discussed this before. I do not think I can add to what I have already said. I should like, however, to remove a misapprehension that clause 4 does not provide for the succession as to ancestral property. If you look at the definition of 'original tenant'—you will see that 'original tenant' means: 'any male to whom a tenancy is first allotted by the Collector and includes the male transferee.' Clause 4 says that if any male tenant, who is *not* an original tenant, dies the succession to the tenancy shall devolve on the person or persons who would succeed if the tenancy were agricultural land not acquired by him, but by the original tenant. It is not his self-acquired property."

The amendment, No. 3, was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i Hussain :—"With reference to the second set of amendments, Your Honour, they refer to section 21 of the Act and clause 3 of the Bill. It is apparent . . . ."

His Honour the President :—"Which amendment do you wish to deal with?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain :—"I think in view of the situation I must move the three amendments all together—Nos. (1), (5) and 6 which are as follows.—

(1) In clause 3, *omit* sub-clause (*c*), and *substitute* '(*c*) daughters of the tenant.'

(5) In clause 3, after sub-clause (*b*), *add* 'and in the case of a female tenant, the husband of the tenant until he dies or remarries, or loses his rights under the provisions of this Act'

(6 In clause 3 after sub-clause (*d*), *add* 'and in the case of female tenant, the successor or successors nominated by the tenant by registered deed from among the male agnates of the person on account of whose services the tenancy was allotted to her.'

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

"In the old section 20 the rule of first succession is laid down and so far as one can see it is very largely in consonance with the general principles of custom prevailing in the Province, that is to say, on the death of a male owner the next heir is the son and in default of son the widow for life or till re-marriage or in default of that unmarried daughters and so on. This amendment is intended to remove the distinction between married and unmarried daughters, inasmuch as in accordance with the principles of Customary Law when this estate is going to be considered as the estate of the original grantee, Customary Law admits of no distinction between married and unmarried daughters. It is only in those cases where the property is ancestral that the distinction is made between the two cases, that is to say, between married daughters and unmarried daughters, unmarried taking the estate till their marriage and then succession again opening out for somebody else. We have just accepted the principle that the property is to be treated as the property acquired by the original grantee. When he dies, in default of his son and widow, or his daughter, whether married or unmarried, in accordance with the principles of custom succeed him. I believe this position is not likely to be contested by the Hon'ble Member-in-charge, that is to say, in cases of self-acquired property on the death of a male proprietor without sons all daughters succeed him. The principle is stated in Rattigan's Customary Law as I have just stated it now to the Council. Therefore the old section 20 to that extent is wrong and I am taking the present opportunity of rectifying that mistake. If the Council is of the opinion that it is a mistake and the Hon'ble Member-in-charge is pleased to admit it, then the mistake should be corrected. With reference to No. (1), I do not think I need say any more.

"The result by referring to the clause also is simple as I have stated. We simply omit in sub-clause (c) the word 'unmarried' in 'the unmarried daughters of the tenant,' inasmuch as marriage does not cause forfeiture of the estate. The clause enforcing forfeiture of the estate on remarriage naturally becomes useless and just as the son succeeds on the tenant's death in his default the tenancy devolves on the widow and in default of the widow on the daughter. This custom is universal with reference to self-acquired property. So I trust if possible this defect in the existing section 20 might be removed.

"Now coming to amendment No. (5) it says that in clause 3 after sub-clause (*b*), *add* 'and in the case of a female tenant the husband of the tenant until he dies or remarries, or loses his rights under the provisions of this Act.' That implies that the female tenant is to be treated in the same way in which the male tenant is going to be treated, and in view of the fact that my amendment No. (3) of clause 4 has already been rejected, I do not see any advantage in proceeding with amendment No. (5) to clause 3 which in principle involves the further principle that no distinction should exist between the two cases. Therefore I do not want to add anything with reference to amendment No. (5).

"As to amendment No. (6) saying that after sub-clause (*d*) *add* 'and in the case of female tenant, the successor or successors nominated by the tenant by registered deed from among the male agnates of the person on account of whose services the tenancy was allotted to her,' that also deserves the same fate as has befallen amendment No. (5); that also cannot be proceeded with to any advantage.

"In closing my remarks with reference to amendments Nos. (5) and (6) I may point out that once the principle underlying clause 4 is conceded, I really do not see any advantage whatsoever in retaining clause 3 at all or section 20 at all. As a matter of fact under the old Act, section 20 existed because section 21 had stated that the property should be treated as the ancestral property acquired by one above him, that is to say . . ."

[*Mr. Joseph ; Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

The Hon'ble Mr Joseph :—" May I rise to a point of order, Sir. Is this an amendment to get rid of the whole section 20 ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain :—" As a matter of fact I just stated to the Council that there is no advantage in proceeding with amendments Nos. (5) and (6) in view of the fact that my amendment with reference to clause 4 or old section 20 has already failed. Therefore I do not think the Hon'ble Member-in-charge need fear any further amendment coming on the top of this. What I mean to convey is this—and I have no doubt that if he finds that there is any force in this suggestion, there is no reason why a few months hence he may not be prepared to come out with another Bill to make the necessary alterations—what I am suggesting is that in view of the law as passed on the Hon'ble Member in charge's own motion in clause 4 there is no justification left for the existence of old section 20 or new clause 3. It becomes superfluous, unncessary. There is the principle that it should be treated as self-acquired property of the original grantee. There it ends. Often the succession will be the succession in accordance with the usual principles governing self-acquisition of land. I do not mean that it should be treated as the self-acquisition of the second man, I mean the person who has for the first time taken possession of the land.

" Clause (*d*) does not come into existence at all till clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), are exhausted, and in fact this again is a sort of restriction on the power of alienation. Clause 3 (section 20) is a clause of restriction on the power of disposal, the power of alienation which really is contrary to the principle of the Act itself inasmuch as the Act recognises transfers subject to the provisions of clause 2. As a matter of fact I believe this Act 5 of 1912 also was passed by this Council without having passed through the opinions and Select Committee stages and in my humble opinion it is not free from any defects. With these words I leave the motion before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph.—" I do not need to detain the Council any longer. I have disposed of all the questions already. Practically speaking all these amendments would have the effect at least of altering the law as it stands in the case of succession to the original male tenant. As it has stood so for the last 8 years—a period which the Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain thinks a very short one to show us whether any of the scores of thousands of people concerned filed any complaints—it seems to be quite obvious that if there were any necessity to alter the existing rule of succession applying to them, a large number of people would have come forward with complaints about it and we should have heard of it during those 8 years.

" These amendments are very much the same as those that stood in the Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal's name ; that when the first tenant had no male lineal descendant to succeed, had no widow and had no unmarried daughters, instead of leaving him the option of choosing from amongst the persons from whom he can now choose, that is to say, his mother, his married daughter, his daughter's son, his sister, his sister's son and the male agnate members of the family, that instead of giving that option we should have a definite rule of succession laid down giving certain persons such as married daughters or, in the Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal's amendment, the mother and the step-mother of the tenant a preferential right to succeed. We discussed the case yesterday and the Hon'ble Member came to the conclusion that there was really no occasion whatever for altering the existing law so far as it applies to the ordinary male tenant. These amendments of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain would have exactly the same effect of altering the rule of succession as it is now applicable and there seems to me to be no occasion to do so. With reference to his remarks that it is invariably the rule that in the case of self-acquired

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain ; Mr. Joseph.*]

property the married daughters have the right to succeed, I do not propose to follow him into the field of Customary Law, but I do press again that we are not treating—and the law never has treated—the succession of the colony tenancy exactly as the succession to properly self-acquired by the original tenant. If the Hon'ble Member will study again sections 20 and 21 of the existing Act or if he will study the Bill that is now before the Council he will see that the broad principle underlying the succession is that succession should follow not the rule of self-acquired property but the rule of ancestral property."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain :—"Just one word, Your Honour, and that is with reference the last remark made by the Hon'ble Member-in-charge. I cannot quite follow the position. The Hon'ble Member-in-charge says that if I read carefully clauses 3 and 4 of the present Bill and sections 20 and 21 of the old Act of 1912, I will find that the principle of succession adopted in these provisions is not that of self-acquired property but of ancestral property. I fail to see it. Section 21, that he has done away with, was the section which did bring in to a certain extent the principle of succession governing the succession of ancestral property. But he has himself killed it by bringing, indirectly, the clause which says it should be treated as if it were agricultural land acquired by the original tenant. He has himself killed that principle and then he says if I were to read it carefully I will find that it is not the principle that governs the succession of self-acquired property. Without expressly stating that it did not exist in the old Act he has brought in that principle without any restriction whatever. To say that in clause 3 or in section 20 a different principle of succession applies again I fail to see. Take it that it is the same principle as applies to self-acquired property, who would succeed? Only the sons, as laid down in sub-clause (*a*) to clause 3. Again in the case of daughters it is the same principle. I fail to see how it can be said that the Act shows that the principle which underlies the devolution of an estate is the principle governing the succession to ancestral property. To my mind the principle which governs devolution of self-acquired property has been adopted with the difference only that he or, at all events, the framers of the first Bill seem to have deprived the daughters who had the misfortune of getting married and thus being deprived of their right to succeed, and this on the face of it is unfair. It is justified neither by the principles of English Law nor of Muhammadan Law, and if it is considered that this is the principle of Customary Law in the matter of self-acquired property again it is not so and I do not believe that that position has been challenged by the Hon'ble Member-in-charge."

The amendments were put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph :—"I now move, Sir, that the Bill to amend the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912, be passed."

The motion was put and carried.

(*To be continued in the next week.*)

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PART V.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

(Continued from 23rd April 1920.)

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1920-21.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson.—" Your Honour, I beg to present the Revised Financial Statement* for the year 1920-21. The changes in it as compared with the amended draft Financial Statement are detailed in the note which is in the hands of the Hon'ble members; but I must begin by asking them to make a correction. The orders of the Government of India were incorrectly transmitted by the Telegraph Department and although we asked for a correct version, we did not receive it until after we had to print up this Statement in order that in accordance with the rules it might be in the hands of Hon'ble members yesterday. The receipts under Land Revenue are stated to have been raised by 5 lakhs but the correct figure is 4 lakhs. This involves alteration in the Statement under I Land Revenue and we must reduce the Budget figure by 1 lakh accordingly. In the same way the total provincial receipts is less by 1 lakh and the closing balance on the other side is less by 1 lakh.

* See Appendix B.

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[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Gibson.*]

"I do not propose to detain the Council for more than a minute or two in offering a few explanations of the changes They will see that in the Revised Estimates the provincial share of Land Revenue is raised by 2½ lakhs. This is principally due to a better kharif than we anticipated which has led us to expect considerably more fluctuating land revenue than had been expected in the previous estimates. Also the actual figures under Sales of Government Estates and under Miscellaneous have improved, and although there has been a considerable falling off under Sales of Waste Lands, the net improvement is as shown 2½ lakhs. For the same reasons income from Land Revenue in the Budget is raised by 4 lakhs in expectations that the causes operating this year will continue to operate next year. The increase of Rs. 75,000 in education expenditure may be explained a little further. The original provision was a very small one for the education of the orphans of soldiers who had fallen in the war Since then the scheme has been extended and it is proposed to provide education free for the sons also of soldiers who were disabled in the war and the amount that is expected to be required is as shown in the note. It is possible that we may be able to get the Government of India to re-imburse part of this expenditure from the Silver Wedding Fund but at present we have provided it in our Budget.

"Under Agriculture, which is a very important head and for which we have perhaps been able to do less than for others, we have provided an extra 1¼ lakhs, Rs. 48,000 of which are for grants to local bodies for building new Veterinary Hospitals in a number of places where they are required. Rs. 20,000 are for the cost of the Soil Survey Staff and Rs. 9,000 for a Soil Physicist. Both these latter items are part of an urgent scheme for the expansion of the Agricultural Department. Another item which really belongs to the same department but which is shown under Civil Works is an item of ½ lakh for buildings for Agricultural Assistants and Mukaddams at the Montgomery Seed Farm. You will also see that ½ lakh has been provided for aeroplanes for survey purposes. The Government of India have offered us six aeroplanes free of charge and it is proposed, if the Local Government agrees, to test their usefulness for crop and land surveys. Therefore the money has been provided in the Budget. The Local Government has not yet definitely decided whether it will be used for this purpuse but if it is not it can very easily be used for some other purpose under the head of Agriculture which is very badly in need of expansion. Under 45—Civil Works. Rs. 47,000 are provided for the building of accommodation for the Government Training Class at Sanawar. This is really an Imperial work and the whole of the cost is given to us in the shape of an assignment by the Government of India and we are simply the Government of India's agents. In the same way at the instance of the Government of India a maternity block is being added to the Walker Hospital, Simla, and we have agreed to meet one-fourth of the initial and recurring expenditure. The amount provided in the Budget represents our one-fourth share of the non-recurring expenditure. It is hoped that the maternity block will be completed by next year as Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford is anxious to open it herself. The net result of these changes is that our closing balance is better by 3 lakhs than is shown in the amended draft Financial Statement last week. With these few remarks I beg to introduce the Revised Financial Statement for the year 1920-21."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—" With Your Honour's permission, may I ask if any provision has been made for the industrial progress and development of the Province and also for extension of any railways in the Province ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson :—" As regards industrial progress I expect that my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Townsend will reply to the Hon'ble member's

[*Mr. Townsend ; Mr Gibson ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; His Honour the President ; Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

question. The reply with regard to railways is in the negative. We cannot provide any money until any scheme is matured. No matured scheme involving expenditure of funds is at present before the Local Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Townsend :—"As regards what the Hon'ble member says about industries, I would refer him to what I said the other day while introducing the Budget. I pointed out then that a considerable sum of money, well over one lakh more than previous year, is at the disposal of the Director of Industries for such things as he should think fit to initiate during the year. I also gave a rough idea as to what those schemes will be and explained that at the present stage of the development of the Department it is impossible at present to do more than we are doing."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson :—"I would also refer the Hon'ble member to the announcement in the Financial Memorandum which showed that two lakhs have been provided for acquiring land for the Institute for Training Mechanics at Moghulpura. This is in addition to the items mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Townsend."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—"I understand that certain lines have been surveyed and that surveys have been completed. One is Pathankot to Nurpur and there is another line from Amritsar to Ramdas and still another from Mukerian to Hoshiarpur. I do not know how far I am correct but so far as I am able to ascertain the surveys of these lines have been completed and certain schemes have been submitted to Government and I hope they have received the consideration of the Government—at least on these three lines."

His Honour the President :—"As a Budget question I would just point out that money for railways, except in special cases, is provided by the Government of India and would not come into our Budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl i-Hussain :—"Your Honour, now that the Budget is presented, I should have expected that there will be the usual array of well considered, properly typed criticisms of the Budget, but I find that there are none forthcoming, so I take upon myself to submit a few points concerning the Budget which has been just presented to us.

"It is difficult when just a few hours before the meeting radical changes in the way of more money dropping in come before the Council and the members, for they are not in a position to suggest how the money that has come in as a sort of windfall can be invested in something really useful during the course of the next year. That is the reason why I for one did not submit any resolutions on the Budget for getting more money either for education or sanitation or agriculture or to suggest that some counter attractions to jail life be put into practice. Therefore the remarks that I am going to make will necessarily be vague, but certainly touching upon the principles underlying the Financial Statement that is before the Council. I am sorry that I am not able to move a resolution on account of the fact that this intimation of more money coming in has come very late. It is gratifying that this year we have embarked upon a more or less generous expenditure on really profitable concerns in the Province, that is to say, education and sanitation, and that we have not only spent, or, to be more exact, are likely to spend this year all our income, but we have also drawn upon our balance. That, I say, is gratifying because the Provincial administration of finance should be on generous lines and not in the *bania* spirit which would enable us to hoard up the money which some superior power may look at and feel tempted to take away from us. We should make the best of the money we have and not hoard it up, for hoarding is not the way in which State finance is to be managed.

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

"After making these more or less vague statements, I proceed to submit a few remarks in connection with the subject which is nearest to the heart of the constituency that I represent, that is the University. During the last three or four years our budget statement always showed Rs. 75,000 that the Government of India have always been very anxious we should invest in improving the teaching and improving the prospects of teachers. I find that we have in the present case also made provision for improving teaching, that is to say, we have made further provision for training classes. That is as it should have been, but so far as the second part of what the Government of India wanted us to do, that is to say, improving the pays of teachers, I do not find much trace of it in the Budget. That to my mind was an injunction from the Government of India with reference to the aid given to us. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Member in charge of that department is very anxious that the prospects of teachers should improve but that wish is not enough. Something more should be done in order to materialise that wish. I trust he will be in a position during the course of this day to give us an assurance that some scheme with reference to the improvement of the pays and prospects of teachers is in hand and will be put into action as soon as practicable. Here I may remind the Council that a large number of teachers, who are to bring out the best intelligence from the rural districts during the next four or five years in order to staff the Reformed Council to a very large extent, is now in the hands of persons who are paid at the rate of Rs. 13 or Rs. 14 a month—a pay on which I have not the slightest doubt the Hon'ble Member in charge is not able to find a servant of any description, not to speak of a bearer or cook ; and in the University, I understand no less than Rs. 18 is the minimum pay, along with allowances and so forth, for a chaprasi not to speak of a daftri. But the pay of village teachers is seldom beyond Rs. 15 and the pay of teachers (Junior Vernacular's) who come into a school in the last grade is not more than Rs. 20. It cannot be expected that men who cannot have enough to live upon are going now really to give the necessary teaching and training to the pupils who are entrusted to them.

"The second point with reference to education is a remark which has by now become trite, that is to say, the delays in Government works. To illustrate this remark, now it is, Your Honour, very nearly three years—I was barely one year in this Council when I agitated in the Council for a hostel for the Government College. Forthwith it was promised. It was stated that it shall be provided. Very properly that scheme had to wait till the war was over, but the war has been over now for more than one year. Last year I was told that that was a 'work in progress' and that it will be proceeded with. Your Honour, till yesterday that 'work in progress' had not progressed any further than it had been last year and even now it shows no signs of any progress, not to say that even foundations were not detected by me when passing by that quarter. I am referring to the Rose Cottage that was purchased by the Government at a fairly large amount of money, I believe Rs. 1,00,000 was invested in it. That plot is not being put to any use except for heaping some old brickbats on it and I have not the slightest doubt that the department can make better use of this plot which is quite close to the District Courts as well as the Government College, but nothing is being done nor is it being cleared up to supply a sort of open ground for the students who would like to use it. I trust that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department or the Public Works Department would be in a position to say whether that scheme has been given up or whether it is to be proceeded with, whether there is any chance of building this hostel which, I understand, was badly needed—and it was recognised by Government that it was badly needed—whether there is any prospect this year or the next of its being built up.

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

"The third point is the question of economy. I do not mean to suggest that economy is not one of the distinctive features of Government Departments but it does appear to me that in the matter of new Government Colleges which are going to be opened at Ludhiana and Multan, economy is not the strongest feature of that scheme. Rs. 70,000 have been budgeted for it, and I understand that that is a provision more by way of recurring expenditure. It is not likely that in either of these institutions the number of students would be above 50 and it is probable that in one place, at all events, it will not be above 30. To make provision for Rs. 35,000 to be spent during the year for teaching a 1st year class of 30 or 40 boys—it seems to me that it is if not sheer waste, something very near it. Some members of this Council have experience of the various schemes of starting new colleges of a fine type. One such college is going to come into being in Rawalpindi. I have no doubt that in that college there will be 30 or 40 boys in the first year class and that it will be run during the course of the year with very nearly one-half of the expenditure that is being provided for each of these colleges. I have heard often that cheap education is not the best class of education. I have myself said that on many suitable occasions. But we, here in the Punjab as well as in India, have to get full 16-annas worth out of every rupee that we invest whether in education or in any other department and no doubt it would be ideal to have a graduate teaching the infant class, but can we afford it? Is it not right that we should make the rupee go as far as possible in disseminating not bad education but as good education as is being provided for in similar institutions in the Province, that is to say, not spending too much money, but bringing in as large a return as money similarly invested in similar institutions. I trust that unless some steps, which cannot be retraced, have already been taken, Government will be pleased to look into this matter and see that more than absolutely necessary money is not spent in starting these institutions As a matter of fact, I should go so far even as to say that there is no occasion to start these institutions on a scale more generous than that prevailing in the case of the corresponding class at Government College, Lahore. There is no occasion for it. What I insist upon is that we must have the best value for every rupee that we spend on any new scheme, and it seems to me that the men whom we intend to employ, the pay that we intend disbursing in starting these first class institutions, can be utilised by Government to a more effective purpose and in other institutions already in existence.

"Now I will pass on to my next favourite subject and that is sanitation. Last year I was responsible for a resolution asking, I believe, for four lakhs additional for this department; also that certain radical improvements be affected in that department. I am very glad to notice that in the present budget provision has been made for most of the suggestions that I had made last year. I am also very glad to be able to state that the department which was somewhat neglected, receiving stepmotherly treatment from the Director-General of Medicine inasmuch as his first interest was Medicine and only second interest was sanitation, now is given a proper mother to look after it and has developed a great deal. Since Colonel Forster has taken charge of the department—and that is his sole charge—he has really done a great deal to bring the department to a position of responsibility and utility. We notice that he was in charge of this department before, but he was never able to do before what he has been able to do now. I presume because at that time sanitation was one of the two or three children he had to look after and he devoted more time to medicine in the Medical College than he did to sanitation, and that he has now interested himself in thinking over the various ways in which the cause of sanitation can be advanced. I believe the work involves an enterprise of two different kinds. One is an educative propaganda and the other is the

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

supply, the crying demand of the people in that line. What I mean thereby is this. There is great need for, say, tanks for drinking purposes in certain places where it is impossible to have wells for drinking purposes. Now for a munificient Government or a rich person it is not difficult to provide a village with a tank. Perhaps a village has got a tank but that tank is not much good unless that village has been educated to keep that tank in proper order and clean. Therefore the work of sanitation involves two-fold work, the educative work to look after the new improvements that are being placed at the disposal of the people, as well as meeting the demands of that village from the resources of the Province in matters of the kind which are essential for the well-being of the people. I trust that the rural areas whose sanitation is a crying need of the times will receive that generous attention from Colonel Forster that they fully deserve, and that his attention will not be solely occupied by bringing into being expensive schemes of sewage and water supply for the urban areas only. It is a sort of warning which I venture to utter that being himself a resident of an urban area he will not neglect the needs of the rural people which though few, to my mind, are more pressing than the needs of the highly developed citizens.

"Having educated the people and provided them with superior sanitation naturally the next department that calls for some remarks is justice. It is now, I believe, admitted by Government that a man who starts upon litigation seldom sees the fruits of that litigation in his own life time. That is one of the things to be provided for his heirs. I believe last week, in answer to my question, the Hon'ble Member in charge of that department said that it was not correct that it always took five years in the High Court for an appeal to be decided, but that there are cases in which the appeals have been decided in four years I stand corrected, Your Hononr, but if the Hon'ble Member in charge wanted to imply that four years is a reasonable time in which an appeal need be decided then I demur to it. It seems to me that during the last six years, as a reply of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the department showed, no serious efforts have been made to do away with the arrears. On the other hand, those arrears have gathered considerably and now stand at a figure which strikes horror in a person who is not familiar with the usual delays of law. I trust that the Government will call upon the authorities responsible or upon itself, if necessary, to see that this state of things does not continue any longer. To say that the time of the High Court is taken up by criminal work, to my mind is no justification for neglecting the disposal of civil work that that court is called upon to do. If the Province is litigious, I think it is clearly the duty of Government not to discourage litigation by delaying the disposal of cases. That possibly may have been the policy of Government, I cannot say—I trust it is not—but if this is the only way to discourage litigation, that is to say, preventing its early disposal, I am afraid my experience of the last 15 or 20 years shows that that policy has not succeeded. Is it not likely that a new policy for the disposal of their claims within a year from their institution might succeed better in showing to the people that if they institute a hopeless claim it is rejected very soon, that it is the man himself who has suffered the consequences and not his son or grandson. I trust that some action will be taken in the matter in due course.

When talking of administration of justice, Your Honour, one naturally is reminded of the last year and all that it cost. It is not at all the right thing to do to revive unpleasant memories and I have not the slightest intention of doing so. I notice that the Government have taken a most salutory action in the way of saving one lakh of rupees and spending a few nice words instead. What I mean is the reduction of Police expenditure to the extent of one lakh of rupees, simply by feeling that that expenditure is not needed ; and in lieu of a large number of policemen who would have been maintained out of this

[*Mr. Gibson ; Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain ; Mr. Maynard.*]

one lakh of rupees simply making certain statements which were, I have no doubt, intended to assuage the feelings of the people. If by nice words and nice treatment so much expenditure of money can be saved, and I believe it has been saved, I have no doubt that that policy will be able to affect further reduction in such expenditure as is not absolutely necessary. The corresponding deficit in our income by remitting indemnity, is not a deficit in the real sense of the word, inasmuch as the expenditure that indemnity was intended to meet will never be incurred. There again I think the Budget has considerably improved by the remission of indemnity and by the exclusion of extra engagement of Police.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson.—" Perhaps the Hon'ble Member does not understand the position. In the original estimate one lakh was provided on the income side for recoveries of the cost of the punitive police and the same sum was provided on the expenditure side. As it has been proposed to discontinue the punitive police from the 1st of April the money on both sides of the account becomes less by an equal amount. It has nothing to do with indemnity. It does not cost Government anything either way."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussian.—" I do not think I had misunderstood the position. I perfectly well realise that certain money was needed. That money is not now needed. Therefore that money is not required to be paid. That is a simple enough affair from the point of view of commonsense. But if there is any financial subtlety in it naturally I stand corrected.

" Proceeding further, Your Honour, I have just one word to say about excise—the subject about which a resolution was moved only the other day. Last year when discussing the question of excise, I was more or less reprimanded by the Hon'ble Member in charge of that department for not having known my case. I had just insinuated that growing excise revenue is a danger ; that that means more drink. I was told 'nothing of the kind, this Government reduces the quantity of liquor somewhat but at the same time has the gift of increasing the revenue under this head.' And I was told that this is the best policy of excise that any Government can follow. What I had stated last year, according to the Hon'ble Member in charge I am now justified in stating this year. That is to say, my fears of the last year have been realised. I do not say that the temptation to get more money has been responsible for the increase in consumption of liquor, I do not say that the department is responsible directly for encouraging people to drink, but I do say that when the department raises its income from this source from the vendors of liquor, the holders of licenses, that there is a very great and strong temptation—a very natural temptation—for those people to make some money on the licenses that they have taken and that in consequence we are face to face with the most startling position that the consumption of liquor and I understand the consumption of liquor and of drugs as a whole is on the increase........."

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard.—" There is no rise in the consumption of drugs. On the contrary there is a diminution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.—" I stand corrected. But so far as liquor is concerned we are face to face with the proposition how we are going to fight the increasing consumption of liquor. We are told that this rise is due to the increase in prosperity. Is it intended to be conveyed, Your Honour, that the only way to fight this increase is by reduction of prosperity or would it be by some increase in the power of control? I would say that the first alternative would not be the one that suggests itself to the Hon'ble Member in charge of this department. I trust he will devise some means of strengthening the power of control rather than of reducing the power to spend. I understand he did make an effort to introduce the system of counter attractions, but

[*Mr. Gibson ; Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

apparently the people are under the impression that by placing counter attractions near the liquor shops you might be directing attention to liquor shops rather than diverting attention from the liquor shops. However, I am not in a position to make any suggestion myself but this is a matter which I entirely leave to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the department. If he thinks the solution suggested by America after a great deal of experience may be of advantage perhaps he will adopt it.

"With reference to the Department of Forests, there is a considerable increase on both sides, that is to say, of expenditure as well as of income. As to the expenditure the Hon'ble Member in charge of the department used to say that the Forest Department is the goose that lays the golden egg I had pointed out that it is possible to overfeed that goose and in consequence suffer instead of gaining. I find that the increase in income barely corresponds with the increase in expenditure. But I was told that it is only in the beginning that a new department has to be fed liberally so that in future the return may be out of all proportion to the expenditure for that year. That stage, Your Honour, has not yet arrived and my doubts are simply based on more or less vague sort of information that it is not easy to run Government departments cheaply or inexpensively and perhaps from the business point of view Government investments do not bring as good a return as business concerns do. But with reference to this I have no more remarks to offer.

"I am very glad indeed that the Department of Agriculture is continuing to receive greater attention from the Government. That is as it should be. The Punjab, essentially an agricultural Province, should have its Agricultural Department specially strong.

"The last department about which I venture to make a few remarks is the Jail Department. The Annual Report of that Department does not make any remarks other than those which were made in the preceding reports, that is to say the great and considerable experience gained during the war as to the way in which the inmates of jail can be utilised as mechanics and artisans, with a little training. And the other point in connection with Jails was that their inmates were not always men of a depraved class, men with depraved moral instincts, but quite a fair proportion of them were.........."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson.—"May I rise to a point of order, Sir. What financial principle is involved in what the Hon'ble Member says?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.—"The point as to financial principle is how to reduce the expenditure on jails and increase the income accruing from those departments and I always understood that it is only in this connection that one can make a suggestion as to jails. So, I believe the remarks I am going to offer are certainly within the rules laid down.

"I was going to state, Your Honour, that so far as jails are concerned, they are inhabited by a large number of people who are not really morally so depraved that they should be in jails, but on the other hand they are there more or less by accident. Is it right that they should be put together along with those persons who are really criminals of the usual type? If, as I suggest some counter attractions are provided in the shape of robust games and reviving of provincial contests and matches, those people who really fight for the sake of fighting and commit riots just for the sake of committing riots, and so forth should not be so numerous and possibly would not crowd up our jails, and thus these men may be better fitted to occupy their place as good citizens. For instance from Jhelum they do come into jails in large numbers, but really they are not the type of men who should be in jails. I believe it is in the absence of amusements and counter attractions that they break

[*Rai Bahadur Pandit Jowahir Lal.*]

each other's heads and thus come into jails and possibly come out worse than they had come into them. That is a point that I trust would invite the attention of the Government and some sort of commission might in course of time go into this matter and see whether something cannot be done for these people who are not intended for jails at all. This is all that I have to say about this year's Budget."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jowahir Lal, Bhargawa.—"Your Honour, I congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Member for the lucid and interesting manner in which he has prepared the Amended Draft Financial Statement and the Revised Financial Statement for the year 1920-21, in spite of the disadvantage of which he complained in his opening speech. As regards the general nature of the Budget it can safely be said that it is satisfactory so far as it goes. To start with we have got more money in our hands than we anticipated. It was anticipated that there would be a deficiency of 11 lakhs but the result of the working of the year has been not only that that deficiency has been made up but that a surplus of over 23 lakhs is in our hands now, though it included amounts which ought to have been spent and have not been spent during the year.

"On the income side I want to make a few remarks as regards Excise. Of course, the ideal policy of this department has been to secure maximum of income from minmium of consumption. The department has, no doubt, been trying to reduce the consumption by raising the still head duty, by trying to close certain shops and by introducing the sealed bottle system, but the results show that the object aimed at has not been secured. Last year it was pointed out that the consumption was decreasing but this year it is admitted that there has been much income from still head duty with the result that the consumption has increased. The reasons that are given for its increase are the prosperity of the agricultural classes and commercial classes. Whether as a matter of fact that prosperity exists or not I do not wish to join issue with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the department but the question is whether this prosperity has anything to do mainly or largely or to any extent with the increase in the consumption of liquor. Inquiries will prove that the increase is not only in the classes which are called prosperous but the evil habit of drinking is increasing in those classes also which cannot be called prosperous. Anyhow it cannot be denied that the evil is increasing and the result is, the deterioration of the character of the people which is the real capital of the nation. Certain drastic measures which may considerably reduce the consumption are therefore necessary to be adopted. Last year I suggested that public opinion may be invited as to the advisability of some legislative enactment in order to reduce the consumption as far as possible. I would repeat the same suggestion again. Personally I am for total prohibition but if that cannot be considered practicable, at least some effective measures are necessary in order to check the growth of this evil. As regards the amounts that have been budgeted for Education and Agriculture, I would say that they are liberal but doubts have been raised in certain quarters whether any provision has been made for the expansion of compulsory primary education or not (under the head of Education). It appears that municipalities and district boards will take action under the Punjab Compulsory Education Act and money will be required for contributing to those municipalities and other local bodies. In order to remove this doubt that has arisen, I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the department will explain whether the amounts that have been budgeted for include expenses that may be expected for primary compulsory education or not.

[*Mr. Wright.*]

"As regards the provisions that have been made for Education, Agriculture and Sanitation I may also express a hope that the amounts that have been budgeted for will be spent and not be allowed to remain unspent as has been the case in past years. Of course, the answer may be that the money is not to be thrown away as this answer was given last year. I am not in favour of throwing away any money but I would request that strenuous efforts be made to utilise the money that has been budgeted as usefully as it possibly can be."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright.—"Your Honour, the Education Department has the advantage of the fullest sympathy of this Council and it is satisfactory to note that a generous attitude is always shown by the members towards it. At least this is my experience and I have found increased expression in the way the Finance Committee of this Council were anxious to meet our demands especially during this year of financial stringency, and funds for many important schemes we have in hand have been forthcoming even at a period like this.

"I am grateful to the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain for his reference to the improvement of the pay of teachers. This is a matter which has received constant care and attention for it is recognised as undoubtedly going to the foundations of any well-conceived system of education. With regard to the training of teachers the Hon'ble Member does not say that we have not gone very far in this direction, but I may perhaps be allowed to point out that we have already made considerable improvements in the staff of the Central Training College, Lahore. We are also making improvements in the building and equipment. We have established a new Training College at Lyallpur, which is in connection with the Agricultural College there, and this College will undertake a very great and important work in future in the spread of agricultural education throughout the Province. We have also started other Senior Vernacular Classes to meet the very great demand which now exists owing to the altered con ditions brought about by schemes for the expansion of vernacular education and the passing of the Compulsory Primary Education Act. We have now 12 Normal Schools for men where there were only six such schools six years ago. We have six Normal schools for women and one has been opened very recently. We are steadily and vigorously pushing on this essential part of our work. Our desire is also to push on the question of the improvement in the pay of teachers and something was done in this direction last year. Immediate and very welcome relief has recently been given to all grades drawing up to Rs. 75 per mensem, in common with other departments. The scheme for the revision of the inspecting staff, now just sanctioned, will help us to some extent and the scheme for improvement in the Subordinate Educational Service and the Provincial Educational Service will, I trust, be matured very shortly. Every one will admit Sir, that the desire of the Government is to do what is right and adequate in the matter. The pay of village teachers was increased to Rs. 15 a month a few years ago and during the last two or three years, mostly in the last two years, it has in some districts been further improved under reforms made by this department—and in some districts the pay of these teachers is now fairly satisfactory. When we consider the great number of applications for admission to our training institutions—secondary and primary—it seems certainly to show that members of the educated public have the fullest confidence in the department and that some thousands of our young men regard the Education Department as a fit sphere in which to devote their lives. I own, Sir, that the department has its own attraction for many high-minded persons, but I consider that its increasing popularity shows that there is confidence in what is being done both as regards the work itself and also in the matter of the pay and training of teachers.

"No one is keener than the officers of the department concerned to see the hostel for the Government College, Lahore, materialise into a well-equipped

[*Mr. Wright ; His Honour the President ; Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

institution and I should like to inform the Hon'ble Member that it is a big scheme but that it is now to be begun at once. The Public Works Department tell me that they are commencing immediately. The delay is greatly to be regretted but I fear, owing to the circumstances, it was unavoidable. The Hon'ble Member referred to the need for economy in the Government Colleges about to be started at Ludhiana and Multan. I understand the Hon'ble Member does not accuse the department of neglecting this very important financial aspect—the economy of its funds. In these colleges at Multan and Ludhiana we wish to continue that careful administration of Government money as we have done in the past. The estimate of the number of students given by the Hon'ble Member and those I have received vary slightly. At Multan 45 students in the 1st year and at Ludhiana 60 students—and probably double in the 2nd year—are expected according to our estimates. It is true that during the 1st year we shall be compelled to run the colleges on apparently extravagant lines because we shall have only one class for one year, as it is not contemplated to open the second year class at the same time. This will last only for a year. A comparison has been made by the Hon'ble Member with certain other colleges. I would suggest that some of these latter colleges are in themselves in the nature of missionary colleges, at all events to a certain extent, and Government Colleges cannot compete with these institutions on those lines or on similar lines. I have had the advantage of a fairly long conversation with the Hon'ble Member which I might say has been fruitful. I may assure him that economy in this matter will not be lost sight of.

" With reference to the enquiry made by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jowahir Lal I desire to say that there was no need to make special provision of funds at present for carrying out schemes under the Primary Education Act passed last year, as any sums required can be met out of the lump provision for grants to local bodies for vernacular education.

" So far only one municipality has applied for sanction to putting into effect Part II of the Primary Education Act, *viz.*, Multan. Government has agreed to find 50 per cent. of the additional expenditure which they may incur during the three years 1919-20—1921-22.

" The position will then be reviewed again in the light of the conditions expected to arise."

His Honour the President.—" The discussion on the Draft Financial Statement having now closed we proceed with the Resolutions."

RESOLUTION *re* RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATION IN A CONSTITUENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.—" The first resolution that stands in my name—

> that this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that in the Rules of Election to the Reformed Legislative Council of the Punjab, the right of a voter in a constituency to stand for election to represent that constituency be not fettered by the imposition of a residential qualification in that constituency

deals with the question of election to the Reformed Legislative Councils, a subject of very great importance in the interests of the future administration of this Province. I may mention that the matter of framing rules and regulations under the Reforms Act has been entrusted by the Government to an officer of great experience advised by all the non-official Members of this Council. Some people have taken objection as to the competency of this body to advise. It is not for me to meet those objections, but now that the

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

Government has given opportunity to all persons or institutions to present their model rules and regulations for the consideration of the Government, I trust the response to this request of this permission will be so great that in future Government will feel that from the public great help indeed can be derived. If, on the other hand, the response is not considerable, the suggestions not worth much, the claim of the critics will not have been substantiated.

"What we all want is that on the Reformed Councils we should have what are called the best men. I believe the Government and the people are at one on this point, but, as usual, difficulties come in when one has to discover these best men or to define what they consist of or what they are made of. Some people have an idea that on these Reformed Councils the best men who ought to come in are men who stand out in the Province as what one might call the aristocracy of intellect, highly educated people, graduates, men of position, of experience, of status in public life. Now if I have understood the Reforms right, I believe that that is altogether a mistaken notion. The Reforms do not contemplate the creation of aristocracy of intellect to rule over the rest of the Province. Therefore, to my mind, claims based on eminence, intellectual or otherwise, of the individual to come into the Council and say: 'I am the best fitted man in brain power, I know how to administer and on that account you should so frame your rules that I have the opportunity of coming in and ruling my country.' The best men, to my mind, really under the Reforms Scheme mean men who are the best fitted to represent the various interests which the Reforms Scheme has felt necessary should be represented on the Council, keeping in view the principle that the responsibility of the people returned to the Council is to the people who have actually returned. In other words what is sought for is that the people should govern themselves through the people chosen by them and chosen from amongst themselves. It is all very well to say that after all we are in one Province and therefore any member who lives in any part of the Province is the best person whom the electorates have chosen to represent the Province as a whole. But I believe the advanced thought of the present day whether in England or in America is not in keeping with this claim. What I want is that no further occasion should arise when people as a whole assume the position that we have substituted another aristocracy or bureaucracy in the place of one which we have tried to displace. We should have, as a matter of fact, the people themselves to come directly into Councils through their representatives to govern themselves. On this principle I have no fault to find with the rules that are being framed. Having conceded this much willingly as I believe in that principle, I proceed now further to state that within the circle of certain definite, well-defined interest the widest possible choice should be given to those interests to select their best representatives. We should not so circumscribe the field of choice within those interests to prejudice the selection of best suited men to represent those interests and it is keeping in view this principle, Your Honour, that I have framed the resolution which stands in my name and which reads as follows:—

"That this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that in the Rules of Election to the Reformed Legislative Council of the Punjab, the right of a voter in a constituency be not fettered by the imposition of a residential qualification in that constituency.

"Now I will make my meaning clear by stating first that under the Reform Scheme there are certain well-defined interests—those are urban and rural. It is no use now entering upon the discussion whether this distinction is real or false, whether it is the one which should subsist or should not subsist. I for one am absolutely prepared to accept that the real distinction does exist and not go beyond it.

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

"Now when it comes to making rules to enable each one of those definite interests to be represented what have we to see is that the person who offers himself for election does represent those interests. It is said that if that person has a voting qualification in that constituency that by itself is not enough to show that that person is really and substantially a person who has the same interest at heart as others who are a bit differently situated. To make my meaning quite clear, in an urban constituency a man paying Rs. 25 per mensem as land revenue is a voter. Now anyone who may have real landed interests may be a voter. The point is should everyone who possesses land to that extent, be eligible for election or not. It is not enough. There may be a man who is thoroughly urban in his interests, in his ideas, in his qualifications and yet he pays twenty-five times twenty-five land revenue. What is needed is that he should have a house also in which he can live. That will show the *bonâ fides* of his claim in rural area. Well that shows that he is really keen upon that aspect of the life of a citizen. Well and good, conceded. What I complain of is this. Once a man has satisfied the two conditions—possession of land and possession of a house in a rural area—has met those conditions, why should you go further and say : you are no doubt according to our definition rural in your life, in your habits, in your aspirations, in your nature and in your interests, but you can only represent the constituency in which your house is actually situated. Now, why should that be I fail to see. Why should we further limit and say : you cannot represent the adjoining constituency which has the same interest as the constituency in which your house is situated. I fail to see that the interests of each rural constituency in the Punjab are so distinct that something is to be gained for that particular locality by laying down the law in this way. I maintain, Your Honour, that this is really going too far and limiting the supply—the source from which rural interests can be effectively represented. Of course this argument does not imply that if my resolution is not accepted or if vote is not given to the principle underlying it the Council that will be returned will not be a representative Council. By no means. That is not my claim. What I claim is that by narrowing down the field of choice among the eligible rural electors the chances of returning as good a Council as otherwise would be returned are being minimised. To illustrate, it is quite possible that in one district, say, Gujranwala, there may be two or three *bonâ fide* rural representatives who are good and in the adjoining district of Gujrat by some trick or fortune men of the same calibre and capacity are not forthcoming. Now, why should the Gujrat people—the rural people—be deprived of the right of selecting their representative from the Gujranwala District, provided he satisfies all the conditions of a rural elector. It is for that reason that I have ventured to bring forward this matter, and while doing so I think no harm will be done if I give expression to the doubts and fears of the people on this subject. Some go to the extent of suggesting that there is a great favour shown to the rural representatives and that the authorities really do not want capable and efficient men to come into the Councils at all, and that they want men of the rural classes who are not up to much and who simply repeat what the officials may wish them to do. That is the criticism which is urged against the scheme. You may take it for what it is worth. It is also urged that by further limiting the field of choice within the district some mischief is being done. I believe it is very unfortunate indeed that any friction should exist either between rural and urban interests or even between different rural persons who have no doubt the best interests of the community they wish to serve at heart. It is in the interests of the reformed Council that even misunderstandings be removed. I have no doubt that by framing the rules in the way that appeals to the Government to be in the best interests of the people something will be done which does not give countenance to these fears of

[*Makhdum Sayad Rajan Shah ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

some section of the people. No doubt at present the Hon'ble Member who is trying his best to evolve some sort of regulations and rules out of the chaos of suggestions has a very difficult task to perform and indeed he has my best sympathy in his efforts to frame these rules. But I trust that the position of those people who are pressing for a wider field of selection will not be misunderstood. It is not that they want the rural distinction between the different defined interests to become non-existent that they press for a wider field of choice. But it is in order to meet the objections which are being levelled against them by more advanced critics that they think it is necessary that by widening the field of choice the force of these criticisms will considerably be reduced and it is in that spirit that I have thought it necessary to discuss this subject in open Council, so that there may be no misunderstanding either in the minds of the Members of the Council or in the minds of the public. We want the best men who can represent the various interests to come forward. We trust that even if urban representation is poor, or meagre or inadequate, that the strength of their intellect will make up for the deficiency in number and that their co-operation with their less advanced rural representatives will be of very great use to the Council as a whole. It is not always the number that tells. I suppose it is the brain power of even a few that tells considerably in favour of the position they take up. I trust that it is in that spirit that the rules will be framed. Just for the sake of opening the discussion, I have thought it necessary to say all these things. I trust Members will contribute to it."

The Hon'ble Makhdum Sayad Rajan Shah spoke in Urdu, a translation of which is as follows :—

"Your Honour, I beg leave to say the following few words in support of the Resolution :—

"Just as in litigation the parties of a case have a right to select a legal practitioner for the conduct of their cases at their sweet free will, in a similar manner the voters should have a franchise to elect for their representation a man residing anywhere without any restriction. Besides the status of an elected member is like a pleader who is elected in the Council to plead the cause of his voters in political affairs. To compel the voters legally to elect a candidate from a definite area against their wishes, is absolutely fettering their freedom unduly. In districts other than Lahore the people bring best legal men (pleaders) from Lahore for the conduct of their cases abroad. But if it should be enacted that in case of a particular tahsil or district only that Pleader or Mukhtar can conduct a case who resides in that particular tahsil or district, and no one can appoint an outsider pleader, surely such an Act will be considered as unjust and interfering with freedom.

"It is not understood that in face of the above two examples why the poor voters should be fettered against the use of their discretion in elections.

"Those who are sure that they would not be able to be elected as members without giving the franchise of vote to the extent of specific areas, they only will support such an improper restriction.

"On the contrary every just person would be compelled to thoroughly give the right of vote to the voters and on this principle I strongly support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—"Your Honour, I associate myself with my Hon'ble friends in feeling that the choice of voters in sending representatives to the Council should not be restricted by residential qualifications. No doubt if restrictions are placed the voters will have to elect from

[*Rai Bahadur Pandit Jowahir Lal Bhargawa.*]

amongst the residents of the constituency to which they belong, whether there is or whether there is not a person in whom they have got full confidence, and whether the constituency consists of a single tahsil or of a single set of villages or of a single district. But supposing there is the possibility of there existing a constituency in which there is no one according to the views of the voters in whom they have got full confidence but there is another adjoining constituency where there is a person in whom they have got such confidence there is no reason why the voters should be compelled to return one in whom they have less confidence. Why should the Government not extend the field of choice to such an extent as to enable them to exercise their discretion to elect the best men in their Province. With this proviso that the representative of the urban area must have urban qualifications and the representative of the rural area must have rural qualifications I support the resolution."

The Council re-assembled after lunch at 2-45 P.M.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jowahir Lal, Bhargawa :—" Your Honour, I support the Resolution as it stands in its form I maintain that the imposition of a residential qualification in a particular constituency for a voter to stand as a candidate for election to represent that constituency in the new Council to be formed under the Reforms Scheme is not at all desirable. No doubt Lord Southborough's Committee has recommended the imposition of that qualification for three provinces, one of which is the Punjab, but that view is based, as was read out to this Council by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Daulat Rai from a passage relevant to the question under discussion from the Report, upon the evidence of certain individuals and associations representing rural interests. There is a testimony that we have competent witnesses in that Report to the effect that insistence on such a regulation might be depriving the new Councils of the services of men of experience and impairing the success of the reforms now being inaugerated. This Council might have noted from that paragraph that the opinion of the members was not unanimous and they agreed on the principle to which I have just referred. The Joint Parliamentary Committee also has not considered it obligatory to impose that condition and the Hon'ble the Secretary of State also while answering to an amendment that was moved in the House of Commons about that question remarked that this question will be again considered when rules and regulations that are to be framed will be laid before the Parliament. So it is apparent that this question is still open for discussion. The chief argument which is urged in favour of retaining the residential qualification is antagonism of rural and urban interests. I for one am not prepared to admit that there is any real antagonism. Members of this Council coming from urban areas as well as members of the previous Council have always been insisting measures that go to improve the material state of the villages. They have been advocating the expansion of education in the villages, the improvement of sanitation in villages, extension of the means of communication and medical relief to villagers. This state of affairs will continue in future also. Much is being made of this supposed antagonism in certain quarters and I am afraid that if pushed too far will not lead to any wholesome results. However, even assuming that there is an antagonism to a certain extent in certain matters, the question is whether that should be the ground for imposing the condition or not. What is to be guaranteed to the rural population is their adequate representation in the electorate and provision for constituencies for rural areas. That has already been done and once this is done no further restriction on the right of a voter is necessary. The voters should be allowed to chose their representative either from persons who are residents in that constituency or from anywhere else as they like. Of course the candidate must be a voter, must possess the qualifications which are necessary for a voter, but to restrict his right by residential qualification is

[*Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand.*]

not justifiable. The franchise will be very broad and no man from outside can have any influence on the voters unless he has got qualifications which can command their confidence and if a person can command their confidence there is no reason why the right of the voters should be fettered by any arbitrary regulation or rule. Just as, as it was pointed out by the Hon'ble Makhdum Rajan Shah, in the case of a litigant it is not just or proper to force him to chose his counsel from any particular class and he is left to chose his counsel as one who can best represent his interests, similarly in the case of representatives of the Council the voters should be left to themselves to chose their representative in one whom they consider that he would best represent them in the Council. With this residential qualification a question arises about its meaning. This question has been before the Advisory Committee more than once and has been fully considered and discussed. It was suggested in the beginning that the mere possession of a house for 12 months before the election was quite sufficient. Then it was suggested that the limitation should be four years. Then another suggestion was made that the house should be an ancestral one. And yet another suggestion was made that the house should be in a village in which the candidate has got ancestoral property. All these matters were before the Advisory Committee and it was very difficult to come to a definite conclusion. It was also suggested that if occupancy tenants or unoccupancy are granted the right to vote they cannot be said that they own a house. So all these difficult questions are to arise if this condition is considered necessary and in order to remove that difficulty also this condition may be dispensed with. If the voters are left to themselves they will elect their best representative and any interference with their freedom of chosing their representatives will be unjustifiable. With these remarks I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand :—

"Your Honour,—The Hon'ble Mover has very ably laid the case before this Council. The question has been freely discussed more than once in the Advisory Committee meetings but as members were not unanimous there I think the Hon'ble Mover has done well in bringing this resolution well before this Council. The residential qualification is intended only for rural areas and I am glad the Hon'ble Mover has made it clear. If he had said that a member from an urban constituency should be allowed to stand in a rural constituency I would, then, have been the first to oppose him, but as that is not his intention I support the motion, on the clear understanding that while in rural constituencies residential qualification will be insisted upon, a rural constituency will be allowed to draw upon another rural constituency for a candidate.

"The Hon'ble members will remember that I have always advocated the cause of the rural classes in this Council and it is in that same spirit that I am advocating the widening of the circle of choice of rural voters beyond their own particular constituency. The reason why I do so is chiefly the wish that rural areas may be able to send men in council who while being rural may also be competent enough to meet the objections and attacks of their opponents by reasoning out their cases. Rural constituencies as at present constituted are smaller in area as compared with the urban constituencies and if a constituency were kept as a unit for selection of the candidates, cases of real hardship will arise and the result will be that we will not be able to send really able men to this Council. The dignity of the Council will suffer and we will be ridiculed by our brethren coming from towns. I am sorry I have to make this admission so frankly, but all this is in the interests of the rural classes themselves and I hope Government will accept the recommendation in the same light. Let the qualifications for rural candidates be made as strict as possible in order to exclude urban element, but when once a candidate fulfils these qualifications in one constituency, he should be allowed to be returned by any constituency of a similar nature in the Province. We only

[*Rao Bahadur Lal Chand ; Sayad Mehdi Shah ; His Honour the President ; Nawab Sir Bahram Khan ; Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh ; Captain Gopal Singh.*]

want a guarantee that really rural men should be returned by rural voters and beyond that it is not safe to go. Time may come when we may lay down restrictions without any such fear as I have anticipated but at present we require a wider circle of candidates than a mere constituency. Last year when I moved a resolution for the rural population being given representation in proportion to their numbers and taxation, the chief criticism levelled against us at that time was our inability to produce really able men for the Council. We never thought that our circle of choice would be so limited and we assured the Council that we will not fail in that respect. If the present resolution as explained by the Hon'ble Mover is not accepted I am afraid we will not be able to fulfil our assurances and most of the remarks of our adversaries will become true.

"I therefore support the resolution and make it clear again that I do not at all intend that a rural candidate should be allowed to stand in an urban constituency and an urban candidate in a rural constituency. I only give a wider circle of choice in a similar constituency as seems to be the intention of the Hon'ble Mover."

The Hon'ble Sayad Mehdi Shah :—"Your Honour, I beg permission to speak in Urdu."

His Honour the President :—"Very good."

The Hon'ble Sayad Mehdi Shah (Urdu) :—"It has been said, Your Honour, that if this residential qualification is imposed then a capable man will not be available in a constituency but it has not been noted that that there is no constituency with less than 5,000 men. If such a big number of men cannot produce one single man out of them then in my opinion the *zamíndárs* will not have the opportunity to represent themselves. Therefore, if it be allowed that a man from any constituency can stand in another constituency, then the *zamíndárs* will not be able to stand for election. I would insist that a man standing for election should be having residential qualification and I oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Bahram Khan spoke in Urdu, opposing the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh :—"Your Honour, I have given the matter my best consideration and I think a medial course will be quite reasonable. On the one side I am strongly in favour of some sort of residential qualification and I am afraid that if this condition is not imposed the right so valuable and so kindly given by the British Government will not be fully realized by the rural people. On the other hand there are some apprehensions—and I think they are well-founded—that it shall not be limited to each constituency. Therefore I would suggest that residence in the district or, at any rate, residence in the division should be considered quite sufficient. We need not go further. In the matter of practical politics I should think it is hardly conceivable that a resident of Rawalpindi Division or Multan Division will ever dream of standing in Jullundur or Ambala Division. Very likely a man of Ambala Division will like to stand in more than one district and therefore I think the object of both traits of opinion will be best met in this way that the choice should be extended to the district or to the Division. With this qualification I am for the resolution."

The Hon'ble Captain Gopal Singh :—"Your Honour, the matter has been fully discussed and a good deal has been said by the Hon'ble members. I follow my friend the Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh in what he says that the choice should be extended to the District or the Division."

[*Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin ; Khan Sahib Mirza Ikram Ullah ; Raizada Bhagat Ram ; Mr. Hallifax.*]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin :—" I also support the resolution, Your Honour. It will be certainly unjust to the electorates to restrict their choice of election to a very narrow area."

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mirza Ikram Ullah :—" I also support the resolution, Your Honour."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram :—" I also associate myself with the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution and support it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Hallifax :—" Your Honour, I have to thank the non-official Members of this Council who have been appointed by you as an Advisory Committee to assist in discussing matters connected with the Reforms Scheme for the help which they have given me in the lengthy discussions which we have had over the question of a residential qualification. The division of opinion of the Advisory Committee as well as the importance of the question justifies its discussion in Council.

" There are two heads under which it should be considered. The first is whether it is necessary at all to have a residential qualification, and the second, in case the necessity is held to be proved, relates to the method in which it should be applied. It seems to me that the Hon'ble Member who moved this resolution did not keep these two heads sufficiently distinct. At any rate, in connection with the necessity for applying a residential qualification he was a very half-hearted opponent of that qualification and practically accepted it. Other Hon'ble Members who have spoken in support of the resolution went further, but he and the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhari Lal Chand agreed that for rural constituencies we should allow the candidature only of electors who have rural qualifications evidenced by the ownership of a residential house in a rural area. The difference between him and the position taken up in the draft rule which has been prepared to define the residential qualification is merely one of area.

" Other supporters of the Resolution went further than the Hon'ble Mover. They desired that there should be no residential qualification at all. No one will dispute the argument that every constituency should have the fittest possible member, and we have had put before us an analogy between the selection of lawyers to conduct cases and the selection of members to represent constituencies. That analogy, I think, I need hardly criticise, for it takes no account of the consideration that members can be forced on constituencies by political organizations and up to date electioneering. If there were no residential qualifications such inexperienced and unorganised bodies as the rural voters would be at the mercy of political organisations who have already been making their plans to capture rural seats. In that connection I may read you an extract from a report in the 'Tribune' newspaper of the 29th of February from a lecture delivered at Amritsar by Professor Ruchi Ram, Sahni. The speaker said : 'It was the more advanced persons of towns who should be drafted into the Councils at least for some years to come, that is to say till village education had made some progress.'

" Gentlemen of his opinion think that only townsmen are fit to take any part in politics. The answer to this is that the rural constituencies have already sent us members who are fit to take their place here and as time goes on the number of qualified candidates will increase in rural constituencies. There is no question, as the Hon'ble Mover said, of any friction between the politics of urban constituencies and of rural constituencies. The point is that a member should not only have ability but that he should have also community of interest with the people he represents. A reference has been made to various opinions expressed by Lord Southborough's Committee and others. In this

[*Mr. Hailifax.*]

connection I would like to read out to you a portion of paragraph 84 of the Report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. In that paragraph they discuss the history of elections up to date and go on as follows :—

"The conclusion to be drawn from these figures is that in the only constituencies in which members of the general population are represented the chances are at least two to one that a lawyer will be returned. Now the predominance of the lawyer in politics is a feature of parliamentary institutions elsewhere: and it is obvious that the art of parliamentary Government which is so largely concerned with the making of laws and so largely conducted through the medium of persuasive speech must in any case offer the lawyer a definite advantage. In India these conditions may be accentuated by the fact that the choice of occupations open to the educated classes has hitherto been narrowly limited. The class that is both leisured and educated is a small one. At the same time so great a political predominance of men of one calling is clearly not in the interests of the general community, and it is therefore out of no antagonism to the members of an honourable profession or failure to appreciate their value in the councils that we suggest that in framing our new constituencies an important object to be borne in mind is to ensure that men of other classes and occupations find a sufficient number of seats in council. It may be that this can be attained by prescribing certain definite qualifications for rural seats.'

"Rural opinion is not yet sufficiently organised to make itself heard, but I think that when it is organised, when it does make itself heard, it, while acknowledging the services rendered in the past by townsmen to rural interests, will heartily endorse the conclusion that those interests can best be represented by men of its own class. I do not believe that the qualities necessary for a member can be found only in the million and a half townsmen of our urban constituencies. I believe that they can be found also in the eighteen millions who will be comprised in the rural electoral areas. It is not necessary for me to point out to this Council that among our rural notables there are many distinguished and capable men and that their number is increasing. The great argument against the residential qualification is that there are not enough of this capable class of men to provide us with the number of members we require. Now the number of rural constituencies will be 48 only and I think that we can confidently look to the rural community to supply us with that number of capable members, especially as with the increasing use of Urdu in this Council a knowledge of English will not be essential for membership. We want then not only ability, but local knowledge and practical rural experience. Townsmen even of rural extraction lack these and I think that rural voters would accept them no more as exponents of the wants of rural localities than I an Englishman who has spent his life in India would be accepted in England as an exponent of English politics.

"The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Daulat Rai has read an extract from the Report of Lord Southborough's Committee You will see from it that the Committee was opposed in principle to the imposition of the residential qualification yet the practical arguments in favour of imposing it were so great that the Committee recommended it. I am sure there cannot be a stronger argument in favour of the residential qualification than that. A similar argument influenced the Government of India, though, one of the arguments they use is rather curious : They say 'We have decided to accept the Committee's proposal because we doubt the effectiveness of insistence on the residential qualification.' But I think we have got a definition that will be effective at any rate for such a period of time as will give rural electors an opportunity of taking their proper part in politics. The parliamentary debates have been

[*Mr. Hallifax.*]

referred to but a copy of them has not yet reached me. I think that it will be sufficient to point to the remarks made by the Parliamentary Joint Committee and to argue that they were influenced by the same considerations as those which determined the recommendations of Lord Southborough's Committee and the Government of India.

"The exact effect of the reforms can be revealed only by the future. But congratulate the Punjab on having one safeguard against taking a wrong road, and that is local knowledge among those who will deal with its affairs in Council. This will secure for the Province real local self-government. The residential qualification is not aimed at politicians or lawyers or at any party. Government has no party; it has no concern with any party or with the organisation of any party. Its policy is 'live' with the essential proviso 'let live.' It is to let rural members live, if the rural electorates awake to a sense of the importance by having rural people to represent them, that the residential qualification is considered necessary at least for the first few Councils. Let the rural electors return members of any political complication. But let them be men with practical local experience, for we should certainly encourage such men to take their part in the new political life of this country and not let rural electors be content to throw upon others the whole burden of their duties and responsibility.

"Now I come to the question of the method in which this residential qualification should be applied. There is no existing definition of 'residence' which can be adopted for our purpose, and the definition we make seems to be perfectly clear, not unduly restrictive, and incapable of evasion at least for some time. Actual residence is not appropriate as a definition. The questions whether a person has actually resided in a place or not and the period for which he has so resided open the door to conflicting evidence. Moreover actual residence may in many cases be too restrictive. As the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal has pointed out the Advisory Committee discussed other bases of definition. One of these was the possession of ancestral property. We rejected this as it was too restrictive, especially in areas like the canal colonies where ancestral property had in many cases not yet been acquired. We finally arrived at a definition based on a suggestion originally made by the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee in their first meeting proposed that the residential qualification should be simply that the candidate should have a place of residence in the constituency for which he stood. Well, that was too wide and ultimately we substituted the words 'residential house.' The definition goes on to say that the candidate must have possessed this residential house for four years before the date of the preparation of the electoral roll and must not have let it on rent during one year preceding that date. The four years will cover two elections. The life of this Council is three years, and before four years are out, two elections will have taken place. So we have devised a definition which, at any rate, is incapable of evasion for two elections. It may be got round perhaps before the third election is held, but the life of two councils is considered to be a sufficiently long period to allow all classes of political opinion to organise themselves in this Province. After that it may be possible that the residential qualification may be dispensed with, for the rural interests in whose behalf it is now considered more particularly necessary will probably be able to look after themselves. The condition that the house must be unlet for one year secures under existing circumstances that the house is a real family residence belonging to the candidate and it also ensures that something about the candidate and his family will be known in the constituency for which he stands. The definition proposed is not as strong as some members of Lord Southborough's Committee would like it to be, but it is a practical definition.

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

Compliance with it is easy to prove or disprove. It is sufficient to ensure that the electors shall know something of a candidate and that a candidate shall have some local knowledge. It is not irksome or unduly restrictive. The area within which this definition should apply was fully considered by the Advisory Committee. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Fazl i-Hussain has suggested that it should be the Province but this would practically get rid of the residential qualification altogether. And if it is to secure what it is intended to secure—local knowledge and experience of the constituency on the part of the candidate and an acquaintance with the candidate on the part of the constituency—then probably the least area to which it should apply should be the division. We considered its application to divisions, to districts and to constituencies. The draft finally makes the constituency the area of application The Hon'ble Mover practically admits that even in the smallest area to which we can apply it there would be a sufficiently large field for the choice of candidates and the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad Mahdi Shah has informed the Council that practically every constituency is likely to have five or six thousand electors from whom the choice can be made. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhari Lal Chand is pessimistic, but I trust the Council will not support him in thinking that a constituency with five or six thousand electors is incapable of finding one of those electors fit to be a member of this Council. In the belief that it can so find a member I see no necessity to enlarge the area of applicability of the definition even when a single district is divided into two constituencies It is in the belief that this definition will be effective in securing members with local interests and a knowledge of local conditions without unduly limiting the field of choice or depriving constituencies of members capable of representing them adequately that Government adheres to the residential qualification."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain :—" I am very glad to notice that this resolution has shown that members really are keenly interested in this matter, though my experience this morning in moving amendments to the Colony Bill showed that there was not much response so far as the poor colonists were concerned. That shows that in the matter of Reforms a great deal of interest is being evinced. As to the actual resolution with which the Council is at present concerned I find a few outstanding facts about which there is no difference of opinion between me and the Hon'ble Member in charge of this subject. The first is that we have in this Council the advantage of having a number of representatives of rural classes The Hon'ble Member in charge stated that in the past this Council has been well supplied with good representatives of rural interests who have lost no opportunity of pleading their cause and pressing it. I agree with him. I find, Your Honour, that in this Council there are no less than five representatives of the rural interests, to see that in the forthcoming Reform Scheme the interests of the rural classes do not suffer. Of course I have not the honour of being one of these five. Out of these five I find that the Member coming from the district boards of the Rawalpindi Division agrees with me that it is not right to limit the field of choice in the case of rural candidates. I find further that in the Central Punjab the Hon'ble Member representing the District Boards (Bakhshi Sohan Lal) also agrees with me. "

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—" I represent the Jullundur Division and not the Central Punjab."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain :—" The Hon'ble Member on my left also agrees with me. Therefore, Your Honour, out of the five representatives I find that only one and that representative of the new colonies is the one who believes that representatives can be found even from limited areas, as parts of

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain* .]

districts. He is perfectly right there, because the part of the Province that he represents is the colony part wherein there is no dearth of men because that really is a sort of miniature of the whole of the Punjab in one district. Therefore it is not likely that there will be any dearth of good men in that part of the Province from which he comes. But the rest of the Punjab is not so fortunate as the people of the Lyallpur District either in the matter of wealth or in the matter of being up-to-date in matters of business. A glance at the tables so very kindly prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Hallifax to help us in coming to certain conclusions with reference to these Reforms will show that Lyallpur is the one district which has no less than 24,000 voters and more from that district, while there is no other district in which the number of voters exceeds 12,000 and that is the district of Rohtak. I am giving these figures to show that as a matter of fact the opinion that has been formed by the only representative of the rural interests who has opposed this motion is due to the fact that he is in a very peculiar position and comes from a district which is really by no means an exemplary district from which the rest of the Punjab could be judged. So the rural representatives on the present Council, I may say, are in entire support of the resolution which I have placed before the Council. Their opinion for the future of their constituents should weigh a great deal with this Council.

" Now the second point about which again there is no dispute whatever is the question of the community of interest. I would be the last person to suggest that a representative might be hired—if one may use the expression—to represent a rural constituency. That person would be no use at all. I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Hallifax What we want is that he the representative should feel for that constituency which he wants to represent and that can only be achieved if that man is in essence from self-interest in the same boat as the members of that rural constituency. And that to my mind can happen to the best satisfaction of that constituency, if he possesses a great interest in that constituency. For instance, I cannot understand how a man possessing a large landed interest in a rural constituency can go against the interest of the rural classes if he is allowed to represent them. That would mean that every person who possessed a great deal of land—and there are non-rural men who are possessed of considerable areas of land—and are voters in rural areas, and according to the draft rules framed by the Advisory Committee if they happen not to possess a residential house in the rural area they are debarred from representing a rural constituency. Therefore the rule as suggested, the regulation as suggested does not exclude those men who are not, possibly by heredity, rural magnates or rural persons, still by acquisition they become such, and on account of the possession of estate, their interests are, in the main, rural. So the present regulation does not exclude them. Some of us might think—I am not one of them—that they should be excluded, but the present regulation does not exclude them and therefore we need not discuss that aspect of the case. As a matter of fact when listening to the Hon'ble Member in charge I was at a loss to discover whether we had actually differed. He has very kindly affirmed that most of the Members want to keep urban and rural interests distinctly apart. This has been done by the Southborough Committee. There is no wish in the minds of the Councillors to mix them. At all events we think that stage has passed that anyone should have thought of it. Those were the things settled that and finished Having done that, is it not peculiar, Your Honour, there should be such a unanimity of feeling as not to restrict the field of choice within the two definite areas ? There is the urban area ; there is the rural area. Within these two areas the greatest possible freedom should be allowed with the object not of returning suitable men but returning the most suitable men that the Province can put forward from those areas. I do not deny for a moment that if you restrict the electoral constituencies not even to districts but to tahsil constituencies even then the Punjab is good enough to put

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain ; His Honour the President*]

forward suitable men. But this is not all that the legislature intends or attempts, but it attempts to put in the best men that can be had to represent those particular interests, and I do claim that the best men cannot be put forward if any restriction of that sort is imposed. Then I do not want to say anything as to the part of the Hon'ble Member's speech wherein he was voicing the feelings of the framers of the Reforms Report as to giving peoples other than lawyers a chance in this Reform. I myself would like to give everybody a chance, lawyer or no lawyer. But there is a trick in social development, civic development that this class of people somehow or other manage to defeat every provision that is made to keep them out. I do not know how they do it, but until now, no successful method has yet been devised to get rid of them, and I believe it will go on like this. Therefore, this need not detain us. But I do want to state quite frankly that what people are urging, what critics are stating is that a Council like the one provided for by the Reforms being inevitable, no effort should be made to make it a rural in the sense of not being efficient or independent. There will be urban representatives, there will be rural representatives. What we want is that the rural representatives should be the best possible And it would be a pity if the proposed limitation gives a ground to our critics to urge 'But for our limitation even rural men would have been able to distinguish themselves side by side with their urban representatives.' I entirely endorse the view that local knowledge is essential, local knowledge of the constituency one seeks to represent. But, Your Honour, in these days of rapid travelling, either by way of trains or possibly later on by aeroplanes, surely locality has not got the same importance as it possessed a few years ago. A person need not reside actually in a village in order to possess local knowledge. Persons not possessed of powers of observation or deep interest in their fellow villagers may not know as much as a man who is outside the village. Therefore to my mind the object of having local knowledge does not necessarily imply the actual residence in that locality. Moreover, Mr. Hallifax stated that of residence we have not made a very strict condition *i.e.* the candidate should possess a house though he need not live in it. Then surely a man may possess a house or a number of houses and for fifteen or twenty years he may never have visited any of these houses and may not be in touch with the local conditions prevailing in that locality. Therefore to my mind this does not make a provision for it. So far as the question 'Is residential qualification at all necessary ?' We are not doing anything to thwart the wishes of the framers of the Report and Act. All we want is that it should not be stringent. It should not be so enforced as to militate against the best interests of the rural classes.

"Having answered that question, the second point is that of qualification My answer is exceedingly simple. A man having shown that he is a rural man by having a vote and also having a house which the regulations require him to possess and having once been stamped with the stamp of being eligible for rural election, with that stamp on his election paper it should be open to him to stand from any rural constituency, and if he is mistaken as to his knowledge or his influence in that constituency from which he seeks election that is his own look-out. He will never have a chance of being returned. And further to say : let it be extended to the division, but not to the Province, to my mind that is not enough, in practice very few cases indeed would occur wherein a man has gone outside his division to stand. Therefore, I emphasise this fact that at all events if a principle which is a good principle, which gives one the impression of being a broad principle when in practice it is not going to injure any one's interests there is no harm in accepting it. . . . . . ."

His Honour the President:—"The Hon'ble Member's time is up."

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain :—"Very good, Your Honour,—I will just finish my speech Therefore, when in framing this rule you are going to extend it to the division, I would suggest to extend it to the Province as a whole."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain asked for a division and the Council divided as follows :—

Ayes (10).	*Noes* (15).
The Hon'ble Chaudhri Lal Chand.	The Hon'ble Mr. French.
The Hon'ble Pandit Jowahar Lal.	The Hon'ble Mr. Wright.
The Hon'ble Mr. Powell.	The Hon'ble Captain Gopal Singh.
The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal.	The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard.
The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan.	The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson.
The Hon'ble Sayad Rajan Shah.	The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh.
The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.	The Hon'ble Sayad Mehdi Shah.
The Hon'ble Mirza Ikram Ullah Khan.	The Hon'ble Sir Bahram Khan.
The Hon'ble Diwan Daulat Rai.	The Hon'ble Mr. Woods.
The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram.	The Hon'ble Mr. Waller.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Townsend.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Hallifax.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph.
	The Hon'ble Colonel Davidson.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan.

The resolution was therefore declared lost.

RESOLUTION *re* FORMING INTO ONE CONSTITUENCY THE DISTRICT WHICH HAS TWO REPRESENTATIVES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain :—"The second resolution that stands, in my name, Your Honour,—reads as follows :—

"'That the Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that in the Rules of Election to the Reforms Legislative Council of the Punjab, where a district is to have two representatives on the Council that district should form one constituency to return two representatives.'

"The reason for sending in this resolution was that in our deliberations in the Advisory Committee at one time we came to the conclusion that in the Punjab there are but two districts which are entitled to return two representatives. One was Rohtak and one was Lyallpur. With reference to Rohtak it was decided that it might elect two members to be returned by one plural constituency. In the case of Lyallpur it was decided that it would be better to split it up into two constituencies to return one representative each. Since then we have met again and the Hon'ble Mr. Hallifax has informed me that one uniform principle is being applied to both districts, that is to say, each district will be split up into two constituencies in deference to the views of the Southborough Committee. Under these circumstances it is no use my proceeding with this resolution, and with Your Honour's permission I withdraw it."

The resolution was with His Honour's permission withdrawn.

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain; Mr. Hallifax.*]

RESOLUTION *re* MAKING OF PROVISION FOR ONE ELECTORATE TO RETURN TWO MUSLIM REPRESENTATIVES TO THE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain:—"Now I come to the third resolution that stands in my name. That resolution reads:—

"'That this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the rules governing the constitution of electorates to return two representatives of Muslim landowners to the Legislative Council of the Punjab should make provision for either one electorate to return two Members, or two electorates consisting of nearly the same number of voters or representing nearly the same number of people.'

"The Council is, I believe, aware that there are no less than four representatives of landowners provided for in the scheme. In the Advisory Committee also four representatives of landowners have been kept. These representatives of landowners are distinct from general rural representatives or Muslim rural representatives. The allotment of these four representatives according to communal basis has been like this: one to represent Sikh landowners, one to represent general owners and two to represent Muslim landowners. As to the two Muslim representatives of Muslim landowners the proposal that has been put forward on behalf of the Advisory Committee is to the effect that one of these two representatives of landowners be selected by the Tumandars of the Dera Ghazi Khan District and that the other representatives of landowners be elected by the whole of the Punjab including Dera Ghazi Khan as well. . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. Hallifax:—"No, excluding the Dera Ghazi Khan District."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain:—"All right. Then by the whole of the Punjab excluding Dera Ghazi Khan. I would say that as a matter of fact in the Dera Ghazi Khan District there would be only a few voters for that constituency; and Tumandars of the Dera Ghazi Khan District are but few in numbers. Of course this is not very promising inasmuch as the number of Tumandars is below a dozen and not above It practically means that out of the two representatives of landowners one will be elected by ten or twelve who reside in one district Dera Ghazi Khan and the other will be elected by nearly a thousand voters spread over the whole of the Punjab. *Primâ facie* that does not seem to be justifiable on the grounds which are well known for such representation. That is to say the number of electors will be exceedingly small. The area that those electors represent as compared with the Punjab will also be altogether inadequate. So far as the wealth or financial side is concerned there again it will be out of all proportion to what is being allotted to them. Then there can be but one explanation—special political privileges, and as a matter of fact in the course of discussion in the Advisory Committee that was the sole ground on which it was being justified. As a matter of fact had I felt convinced that the justification was sufficient this resolution would not have come into the Council. I know that amongst the Muslim public this allotment is not favoured, and this is the second reason why I have ventured to place this resolution before the Council.

"The grounds on which it is attacked are the four that I have submitted: the number of electors, the area they represent, the wealth or finance they represent and the population they represent. Besides these four they say that educationally also the position of Dera Ghazi Khan is not such that any

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain* ; *Sayad Mehdi Shah* ; *Nawab Sir Bahram Khan.*]

special privilege should be given to that district Then the sixth reason is that as it is, among all the constituencies returning Muslim rural representatives, Dera Khan is the one constituency which has got voters below two thousand in number. I believe their number is nearly 1,700, while, as I have stated, in Lyallpur 12,000 voters are allotted, but one representative, and in Dera Ghazi Khan District, only 1,700 are going to have the right to send in one representative. The reason why this was agreed to was that although the voters are only 1,700 yet the population is considerable and there is the territorial division of the district and the importance of the district as a frontier district, and these peculiarities entitle them to special treatment. Then besides their special treatment they have got a share in urban representation as well. Therefore no justification can be found for giving them besides this special favourable rural representation besides their due share in urban representation, something far above their due share in electing representatives of land-owners to the prejudice of the whole Province.

"Now the last point I have to deal with is the political argument in support of making an exception in favour of the Dera Ghazi Khan District. In the matter of these Reforms, to my mind, when these landowners' seats are being allotted, political considerations do not come in at all unless they come in on some well known constitutional ground. The fact that the Tumandars have a great deal of jirga work, that they have influence outside the Punjab as well as on the Frontier, to my mind are grounds on which they might come in for one of the nomination seats which have been placed at the disposal of the Government. For their special position I for one would strongly urge that a class which has its own peculiarities, its own privileges, its own special features, it would be well for the Government to nominate one of the tumandars in that capacity, and I believe I would be voicing the opinion of non-official Members of this Council when I make that suggestion.

"I along with other Members of this Council feel that the claims of Tumanders are good and the Government should recognise them, but should see that that should not be done at the expense of the interests of the Muslim landowners of the Province. It is not right to curtail the rights of another section of good deserving people.

"I think it is only left for me to mention that of the total landowner voters whose number is 1,70?, 917 are Muhammadans, 418 Hindus and 346 Sikhs. 346 voters send in one representative ; 418 voters send in one representative and when it comes to Muhammadans this scheme would mean that 917 voters should send in one representative which is *primâ facie* unfair."

The Hon'ble Sayad Mehdi Shah spoke in Urdu and favoured the allotment of a seat to the Tumandars of the Dera Ghazi Khan District on grounds of their political importance their different customs, their ways of living and their valuable services rendered to Government.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Bahram Khan spoke in Urdu a translation of which is as follows :—"Your Honour, I rise to make a few remarks on the resolution which has been moved just now. It is a matter of regret that it has been moved owing to the mover's non-acquaintance with the social condition of the people of Dera Ghazi Khan and the general condition of the Balochi Tumandars. My esteemed friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Hallifax, who has been the Commissioner of our Division and is fully acquainted with all about Dera Ghazi Khan, has explained in detail in this Council the condition of the Bilochi tribe of Dera Ghazi Khan. When Mir Chakar, an independent Biloch Chief, ruled over the Punjab as an ally of King Hamayun the Bilochis conquered Dera Ghazi Khan

[*Nawab Sir Bahram Khan ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Captain Sardar Gopal Singh ; Rai Bahadur Dewan Daulat Rai.*]

by their own valour. A large portion of the Tuman tribe still confines itself to the hilly tract in which no law has yet been enforced. The Frontier Regulations have been enforced on them since the last 20 years as an administrative measure. There is no British Army in the Dera Ghazi Khan District and the Police Corps also is a scanty one. The Tumandars, besides maintaining peace and proper administration amongst the members of their own tribe, assist the Deputy Commissioner of the district, thus showing fidelity to the British Crown.

"In the year 1857 when the frontier tribes such as Maris, Bughattis, Musa Khel, &c., &c., and the hilly portion of the Tuman tribe raised a rebellion the Tumandars kept them in proper control and maintained the administration of the frontier tracts. Several Chiefs and their followers were killed in that strife.

"Again, in the year 1880 during the 3rd Afghan War besides handing over the culprits they kept secure the frontier tract and besides providing recruits for the recent Great War maintained peace in the district and rendered remarkable services at the time of the turbulence of the Afridis and the Maris, which were rewarded for by Government by the bestowal of prizes and titles.

"I, therefore, request Your Honour to recommend that Government may bear in mind also the Bilochi tribe which has severed its connection with Dera Ghazi Khan and have migrated to Baluchistan.

"On these grounds I oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—"Your Honour,—Out of the two Mussalman landowners seats to allow one representative to ten Tumandars does not only deprive the remaining Dera Ghazi Khan District from their right of vote, but as I understand the Tumandars as such are only heads of different clans residing in a small part of Dera Ghazi Khan District and can be said only to be representatives of their clans and if they have to vote for a representative that voting will be as indirect voting which is against the principles of the new Scheme of Constitutional Reforms which requires that the voting should come directly from the persons interested and not from the representatives of others. Therefore I oppose this proposal on principle and I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Captain Sardar Gopal Singh :—"Your Honour,—Considering the question of the Tumandars seat of Dera Ghazi Khan based on the merits of political grounds, I do not object to Tumandars being given a seat among the two Muslim landowners because there are many others things besides political grounds, which require a seat being allotted to them There is no reason why we should not consider this most important question of their being on the Frontier of Baluchistan between the Frontier and the English territory. Therefore I am in favour of Tumandars having a separate seat."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Dewan Daulat Rai :—'I strongly support the resolution, Your Honour. We are discussing the Reforms Scheme and the matter of reforming electorate and giving them the right to elect their own representatives. Surely ten or twelve men of Dera Ghazi Khan have not that sole right. I fully appreciate the services, which have been enumerated in detail, by the Sardars and Tumandars and the only solution out of this difficulty lies in the suggestion which has been made by the Hon'ble mover that Government may be pleased to nominate one of the Sardars or Tumandars to a seat. It will be striking at the very root of the electorates and against the laws of election to give a seat to a Sardar who represents in the real sense of the word only twelve men or whom twelve men only elect With these remarks I beg to support the resolution."

[*Mr. Hallifax.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Hallifax :— "Your Honour's proposal to allot a seat to be filled by the Tumandars of Dera Ghazi Khan was communicated to the non-official members of this Council who constitute the Advisory Committee on Reforms some time before their first meeting. No objection was made for a considerable period. There has recently been a full discussion in the Advisory Committee of this proposal and the majority of the members then present were in favour of it. If, however, any really strong feeling is found to exist among the non-official members, due regard will be paid to it.

"This seat was intended for the representation of a class entrusted with special responsibilities on our border. Every small class cannot of course expect representation. For instance, an application for a separate member on behalf of the hill men of Simla and Kulu has naturally had to be rejected. But the case of the Baluchis is very special. I am afraid however that Baluch history is generally not well known and it is for that reason that there is some opposition to the proposal to allow the Tumandars to elect a member. Historically they are important, as the Hon'ble Sir Bahram Khan has just informed you. Their permanent connection with the Punjab dates from the time of Mir Chakar, a noted Baluch chieftain, an ally of the Emperor Humayun who went with him to Delhi and on his return to the Punjab died at Satgarha where his tomb still is. Since his time the Baluchis have maintained a dominant position in the country they now occupy, and the Tumandars stand out not only as their leaders but also as landowners. The Baluchis own the greater part of the area of Dera Ghazi Khan. They own also a large tract of country which lies between the borders of Dera Ghazi Khan and the borders of Baluchistan. The Baluch Tumandars and their near relations are also the possessors of very large grants of land on the Lower Bari Doab Canal. There are many small Baloch landowners, but the Tumandars are very large landowners, and if there is any class that satisfies the conditions under which the Joint Parliamentary Committee intended that a seat should be reserved for great landowners it is the Tumandars. They have produced many distinguished men, but I need not go into the history of the past in this connection. It will be sufficient, I think, to show the class of men that the Baluch Tumans can produce, if I recall to the Council the name of Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan Mazari who established for himself a reputation for wisdom, ability, uprightness and loyalty that extended throughout the Punjab, and who in spite of the affliction of blindness spent a long life in rendering valuable service to his people and to his Government. We have present today in this Council his son the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Bahram Khan who has followed in the footsteps of his father; his ripe judgment, sound knowledge and wide experience are made use of not only in this Council and in the affairs of the Punjab generally but also constantly by the authorities of Sind and Baluchistan (cheers). The large landowners of the Punjab have themselves recognised the importance of the Baluch Tumandars The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Bahram Khan has been the President of the Punjab Chiefs Association and he still is a Vice-President.

"The Tumandars are actual rulers of their clans and their duties develop their capabilities and their sense of responsibility. Further they actually represent their clans. The social customs of the Baluchis are such that the closest touch must be maintained between the clans and the Tumandars. Custom makes it necessary for the Tumandars to consult their headmen or mukaddams before they take any important action. Again, hospitality is an essential custom of the Baluchis and the hospitality which as a matter of course is extended by the Tumandars to the men of their Tumans is a very close link between them. Then, in addition to maintaining the internal administration of their own Tumans the Tumandars are an important agency in the maintenance of law and order in Dera Ghazi Khan. It is this district only in the Punjab in which the application of the Frontier Crimes Regulation has any

[*Mr. Hallifax; Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

real importance, and the jirgas which work under that Regulation work well. Their good work is due to the example of the Tumandars jirga, the Chiefs' Jirga. If Hon'ble Members of this Council had had my opportunities of seeing this jirga at work and of testing its decisions they would hold as high an opinion of its value as I do. That jirga deals not only with Dera Ghazi Khan itself but it is practically the only agency we have for the administration of law and order in the hill country between Dera Ghazi Khan and Baluchistan. Moreover, one of its most important functions is inter-provincial. It deals with cases in which parties are concerned who come from both the sides of the Baluchistan border. In dealing with such cases Tumandars from Baluchistan sit with the Tumandars of Dera Ghazi Khan and without this joint jirga the maintenance of good relations with Baluchistan would be impossible. We should have constant trouble and we would not know how to solve the trouble. Therefore the political importance of the Tumandars must not be overlooked. Their services have been of great value and they have been loyally rendered to the Government for generations.

"The interests of the great Baluch landowners differ from those of the other great Musalman landowners in the Punjab. The others form a class which is on the whole homogeneous and have common interests. If any of them has any interests differing from those of the majority of his class it would be possible for him, and it would be the right thing for him, to have those interests represented by standing for one of the ordinary constituencies. But the Baluch interests are very different from those of the other landowners and they are not understood outside Dera Ghazi Khan. A Baluch member is therefore a necessity on this Council, especially in view of the backward nature of the class he will represent. It has been suggested that we should depend for this Baluch member upon the district constituency of Dera Ghazi Khan. There is, however, no certainty that that constituency will return a Baluch. It includes voters who are not Baluchis, and there is no doubt whatever that there will be a contest for the constituency by people who are not Baluchis. Moreover it is not sound to bind Government to secure a Baluch member by nomination. The hands of Government would be tied if it felt constrained always to appoint a Baluch to at least one of the nominated seats. But the jirga of Tumandars offers really an ideal electorate for the Baluch member we require. Even though election by it be indirect it will be extremely representative and the ordinary argument against indirect electing will not in practice be applicable to this case. The conditions which we have here to bear in mind indicate the necessity for departing in the case of the Tumandars from the rule which ordinarily is applicable of making your constituencies contain an equal number of voters. The seat I reserved for the Tumandars is in fact a landowners' seat exactly of the class which will satisfy the requirements of the Parliamentary Joint Committee, and if the Member who fills that seat also satisfies the conditions which make it desirable that his class should be represented on this Council so much the better."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain:—"It has been said, Your Honour, that possibly my ignorance of Baluchistan was responsible for moving this resolution. Well, if it were so, I should have no hesitation in admitting it. But it so happens that at a fairly impressionable age I had ample opportunities of testifying to, what the Hon'ble Mr. Hallifax has stated, the greatness of Nawab Imam Bakhsh Khan, whose kindness, hospitality and goodness I had plenty of occasion like the Hon'ble Mr. Hallifax to see and benefit by. I am absolutely at one with him in saying that the great Nawab and his worthy successor—our colleague—stand out prominent in Dera Ghazi Khan, and it has always been a privilege of many of us to benefit by their advice. The Baluch hospitality of the Tumandars is not restricted to the man of their own clan,

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

Your Honour, but it has been extended very largely to others than Baluchis. I also recognise the very valuable work that the Tumandars do in the jirgas and that they are possessed of inter-Provincial importance They are all of very great service and help indeed to the Province and its Government, but I trust I will be pardoned if I say that all these considerations are to my mind altogether irrelevant to the issue which awaits decision here. If the Hon'ble Member in charge is right in saying all that he has said and which I have affirmed, why should it be assumed that the rural electorate of that district will be so lacking in appreciating the merits of Tumandars of that district as not to elect them, how is it possible that the men of the district themselves who benefit by that hospitality and who are bound to be voters, men who have the best opportunity of knowing all local conditions, possessed of full local knowledge will not rise to the occasion and send in their best representative. It is not like the Punjab where a big zemindar may not be respected by the people. In Dera Ghazi Khan District the clans have very great respect—more than human respect—for the Tumandars, and it is not at all likely that men of the clan, who constitute a vast majority of voters, will see anybody else but one of their own Tumandars elected and I can state with confidence that that great family of Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh can supply not one representative but three or four representatives in the forthcoming elections by virtue of their education to rub shoulders with the best representatives of urban areas, not to speak of rural areas. Therefore when I am urging the Council to accept my resolution I am doing so with the full knowledge that so far as the representation of the Tumandars is concerned, so far as the representation of the family of the great Nawab is concerned, there is not the slighest doubt that we shall have one and may be more than one in the Reformed Council.

"Now coming to the chances of their return I deny that the rural seat is not certain for one or other of the Tumandars or their families. But the second, that is to say, one of the landowners seats is bound to go and at all events may go to the President of the Landowners' Association and the Chiefs' Association. Most of them are bound to be voters who possess a great influence. There is the second possibility, nay, to my mind a probability if not a certainty, of the biggest Tumandar being returned by the landowners as their appropriate representative. It would be well to bring into this territorial constituency Multan, Jhang, Muzaffargarh and such districts where the influence of this great class of Tumandars is considerable. Over and above these two probabilities there is a third way most suited to them, *i.e.* by way of nomination. I really do not see that the Hon'ble Member in charge is justified in saying that the landowner voters hands should be tied to the extent of saying that ten of you can send in a representative best entitled to represent the clan of Tumandars for all the services they have rendered and which we all appreciate. I do not want to dwell on this resolution inasmuch as the member in charge has very kindly given us to understand that if there is any considerable feeling among the Muslim Members of the Council or theMuslim public that due weight will be given to it and that is all I seek. I do not seek that on theoretical grounds alone my Resolution be accepted, but if the Government finds that amongst the Muslim Members of this Council there is a considerable amount of feeling on this subject then I trust that due weight will be given to it.

"I cannot close my remarks without just stating with reference to the remarks of the Hon'ble Captain who opposed the motion that it is really very generous of him to recognise the great services that are being rendered by the Tumandars. I wonder if he would have been equally generous if that seat were to go from the one seat that has been given to the Sikh landowners. I believe in that case he would be very much hesitating and I trust I am not misjudging him. With these remarks I resume my seat."

[*Mr. Hallifax ; His Honour the President.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Hallifax :—" Your Honour, I do not share the Hon'ble Member's certainty that a Tumandar is bound to secure the seat which will be filled by the Muhammadan electors of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, and I think I may say that a Tumandar or a member of a Tumandar's family will probably hesitate to canvas for votes when that would involve his going into the jurisdiction of other Tumandars and asking the clansmen of those Tumandars to vote for him. On the other hand, the landowner members will not represent the number of electors who send them to this Council. They will represent the interests of those electors, and where their interests are homogeneous they will be adequately represented by a single member. The interests of the ordinary Muslim great landowners are homogeneous throughout the Province. But with two Muhammadan landowners members both elected by constituencies with an equality of electors it is impossible to secure that the special interests of Baluch landowners should be adequately represented. The second Muhammadan landowners' seat therefore is required for the representation of interests which are separate from those of the general body of Muhammadan landowners and are so important that they ought to be represented in this Council, because there is generally such a want of acquaintance with them that they can be represented only by a Baluch.

" With reference to the point that regard should be given to the feeling of this Council on this question, I may note that of the six Musalman Members who are here present three have not spoken and, excluding the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Bahram Khan himself, those who have spoken are equally divided—one for and one against."

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

On the Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain's pressing for a division 7 voted for and 16 against.

His Honour the President.—" Just two things I want to say before we depart. At our next meeting we shall be discussing the Revised Financial Statement and it would be well for Members to note that the limit that has been fixed for each speech will be 20 minutes.

" Also before we go, I should like to thank the Council for the debate we have had. And I wish specially to thank the non-official Members who have formed the Advisory Committee. They have at a great expense of time and trouble to themselves given us a great deal of assistance for which Mr. Hallifax and I are very grateful. "

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council then adjourned till the 6th of April at 10-30.

LAHORE: M. HARRISON,

The 8th April 1920. *Secretary, Legislative Council.*

APPENDIX A.

(*VIDE* ANSWER TO QUESTION 6.)

There are no Assistant Professors in the Medical College, but the senior of the Demonstrators is called "Assistant to the Professor" in each subject.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

	Hindu.	*Sikh.*	*Muhammadan.*
Assistant to Professors and Junior Demonstrators.			
Anatomy	3	1	...
Physiology	1	...	1
Materia Medica	1	...	1
Pathology	2	...	...
Clinical Assistants.			
Medicine	...	1	...
Surgery	...	1	...
Operative Surgery	1	...	...
Diseases of Eye, Ear and Throat ...	1	...	...
Lecturers.			
Surgery	...	...	1
Medicine	1	...	...
Anatomy	...	1	...
Total ...	10	4	3

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Demonstrators.			
Anatomy	2	...	1

APPENDIX B.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

NOTE.

THE Revised Financial Statement differs from the amended draft Financial Statement supplied to Hon'ble Members on the 6th instant in the following respects :—

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1919-20.

The provincial share of Land Revenue has been raised by Rs. 2,50,000 on a consideration of the February figures.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1920-21.

Receipts under Land Revenue have been raised by Rs. 5,00,000 as the actual receipts from sale of Government Estates during this year have shown that the original figure fixed in the previous editions of the Budget was low. Receipts and expenditure under the head "Police" have both been reduced by Rs. 1,00,000 on account of the withdrawal of Punitive Police imposed after the disturbances. The increase of Rs. 75,000 under "22—Education" is due to the further provision required for the education of orphans of soldiers who fell in the war. The increase of Rs. 1,25,000 under "26-A—Agriculture" is on account of provisions for a new Veterinary Hospital, Soil Survey Staff, Soil Physicist, etc., and Aeroplanes for Crop Surveys. A further provision of Rs. 1,50,000 has been made under "45—Civil Works—In charge of Public Works Officers," for the erection of new buildings for the Government training class at Sanawar, for the Walker Hospital, Simla, and for Agricultural Assistants and Mukaddams at the Montgomery Seed Farm.

LAHORE :

The 12th March 1920.

B. T. GIBSON,

Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

(Figures in thousands

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
Opening balance	1,94,52	2,26,85	2,30,95	2,56,75
Provincial Revenue and Receipts.				
I—Land Revenue	1,42,59	1,51,68	1,48,19	1,42,63
IV—Stamps	30,69	30,25	39,40	40,40
V—Excise	52,59	55,28	64,25	72,50
VI—Provincial Rates	31	32	33	32
VIII—Income Tax	18,77	20,62	23,25	27,50
IX—Forest	21,54	36,35	36,56	48,19
X—Registration	4,06	3,75	5,00	5,00
XII—Interest	2,41	2,38	2,47	2,79
XVI-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	6,53	6,60	8,08	7,16
XVI-B—Law and Justice—Jails	6,76	6,22	5,05	4,55
XVII—Police	1,86	2,11	3,59	2,48
XIX—Education	5,33	5,46	5,36	5,08
XX-A—Medical	76	75	76	81
XX-B—Sanitation	1,61	1,09	1,33	1,38
XXI-A—Agriculture	7,01	7,93	8,25	8,36
XXI-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ...	30	32	31	31
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	85	85	86	86
XXIII—Stationery and Printing	1,01	92	1,04	1,05
XXV—Miscellaneous	10,06	7,43	8,58	8,59
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works. Direct Receipts—				
Civil	4	4	3	3
Public Works ...	1,38,59	1,46,00	1,60,00	1,58,00
Indirect Receipts—				
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	68,02	68,08	69,50	[illegible],00
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation. Civil	1	3	3	3
Public Works... ...	1,13	1,30	1,21	1,17
XXXI—Civil Works ... Civil	1,74	1,49	2,09	1,81
Public Works	2,54	2,40	2,70	2,60
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial (*vide* Appendix A).	46,65	31,85	54,20	42,75
Total Provincial Revenue and Receipts ...	5,73,76	5,91,50	6,52,42	6,65,35
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,28	8,18,35	8,83,37	9,22,10

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

of rupees.)

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
Provincial Expenditure.				
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	1,25	1,29	1,45	1,35
2—Assignments and Compensations	34	35	34	35
3—Land Revenue	49,41	54,75	57,86	60,26
6—Stamps	98	99	1,08	1,12
7—Excise	1,17	1,48	1,30	1,51
10—Income Tax	29	54	55	93
11—Forest	17,96	26,15	24,63	37,64
12—Registration	1,34	1,37	1,70	1,56
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt	1,83	2,26	2,19	2,58
18—General Administration	12,27	12,63	14,11	15,09
19-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	46,22	48,18	52,04	54,92
19-B—Law and Justice—Jails	23,38	20,45	23,26	22,30
20—Police	71,19	72,33	83,45	76,49
22—Education	53,56	60,44	58,57	75,93
24-A—Medical	11,67	17,84	14,29	21,75
24-B—Sanitation	8,06	10,64	10,12	12,89
26-A—Agriculture	16,84	26,87	22,58	30,33
26-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ...	1,69	2,07	2,63	3,94
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	25,91	27,11	25,76	26,59
30—Stationery and Printing	8,45	8,96	9,24	9,46
32—Miscellaneous	19,55	24,72	20,41	66,43
33—Famine Relief	17	1,00	7	...
42—Irrigation—Major Works: Working Expenses—				
Civil	1	...	...	...
Public Works ...	51,50	52,64	56,64	53,42
Interest on debt ...	37,84	38,08	38,01	38,24
43—Minor Works and Navigation: Civil	31	29	30	30
Public Works ..	3,81	3,95	5,10	3,40
45—Civil Works ...: Civil	8,00	13,60	13,34	15,66
Public Works ..	62,33	71,30	85,00	1,00,10
Total Expenditure ...	5,37,33	6,02,28	6,26,62	7,34,54
Closing balance	2,30,95	2,16,07	2,56,75	1,87,56
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,28	8,18,35	8,83,37	9,22,10

Appendix A.

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

——	Accounts, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
TRANSFERS FROM IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL— *Recurring*—				Rs.
(1) Fixed adjusting entry	4,86	4,86	4,86	4,86
(2) In connection with the surrender by the Local Government of Rs. 1 crore out of the Provincial balances.	3,50	3,50	3,50	3,50
(3) On account of the Imperial share of the sale-proceeds of sites for shops and residences in towns in the Punjab.	2,14	1,21	6,37	4,00
(4) For education	10,38	10,38	10,38	10,38
(5) For maintenance and equipment of science laboratories of the Islamia College, Lahore.	30	30	30	30
(6) For University	35	35	35	35
(7) For a grant to the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar	40	40	...	...
(8) For the Lawrence Memorial School, Murree	12	12	12	12
(9) For the improvement of pay and training of teachers	1,75	1,75	1,75	1,75
(10) For Government Training Class at Sanawar	...	25	25	25
(11) For Sanitation	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
(12) For the improvement of the sanitary services...	22	22	22	22
(13) In connection with remission of appropriations from cesses ...	2,08	2,08	2,08	2,08
(14) To compensate Provincial revenues for the loss of income from the recovery in stamps of fees for the inspection of records.	10	10	10	10
(15) For remission of certain recoveries from local bodies	3,04	3,04	3,04	3,04
(16) For relieving municipalities of police charges	5,22	5,22	5,22	5,22
(17) To meet the expenditure for the grants of Rs. 100 per annum each to the holders of titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-Ulma.	1	1	1	1
(18) Provincialisation of the salaries of officers of the Civil Veterinary Department and of the charges of the Camel Specialist.	1,00	1,00	1,16	1,31
(19) In connection with the creation of the new Province of Delhi ...	13	13	13	13
(20) In connection with the scheme for the import of charas and bhang in bond from the Punjab into Delhi.	13	13	13	13
(21) For loss in Income-tax revenue necessitated by changes in taxation ...	...	4,30	4,30	4,30
(22) On account of payments to be made to Chiefs of Keonthal and Koti...	−2	29	...	...
(23) For the establishment of an Institute at Lahore for the treatment of disabled soldiers.	...	...	20	25
(24) Towards the establishment of an Institute at Mughalpura for the training of Mechanical Engineers.	...	...	40	40
	39,71	43,64	48,87	46,70
Non-recurring—				
(25) Construction of road bridges over the Chenab and Phalku rivers at Wazirabad.	...	...	5,75	3,00
(26) On account of the Imperial share of the contribution to the Walker Hospital, Simla.	6	...	6	...
(27) On account of transfer of control of Sir Harcourt Butler School, Simla	...	...	...	4
(28) For archæological expenditure	6	...	2	...
(29) For a grant to Khalsa College	1,50	...	...	...
(30) Special repairs to the tomb of Asaf Khan at Shahdara	...	...	5	...
(31) Towards the construction of buildings for Government Training Class at Sanawar	50	...	47	...
(32) For agricultural education	4,69	...	2,62	...
(33) For Carpentry School, Jullundur	1,50	...	...	...
(34) For Punjab Publicity Committee	1,50	...	1,84	1,65
(35) Towards the cost of Director of Civil Supplies	26	24	19	5
(36) For the erection of temporary quarters for the inmates of the Institute at Lahore for the treatment of disabled soldiers.	...	...	10	...
(37) Towards the establishment of an Institute at Mughalpura for the training of Mechanical Engineers.	...	...	1,50	
	10,07	24	12,60	4,74
Total Transfers from Imperial to Provincial ...	49,78	43,88	61,47	51,44
TRANSFERS FROM PROVINCIAL TO IMPERIAL— *Recurring*—				
(38) On account of change in classification of the charges of P. W. Section of the Account Office.	...	23	23	23
(39) On account of the Provincial share of the enhanced receipts from Excise.	55	55	55	55
(40) On account of the Provincial share of the enhanced receipts from Income-tax.	2,07	10,74	5,87	7,40
(41) On account of cost of treasure guards (police or barkandaz) employed in the Public Works Department.	51	51	51	51
Non-recurring—				
(42) Towards the cost of installing electric heaters in Christ Church, Simla	...	...	1	...
(43) For upkeep of the European Lunatic Asylum at Ranchi ...	...	...	10	...
Total Transfers from Provincial to Imperial ...	3,13	12,03	7,27	8,69
NET TRANSFERS FROM IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL ...	46,65	31,85	54,20	42,75

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1920.

PART V.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of Making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

THE Council met at the Government House, Lahore, at 10-30 A.M., on Tuesday, the 6th April 1920.

PRESENT :

His Honour Sir EDWARD DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor, *Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Mr. LEWIS FRENCH, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS WRIGHT.
The Hon'ble Captain Sardar GOPAL SINGH, O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khawaja YUSAF SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. HERBERT JOHN MAYNARD, C.S.I., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. BASIL THEODORE GIBSON, I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri LAL CHAND, O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Sir BAHRAM KHAN, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayad MEHDI SHAH, O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit JAWAHAR LAL, BHARGAVA.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit SHIV NARAIN.

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[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Wright.*

The Hon'ble Mr. FRANK WAVERLEY WOODS.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur BAKHSHI SOHAN LAL
The Hon'ble Mr. FREDERICK CRIGHTON WALLER.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Raizada BHAGAT RAM.
The Hon'ble Sayad Makhdum RAJAN SHAH.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian FAZL-I-HUSSAIN.
The Hon'ble Mr. CREWE HAMILTON TOWNSEND, I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. CHARLES JOSEPH HALLIFAX, C.B.E., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mirza MUHAMMAD IKRAM ULLAH KHAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN POWELL, O B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. EUSTACE ALEXANDER ACWORTH JOSEPH, I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN.
The Hon'ble Colonel DAVID MACDONALD DAVIDSON, I.M S.
The Hon'ble Mr. PATRICK JAMES FAGAN, C.S I., I.C.S.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

* *Vide* Appendix A.

Statement* laid on the table by the Hon'ble Mr. Joseph in reply to Question No 16, asked by the Hon'ble Captain Gopal Singh at the Council Meeting on the 13th March 1920.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

1. " Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article on the subject of the ' Provincial Educational Service ' published in the *Tribune* of 20th March 1920? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied : —

" The answer is in the affirmative."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

2. " (*a*) Is Government aware that keen dissatisfaction has existed among the officers of the Provincial Educational Service, ever since the re-organisation of 1896, as regards their salaries, promotions, and other conditions of service ?

" (*b*) Is it a fact that Government has several times recognised the desirability of effecting improvements in the conditions relating to the service?

" (*c*) Is it also a fact that the Government of India had actually drawn up a scheme for improving the conditions of this service as far back as 1912, and the Punjab Government had provided funds in the Budget for 1912-13, so that the new scheme might be given effect to as soon as the Secretary of State's sanction was obtained ?

" (*d*) Is it correct or not that there is a scheme now ready to be introduced for the re-organization of the ' Provincial Educational Service, ' and if so, what are its main features and in what particular respects is the new scheme an improvement upon the scheme which it was intended to introduce in 1912 ?

" (*e*) Will Government be pleased to state in what manner it proposes to compensate those officers of the service who expected to be benefited under the proposed scheme of 1912 but were deprived of the improved prospects by the appointment of the Royal Public Services Commission in that year ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied :—

" (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answers given by Mr. Godley to questions bearing on this subject to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Shadi Lal on 2nd October 1912, to the Hon'ble Member himself on 22nd April 1915, and Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai on 2nd September 1916. The Punjab Government has for some time been anxious to improve the

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal*; *Mr. Wright*; *Mr. Gibson.*]

conditions of the Provincial Service. An opportunity now appears to have arisen and I can assure the Hon'ble Member that Government will do all in its power to remove legitimate causes of complaint.

"(*d*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Hussain at this meeting. It is hoped that the new scheme will be an improvement on the scheme submitted in 1912.

"(*e*) Government can only take present conditions and requirements into consideration and cannot undertake to compensate officers for possible loss owing to the previous scheme not having been sanctioned."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked:—

3. "Will Government be pleased to state the names of the local bodies—

"(*a*) which have extended part II of the Primary Education Act, 1919, to the areas in the Punjab in order to make primary education compulsory as well as free;

"(*b*) which have been given special pecuniary aid by Government to strengthen their finances with a view to enable them to carry out the much-needed reform of compulsory education?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied:—

"The only local body which has asked that part II of the Punjab Primary Education Act should be applied to the area under its control is the Municipal Committee, Multan. Government has promised to meet 50 per cent of the additional expenditure for a period of three years."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked:— **Metalling the road between Kadirabad and Pindi Bahaud Din.**

4. "Will Government be pleased to state whether there is any scheme for consideration before the Government for metalling the road between Kadirabad and Pindi Bahaud Din *viâ* Phalia in the District of Gujrat?"

5. "If so, will Government be pleased to state—

"(*a*) What stage the operations under the scheme and the work of improving the road has reached?

"(*b*) What amounts have already been sanctioned or spent actually on the earth-work and metalling of the road during the years 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20?

"(*c*) What further amount is still required to complete the metalling of the whole road?

"(*d*) Whether any provision on this account is made in the Budget for the year 1920-21 to complete the work of metalling the whole road during the current year."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson replied:—

"The road in question has been under construction for some years. It is a colony road and its construction is presumably being carried out by the District Board. Colony roads are financed by a lump annual grant which is distributed by the Financial Commissioners among Commissioners and by Commissioners among Deputy Commissioners according to their needs, but neither Government nor the Financial Commissioners know how much money is ultimately allotted annually to any particular road. Government is therefore unable to supply the information asked for in question 5 without a reference to the local authorities, but will make the enquiry if the Hon'ble Member still desires it."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked:—

6. "Will Government be pleased to state to what stage the proposed schemes for extending all or any of the following Branch Railway Lines have reached and when such schemes are expected to be given effect to—

"(*a*) From Pathankot to Nurpur in Kangra District.

[*Mr. Gibson ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

"(*b*) From Mukerian to Hajipur in Hoshiarpur District.

"(*c*) From Amritsar to Ramdas in Amritsar District.

"(*d*) From Gujrat to Sargodha direct connection ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson replied :—

"None of the above schemes have yet been taken up, and it is not likely that any of them will be seriously proceeded with at present as it is necessary that the facilities for goods and passengers on existing lines should be substantially improved before new construction on any large scale is attempted."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

7. "With reference to the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibson to my questions Nos. 18 and 19 in the last meeting held on 13th March 1920, will Government be pleased to state :—

"(*a*) How long is it since Lala Lalji Mal has been continuously nominated by the Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore, as a member of the District Board ?

"(*b*) When was the last term of his office as a nominated member to expire ?

"(*c*) When did the President, District Board, become aware for the first time that Lala Lalji Mal was not a suitable member of the District Board ?

"(*d*) Whether there was any complaint against him, and if so, what that complaint was, and whether such complaint was brought to the notice of Lala Lalji Mal or before the District Board ?

"(*e*) If there was no such complaint what was the fault of Lala Lalji Mal which rendered him unsuitable for the membership of the District Board ?

"(*f*) Whether Lala Lalji Mal was ever asked or given any chance to explain his conduct or the complaints, if any, against him ?

"(*g*) Whether the President's directions, dated 30th May 1919, to the Secretary, District Board, to ignore Lala Lalji Mal in issuing notices of the meetings were official or demi-official, and whether such instructions were ever laid before a meeting of the District Board for approval ?"

8. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table of this Council a tabular statement of attendance in the meetings of the District Board, Ferozepore, from 1st April 1918 to 31st March 1919 showing—

(*a*) The dates of the meetings,

(*b*) The number of members present.

(*c*) The number of members absent.

(*d*) The names of members absent.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson replied :—

"(*a*) Lala Lalji Mal has been a nominated member of the District Board of the Ferozepore District continuously since 1914.

"(*b*) The last term of his office as a nominated member expired on the 19th January 1920, but he has continued in office under Section 12 (4) of the District Board Act, as the nomination of his successor has not been notified.

"(*c*) The exact date when the President first became aware that Lala Lalji Mal was an unsuitable member of the District Board cannot be stated, but he must have become aware of it in 1918-19 during which period Lala Lalji Mal was absent from five meetings of the Board.

"(*d*) The answer is in the negative.

[*Mr. Gibson ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Gibson ; Mr. French.*]

"(*e*) As stated above and in the answer to the questions asked by the Hon'ble Member at the last meeting of the Council, Lala Lalji Mal was very irregular in his attendance at District Board meetings. He also owned no land in the Ferozepore District. These facts rendered him unsuitable as a member of the District Board, but Government is not prepared to admit the proposition that unsuitability necessarily constitutes a fault.

"(*f*) Lala Lalji Mal was not asked to explain his conduct nor did he make any representation on the subject to the President of the District Board.

"(*g*) The directions of the President, dated 30th May 1919, consisted of an order to the Secretary passed in his capacity as Executive Officer of the Board. Like other similar orders it was not laid before a meeting of the Board for approval."

"The statement * asked for by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table."

*Not printed

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

Cart road between Kunjah and Mangowal in Gujrat District.

9. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to the very bad condition of the kacha cart road between Kunjah and Mangowal in Gujrat District specially during the rains when the road becomes quite unfit for passage of wheeled traffic?"

10. "If so, will Government be pleased to lay before this Council a rough estimate of the yearly traffic on this road for the last 5 years and to state whether there is any proposal for consideration before the District Board, Gujrat, or before the Government for metalling this road and converting it into a pucca road in continuation of the metalled road from Gujrat to Kunjah?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson replied :—

"The answer to question 9 is in the negative and the Government has no information about this road, but it will forward the Hon'ble Member's questions to the District Board for their consideration."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

Quarters for Indian Clerks at Simla and increase of their allowances.

11. "In view of the difficulty in securing house accommodation in Simla and of the high prices of commodities prevailing there will Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for providing quarters for Indian Clerks and of increasing their Simla allowances during their 5 months' residence there on duty with or without their families?"

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"Certain proposals for the provision of quarters at Simla for junior Indian Clerks are under Government's consideration.

"There is no proposal at present to increase the hill allowance granted to non-gazetted Government servants under the Simla Hill Allowance Code."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

Clerical staff of Public Works Department and Civil Secretariats.

12. "Will Government be pleased to state whether it is correct or not that the clerical staff of the Public Works Department and Civil Secretariat are allowed different scales of pay for the same or similar class of work. If so, why such distinction in the pay of the two clerical staffs is maintained?"

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"Government is aware that there is a difference in the rates of pay allowed to the clerical staffs of the Public Works Department Secretariat and the Civil Secretariat. This difference has always existed and the necessity for maintaining it or allowing both establishments the same rates of pay will be considered along with the general question of the revision of pay of all non-gazetted establishments."

[*Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain ; Mr. Wright Mr. French ; Mr. Joseph.*]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

Pay of Provincial Educational Service. 13 " Will Government be pleased to state from what date it is intended to give effect to the scheme for improvement of salaries to the officers of the Provincial Educational Service, for which it is understood provision has been made in the Budget ? "

Ibid. 14. " Will Government be pleased to state what grades or rates of annual increments have been fixed for the members of the Provincial Educational Service, within the minimum and maximum sanctioned by the Secretary of State ? ".

Ibid. 15. " Will Government be pleased to state how the rates of salary, increments, and prospects of the Provincial Educational Service will under the re-organization scheme compare with those of the other important Provincial services ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied :—

" I will answer No . 13, 14 and 15 together.

" The matter is at present under consideration, but Government is not yet in a position to make any announcement. There will be no delay in the matter."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

Newspapers prohibited in the Punjab. 16. " With reference to the answers to questions 43 and 44 given in the meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on Saturday, the 6th of March 1920, will Government be pleased to state the names of the newspapers against which orders prohibiting entry into the Punjab are now in force ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

" The newspapers excluded from the Punjab are—

1. *Independent* (Allahabad).
2. *Congress* (Delhi).
3. *Vijaya* (Delhi).

" Orders also still exist excluding the following three papers which are defunct :—

1. *Akhuwat* (Lucknow).
2. *Inqilab* (Delhi).
3. *Qaum* (Delhi). "

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked : —

Temporary eighth Judge of the High Court. 17. " With reference to the answers to questions 47 and 48 given in the meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on Saturday, the 6th of March 1920, will Government be pleased to state what steps it has in view to remove or reduce the evil ? "

The Hon'ble Mr Joseph replied :—

" Government has asked for the continuance of the temporary post of 8th Judge for a further period of one year from April 1920 in order to enable the pending file to be reduced."

[*Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand ; Mr. Woods.*]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

Irrigation charges.

18. " (*a*) What are the rules regarding the charges for moisture when one irrigated crop is followed by another *barani* crop ?

" (*b*) Does the Irrigation Department maintain a record of the dates on which a particular field number received a watering ?

" (*c*) What is the period for which the moisture is supposed to last after the last watering of the irrigated crop, and are there any instructions on this particular point ?

" (*d*) Is it a fact that on Western Jumna Canal a *barani* crop sown after an irrigated crop is charged with moisture *abiana* even though the period between the last watering and the sowing of the *barani* crop is several months and no trace of moisture in the actual sense of the word is left in the soil ?

" (*e*) Is the same *barani* crop for which moisture *abiana* is charged returned as irrigated in the record of the outlet concerned and with what justification ?

" (*f*) What is the total area on the Western Jumna Canal for which such moisture *abiana* has been charged during the last 5 years and what is the amount realised in the form of moisture *abiana* during the same period ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Woods replied :—

" (*a*) The rules on the subject are that when a first watering, for ploughing or sowing a subsequent crop, is applied whilst a crop is already existing in a field, a low water rate is chargeable for that watering, as set forth in the Schedule of Occupiers' Rates applicable to each canal.

" (*b*) The reply is in the negative.

" (*c*) If after an irrigated crop has been harvested in a certain field that field is ploughed up and sown with seed of another crop the said ploughing and sowing may be presumed to have been rendered possible by the last canal watering applied to the field.

" (*d*) The reply is in the negative.

" (*e*) No canal water rates are levied except on land that has been irrigated by a canal.

" (*f*) The figures are as follows :—

Years.	*Areas in acres.*	*Amount of water-rate charge.* Rs.
1914-15	35,927	35,584
1915-16	6,113	5,904
1916-17	21,504	21,313
1917-18	73,324	92,438
1918-19	6,462	7,804 "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

19. " (*a*) Will Government be pleased to issue detailed instructions on the subject mentioned in question 18 in order to save the cultivators from a levy of moisture *abiana* when no such moisture is present in the soil.

" (*b*) Will Government be further pleased to direct that the area for which only moisture *abiana* has been charged should not be shown in the column of area irrigated from a particular outlet."

[*Mr. Woods ; Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Woods replied :—

"(*a*) The Government does not consider any instructions necessary beyond those already existing.

"(*b*) The reply is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

20. "Is it a fact that on the Western Jumna Canal fields to which canal water flows on account of breaches in the canal banks are charged with full water rates, according to the crops standing on them even though water was neither needed nor was it asked for such crops ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Woods replied :—

"The reply to the question, in the form in which it has been put, is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

21. "If so, what is the justification for such a charge especially in cases where there is no other means of giving further water to those fields except by means of a breach in the canal bank and no such breach is made for the second watering to those crops?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Woods replied :—

"This is disposed of by answer to question 20 but it may be added that in the case of land irrigated through a breach wilfully and illicitly made in a canal bank the justification would be found in Rules 32, 33, issued by the Government under the Canal Act of 1873."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

22. "Will Government be pleased to issue instructions to the Canal authorities on the Western Jumna Canal that *abiana* should be charged for such compulsorily irrigated crops only when the breach is due to the deliberate action of the cultivators of those fields."

The Hon'ble Mr. Woods replied :—

"It is not necessary to issue such instructions, as existing practice in such cases is to levy assessments of water-rates in accordance with evidence of facts in each case."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

Sale of Canal Department Manual.

23. "(*a*) Is a Manual of the Standing Orders of the Canal Department open for sale to the public and is a vernacular translation of the same also available?

"(*b*) If not, will Government be pleased to arrange for such publication in order to let the cultivators realise their position ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Woods replied :—

"(*a*) Copies of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act No. VIII of 1872 and of the rules thereunder both in English and in the Vernacular are purchasable by the public.

"(*b*) The Manual of Standing Orders for the evidence of Departmental Officials is not available and the Government does not consider it necessary to render it available for purchase by the public."

[*Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand ; Mr. Fagan.*]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

24. "(*a*) What are the rules regarding the supply of necessary articles to officers of the Government by the village people when the former visit them ? **Supply of necessary articles to officers on tour.**

"(*b*) Is Government aware that when officials stop in villages the villagers have to supply articles of daily use at a very cheap rate and the loss has to be debited to the *malba* of the village ?

"(*c*) Will Government be pleased to issue departmental instructions to all officers not to demand anything from village people at a cheaper rate than is prevalent in the village ?

"(*d*) Will Government, in order to make it possible for all officials to obey these instructions, be pleased to increase the daily or travelling allowance of those officials who do not get enough daily allowance to defray their expenses."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

"(*a*) There are no definite rules in force regarding the supply of necessary articles to officers while on tour in villages. But instructions, originally issued in 1893, are in force of which the object is to prevent abuses and minimize hardships incidental to the provision of supplies for officials on tour.

"(*b*) Government considers it probable that under the conditions which are prevalent in this country certain classes of subordinate officials while on tour, more or less frequently procure supplies at unduly cheap rates, but it is not satisfied that there is on the part of all classes of officials any such universal disregard of its well known and fully recognized intention as the question appears to suggest.

"(*c*) The whole subject of the provision of necessary supplies for officials on tour has been engaging the attention of Government for a long period and is at present under the consideration of a Committee appointed by it. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited. The whole subject is one of considerable inherent difficulty due in a large measure to a divergence between modern conditions and the ancient methods and customs of the country. It is, however, the desire and intention of Government that all reasonable causes of complaint should be removed.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

25 "(*a*) What is the Government rate for the hire of a bullock cart (with two bullocks) per stage and does it include the wages of the driver ? **Hire rate of bullock carts.**

"(*b*) How does this compare with the rate of wages per stage with one horse only ?

"(*c*) When was the rate for carts fixed.

"(*d*) In view of the very low rate fixed for the hire of bullock carts, will Government be pleased to revise these rates and when doing so consult non-official representatives as well ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

"(*a*) The ordinary Government rate for the hire of bullock carts per stage is ten annas per cart *plus* ten annas per bullock. There are special enhanced rates for bullocks in certain districts. The above rates are enhanced by 25 per cent. during the rainy season. They were expressly framed to include the wages of the driver.

"(*b*) The ordinary rate for tongas per stage is one rupee six annas each on metalled roads and one rupee ten annas on unmetalled roads.

[*Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand ; Mr. Fagan ; Mr. French.*]

" (*c*) The present rates for carts were fixed with the previous sanction of the Government of India in 1919.

" (*d*) Government does not admit that these rates are very low and does not propose to revise them at present."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

Impressment of carts.

26. " Under what law do Tahsildars impress carts for the need of civil officers, and if the practice is illegal, will Government be pleased to stop this practice ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

" There is no impressment of carts for the use of civil officers in the legal sense of the term. When required as carriage for officers touring in the discharge of their official duties carts are procured in the customary manner by Tahsildars generally through the agency of Chaudhris as a part of their ordinary executive duties. They are responsible for seeing that no undue pressure is applied nor unnecessary hardship entailed. Government does not consider that the issue of instructions in the matter is necessary."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

Royal clemency shown in Ambala Division.

27. " Will Government be pleased to state the clemency shown in Ambala Division towards persons punished in one way or the other as a result of the late disturbances of April last ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

" One person from the Ambala Division convicted in connection with the disturbances has been released as a result of the Royal Proclamation. The cases of some others are under consideration. "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

28. " (*a*) How many officials in the Ambala Division have got grants of land and how many of them were agriculturists ?

" (*b*) Were any officials of that Division belonging to the agricultural classes rewarded for recruiting services by grant of titles, Kaisar-i-Hind medals. Swords of Honour, or Recruiting Badges ? If so, will Government say why grants of land were not also made to such officials ?

" (*c*) Will Government be pleased to ask for a report about the war services of officials mentioned in (*b*) and make suitable land grants to them."

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

" (*a*) One Extra Assistant Commissioner and two Tahsildars serving in the Ambala Division were among the 24 recipients of land for military or political services of a distinguished and exceptional character connected with the war. They were not agriculturists.

" Apart from them, 13 retired military officers of the Division received recruiting reward grants ranging from 1 to 5 rectangles. They are 11 believed to be agriculturists.

" (*b*) The following belonged to agricultural classes :—

Of 13 officials who received honours (such as membership of orders etc.) 5.

Of the 9 who received titles 4.

Of the 5 who received Swords of Honour 4, and

Of the 29 who received Recruiting Badges 16.

" The one recipient of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal belonged to an agricultural class.

[*Mr. French* ; *Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand; Mr. Joseph; Mr. Maynard.*]

" Of the seven who received land as well as an honour or a title, 3 belonged to the agricultural classes.

" (*c*) The awards of titles and land, etc., which I have detailed were made on reports of the War services rendered by these officials. It is not proposed to make any further awards."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

Memorial of Pandit Amar Nath, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

29. " Has Government received a memorial from Pandit Amar Nath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and how does Government propose to deal with the case ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

" Government has recently received and has under consideration a memorial from Pandit Amar Nath."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

30. " (*a*) What are the reasons for placing the Punitive Police in the villages of Khirwali and Sanghi in Rohtak District ?

" (*b*) Does Government propose to revise its orders regarding these two villages in the light of the Royal Proclamation ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph replied :—

" The Punitive Police Post located at the villages of Khirwali and Sanghi in the Rohtak District for a period of one year in September last, was imposed as the result of the general lawlessness prevailing there for some time previously, as shown by the formation of a gang of badmashes belonging to both villages, the existence of factions and feuds, and the suppression of evidence in criminal cases.

" As the post was located on ordinary criminal grounds, and not in consequence of political disturbances, Government does not propose to take the action suggested."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

University Fellows residents and non-residents of Lahore.

31. " (*a*) What is the total number of Hindu Fellows of the Punjab University and how many of them belong to Lahore ?

" (*b*) What are the reasons for this monopoly of these seats by men resident in Lahore and how does Government propose to remedy this monopoly ?

" (*c*) Is the proportion of Lahore men and outsiders the same in the case of Sikhs and Musalmans, and, if not, why are Hindus living outside Lahore treated differentially ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard replied :—

" (*a*) The following gives the particulars asked :—

		Hindus.	*Muslims.*	*Sikhs.*
Residents of Lahore	...	24	12	...
Not residents of Lahore	...	1	3	5

" (*b*) Government does not appoint the Fellows of the Punjab University. Some of them (nine) are Fellows *ex-officio*, 16 representatives of the Donors of the University's endowments : some are elected by registered graduates and by Faculties : and some are nominated by the Chancellor of the University. It is understood that the Hon'ble Member desires information regarding the policy followed by the Chancellor in making his nomination.

[*Mr. Maynard; Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand; Mr. Hallifax; Sayad Makhdum Rajan Shah; Mr. French; Rai Bahadur Raizada Bhagat Ram.*]

"One of the considerations which influences the choice is the probability that the nominee will attend regularly at the meetings of the Senate and of the Faculties. It is found that with some notable exceptions Fellows who are not resident in Lahore tend to be irregular in their attendance and do not contribute to the work of the University.

"Another important consideration is the need of representing the managing bodies and the teaching staffs of teaching institutions. There is a great concentration of teaching institutions in Lahore. Of the colleges which teach up to and beyond the Degree standard, there are 11 in Lahore and 12 outside of Lahore. But of the 12 outside of Lahore four are Mission Colleges, one is Sikh and one is Muhammadan, so that their managing bodies are non-Hindu and the staffs include a comparatively small number of Hindus. Approximately 80 per cent. of the undergraduates resident in British territory and within the jurisdiction of the Punjab University are studying in Colleges in Lahore, the colleges for professional training in Medicine, Law and Teaching, are all in Lahore, and the mere number of the colleges in Lahore does not convey a complete indication of the extent to which teaching institutions are concentrated there.

"It would be mischievous to the interests of the University to make residence outside of Lahore a qualification for nomination to fellowships. It would also be mischievous to the interests of the community concerned When a person who is not effective in the councils of the University is made a Fellow, the community to which he belongs suffers a corresponding reduction of its influence in University affairs."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand asked:—

Local Self-Government.

32. "What has happened to the recommendations of the Local Self-Government Committee appointed last year and when is Government to give wider powers to the Local Bodies."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ha lifax replied:—

"The recommendations were circulated for opinion. Opinions have been received and are being examined. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that bills be drafted to amend the Municipal Act and the District Board Act in the direction of giving wider powers to Local Bodies. He has also ordered the revision of rules relating to Local Bodies. The matter is now receiving attention."

The Hon'ble Sayad Makhdum Rajan Shah asked:—

Grant of extra allowance to gazetted officers.

33. "All non-gazetted Government servants in the Province whose salary exceeds Rs. 75 per mensem have been granted a temporary allowance from 1st October 1919 at 20 per cent. on their pay and acting allowance, will Government be pleased to consider the grant of a similar allowance to gazetted officers in the Punjab?"

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to paragraph 24 of the Memorandum by the Finance Member which was presented to this Council on the 6th March last. The question of the grant of an allowance to those gazetted officers who do not belong to any of the services dealt with by the Public Services Commission is under consideration."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Raizada Bhagat Ram asked:—

Feeling between the District Magistrate and citizens of Jullundur City.

34. "Will Government be pleased to state whether it has come to their notice that since April last there is a great tension of feeling between the District Magistrate and the citizens of Jullundur on account of the former's action against some of the members of the Reception Committee of the Punjab Provincal Conference at Jullundur?"

[*Mr. French; Rai Bahadur Raizada Bhagat Ram.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"Government is not aware that there is any such state of feeling as is suggested in the Hon'ble Member's question existing between the District Magistrate and the general body of citizens in Jullundur."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

35. "Will Government kindly state whether Mr. Hamilton, the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur, cancelled the licenses of Petroleum Companies for the storage of Kerosine Oil solely on the ground that their local Sub-Agents were 'Extremists'?" **Petroleum Licenses of Jullundur.**

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"In May and June 1919 two licenses were cancelled by the Deputy Commissioner on the ground stated."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

36. "Will Government inform this Council whether any enquiries were made by the Deputy Commissioner before the cancellation of the licenses, if so, will Government be pleased to lay the papers on the table." *Ibid.*

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"Enquiries were made by the District Magistrate, but Government is not prepared to lay the papers on the table."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

37. "Is it not a fact that the Sub-Agents denied their being 'Extremists' in politics and challenged the finding of the Deputy Commissioner and asked for an open enquiry? Is it also not a fact that the Licensee Companies concerned in all these cases supported their Sub-Agents, and were practically forced by the Deputy Commissioner to change them?' *Ibid.*

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"Representations of this character were made but Government is not aware of an open enquiry being asked for. The Companies demurred to the Deputy Commissioner's orders, but as he declined to alter them they appointed other Sub-Agents."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

38. "Will Government be pleased to state whether the District Congress Committee of Jullundur has submitted a representation to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the refusal of the Deputy Commissioner of Licenses under the new Indian Arms Act to respectable gentlemen on the ground that the applicant, either himself or any member of his family, attended the last Amritsar Congress, which the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur described 'as a body in which seditious speeches were made'? **Licenses under the Arms Act.**

"Will Government be pleased to state what steps it intends to take in order to remove the serious stigma which has been cast by the Deputy Commissioner over the Indian National Congress?"

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

"A representation of the nature referred to has been received by Government. It is understood that the gentlemen referred to have appealed to the Commissioner who has directed the issue of licenses in their favour. In the circumstances no further action by Government appears to be called for."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

39. "Will Government be pleased to state whether the old established school at Nurmahal in the Jullundur District has been disaffiliated on the sole ground that the members of the Managing Committee took some part in the *hartal* of the 6th April 1919?" **Disaffiliation of Nurmahal School.**

[*Mr. Wright ; Rai Bahadur Raizada Bhagat Ram ; Mr. French ; Mr. Gibson ; Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusuf Shah ; Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Wright replied :—

" Apart from the action of the school staff in participating in the political movement referred to, the Inspector of Schools reported that the school was not efficiently staffed, was mostly manned by untrained hands and was not a very popular institution. It was accordingly decided to remove the school from the list of recognised institutions. "

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

Collection of subscriptions for Peace Celebrations in Hafizabad.

40. " (*a*) Is Government aware of the methods in which subscriptions for the Peace Celebrations in last July were obtained from the people of Hafizabad ?

" (*b*) Is Government aware that a large amount of funds thus collected was spent by the subordinate officers for their own pleasure ?

" Is Government aware that in spite of the repeated demands by the public, no account of the expenditure of those funds has been tendered by the responsible authorities ?

" (*c*) Will Government be pleased to institute an enquiry into the matters and place a list of the officers concerned on the table and also a statement of the receipts and expenditure ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. French replied :—

" Government has no information on the subject. Enquiries are being made, the results of which will be communicated to the Hon'ble Member in due course."

BUDGET, 1920-21.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson :—" Your Honour, as the Budget for 1920-21 makes no change in the figures of the Revised Financial Statement presented to this Council on the 13th of March 1920, I have nothing to add to the previous remarks with which I introduced the Amended and Revised Financial Statements in this Council. I therefore beg formally to introduce the Budget* for 1920-21. "

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusuf Shah :—" Your Honour, I have only one observation to make and it is only in connection with the Reforms. Your Honour, officers of Government in every Province with the assistance of non-officials are busy in making laws and regulations in connection with the Reforms Scheme. We gratefully appreciate the assurances that were given to the Council by the Honb'le Mr. Maynard of the complete co-operation of the officers with the new Reforms. Your Honour, it is my firm conviction that without the co-operation of the officers who are the administrators of this country the Reforms will not succeed. At the same time, I would earnestly ask the representatives of the people who will come in larger numbers to this Council to co-operate with these officers, because there, as I pointed out at the last meeting, they will be new to the work and they must for some time to come learn to work and on the same principle which has been followed in large concerns and firms that junior partners have to work under the guidance of senior partners. With this observation I resume my seat. "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand :—" Your Honour, I have not much to say on the details of the budget. It is a matter for congratulation that the receipts show an increase under nearly every important head except Land Revenue ; Excise, Income-tax, Stamps, Registration and Irrigation have all produced a larger income than was expected. The increase under the head Excise, so far as it indicates increased consumption, is a matter of serious concern. Increased receipts from the head "Stamps" are also to be viewed with more or less concern. They imply an increase in litiga-

* *Vide* Appendix B.

[*Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand.*]

tion which, if unchecked, will seriously interfere with the prosperity of the population. The very substantial increase in the receipts from Income-tax is a matter for unqualified satisfaction and fully justifies the appointment of a special assessing agency.

"On the expenditure side the budget shows a decrease as compared with the sums allotted under the familiar heads of Education, Sanitation and Agriculture. One cannot congratulate the departments concerned on their capacity for spending. Something or other always turns up and upsets their schemes for spending their allotments and year after year the Finance Member is heard offering excuses and apologies for the inability of these departments to consume their assignments. Another feature of the budget which cannot fail to strike one is the undue caution bordering on timidity with which the estimates of receipts under the various heads have been framed. It is strange that receipts under almost every head have been under-estimated and the excess of actual receipts over those estimated is remarkably substantial. The evils of under-estimating receipts are many and far reaching. The chief of these evils is that it places a serious check on a liberal allotment of funds to the various beneficent services on which the general welfare and advancement of the community depends. However as the budget under discussion will, probably, be the last to be framed under the present conditions I will not pursue the subject any further. In paragraph 18 the Hon'ble the Finance Member has alluded to the excess of expenditure over income budgetted for the next financial year. The excess budgetted is no less than 70½ lakhs. It is true that such an enormous excess on the wrong side of the balance sheet cannot be viewed with equanimity. But I am sure that on the assumption of a normal monsoon and a normal outturn of crops this excess is likely to be reduced very substantially, and I shall not be surprised at all if it actually drops to half its estimated dimensions. Any way in view of our present balance it is not at all unwise to decide on a bold policy of expenditure. A liberal provision must be made for beneficent services even at the risk of diminishing our present large balance, and I sincerely congratulate the Finance Member on the departure of policy which he has made.

"In paragraph 23 the Hon'ble Finance Member has alluded to the new financial arrangements between the Imperial and Provincial Governments contemplated under the Reform Scheme. The Financial Relations Committee under the presidency of Lord Meston has already visited the Province and both the Government and the non-official members of the local Finance Committee have had an opportunity of expressing their views before Lord Meston's Committee. I have no doubt that the representatives of the Local Government and the representatives of this Council have put the case of the Punjab with earnestness and vigour before Lord Meston's Committee and the result of this discussion will be as favourable to our Province as we could wish. It would be most unfair to saddle the Punjab with the burdens which should in justice be borne by other Provinces. It is no valid ground for asking the Punjab to contribute more to the Imperial exchequer than its legitimate share because certain other provinces cannot raise sufficient revenue for their requirements. Let those other Provinces remedy the defects which deprive them of a full share in certain sources of revenue and if those defects cannot be remedied on grounds of principle expediency, or practical difficulties let the Provinces concerned resort to fresh taxation. It will be neither reasonable nor just to expect other provinces to undertake fresh financial liabilities in order to supply funds for the requirements of sister provinces. However, if we are driven to fresh taxation for the purpose of meeting our own requirements I hope we shall be able to devise new means of raising revenue which will not press heavily on the poor. While on this subject I will just strike a note of warning against any attempt which may seek to impose any fresh

[*Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand.*]

burden, directly or indirectly, on land. I am sincerely convinced that land is already sufficiently burdened and any extra burden which may become necessary should fall on the shoulders of classes other than our peasantry.

"The lucid financial statement presented to this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Gibson has made more than one reference to the increased pay, pensions and allowances of the various branches of the public service. In this connection I want to make but one observation and it is this that while the better paid branches of the service have met with a ready response to a demand for increase, some of the most miserably-paid subordinate branches have still to wait for an increase in their prospects which has been long over due. The case of the poor Patwari and the constable will readily suggest itself as an example in point. The lot of the village officers, such as Zaildars, Sufedposhes, Lambardars and Chaukidars, is sufficiently hard to merit sympathetic consideration. The tremendous increase in the work of these officers during the past few years is known to everybody who is in touch with this devoted class of village officials. But unfortunately for themselves they constitute a mute class which in these days of clamour and vociferous agitation cannot expect to draw the attention of the authorities.

"I will now come to a few things which deserve the earnest attention of the Government. These are the better provision of agricultural education, a vigorous programme for the extension of the co-operative movement, rapid growth of primary education and village sanitation The welfare and prosperity of the rural and agricultural classes depends essentially on the amount of attention which the Government can devote to these subjects. Poverty, ignorance and sickness which have such a firm hold on a very large section of the rural population cannot be successfully chased away from our midst unless a mighty push is given to education, unless the principles of scientific agriculture and the use of scientific implements are taught to the cultivators, unless comprehensive co-operation is introduced in the country, and unless the unhealthy conditions of life in which the bulk of our countrymen live are removed. I acknowledge with gratitude the steps that are now being taken by Government in this direction but I must say that these subjects have been sadly neglected in the past and it is my earnest wish and hope that they will receive still greater share of the attention of the Government in future. Your Honour; during the last 4 years it had been my constant complaint that while Government revenue is chiefly derived from the agricultural classes, the public services of the Province were flooded with classes other than agriculturists. I had all along been urging upon the Government the necessity as well as expediency of giving these classes their due share in these services No doubt, they were given a monopoly of the Military and other services where there was risk of life but the loaves and fishes of the public services all went to non-agriculturists. Your Honour's illustrious predecessor, no doubt, sympathised with these classes and issued several circular letters to the Heads of Departments to remedy this evil. But vested interests always stood in the way of assuring the Zamindars their proper share, and it is a matter of sincere congratulation that the first year of Your Honour's régimé is marked with a resolution laying down a percentage of these services for the Zamindars. I while thanking Your Honour for this act of kindness beg to assure you that the hearts of the Zamindars have been won, and Your Honour has not only done a favour to the most loyal and helpful section of the population but have also by this one act strengthened the foundations of the British Raj. I only wish that Your Honour may find time to see that the directions contained in that resolution are not allowed to become a dead letter.

"Before I resume my seat I will draw Your Honour's attention to another subject of great importance which is such a constant source of resentment and bitterness to the rural population. This is the institution of *Begar*. This time-honoured but universally condemned practice is a frequent source

[*Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand; Nawab Sir Bahram Khan.*]

of misunderstanding between the officers and the people. It embitters the feelings of mutual goodwill which ought to exist between His Majesty's subjects and Government officers. It is needless to say that people are subjected to harassing demands by the Chaprasis, Constables, orderlies and domestic servants of touring officers. A good deal of petty but most annoying tyranny is exercised by the unscrupulous agents of executive officers in the name of *Begar*. It is extremely difficult for European officers to conceive the numerous strange forms which *Begar* assumes and the various ways in which black-mail is levied in its name and under its authority. I have no disposition to weary Your Honour or this Council with the details of the melodrama of *Begar*, and will content myself with saying that the system of *Begar* is as wrong in principle as it is harsh and unjust in operation. It easily lends itself to abuse and gives birth to a host of mal-practices which bring discredit on the administration.

"It is a matter of satisfaction that the matter is engaging the attention of the Government, and I hope Your Honour will be pleased to take effective steps to abolish this practice and now that the increased rates of pay and travelling allowance have been sanctioned all the officers of all grades should reconcile themselves with a good grace to the discontinuance of the *Begar*.

"One word more, and I have finished. Your Honour, the news that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shadi Lal our countryman has been appointed Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, has been hailed with great joy and satisfaction by all classes of the Province, and I only voice forth the general feeling of the public when I say that Your Honour has by this one act won the hearts of the Punjabis. While we thank Your Honour we hope and pray that our brother may prove himself not only worthy of the high office but may also continue to command the confidence of all classes of the population."

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Bahram Khan :—"Your Honour, I rise to mention in detail all the difficulties that the inhabitants of Dera Ghazi Khan unfortunately have had to encounter.

"Your Honour had the opportunity of seeing the old town, and it is not necessary to draw a picture thereof. It was ruined by the erosion of the river from 1908 to 1912. By the befalling of this unavoidable disaster the inhabitants had to endure various sorts of troubles—valuable buildings and property such as cultivable land and orchards, etc., were destroyed and the commerce was put to a stop. The trouble that was felt in shifting from one house to another is beyond expression. In spite of all these sufferings the people of the soil colonized the new city and built new houses by purchasing fresh sites by contracting loans owing to their impecunious condition. But the idea of Sir Michael O'Dwyer to ameliorate the condition of the town and its inhabitants could not be accomplished owing to the continuance of the Great War. Besides this, the difficulties which the people of Dera Ghazi Khan had to undergo on account of the dearness of the necessaries of life may better be imagined and expressed. Moreover, even in these circumstances, Government has not hesitated in imposing upon them the recent tax. Furthermore, the Settlement Department is prepared to levy the assessment of revenue on the land pertaining to the town on the plea that it was previously culturable land. While in fact the land in question was a *barani* one before the introduction of the new canal and was sometimes brought under cultivation with difficulty. The commerce of the town is also not in a flourishing condition owing to the river and the Railway Station being at a long distance.

"I therefore beg to invite Your Honour's attention to the unfortunate town of Dera Ghazi Khan with the request that the benign Government will be pleased to remove its troubles and create measures conducive to its amelioration and prosperity inasmuch as it was a historical city of the Biloches of

[*Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava.*]

500 years standing and was carried away by the floods. The new city that has been erected in lieu of it requires the following improvements :—

(1) Construction of pacca drainage to carry away filthy water.

(2) Starting and completing the major canal called Rabi Canal which was schemed a few years ago.

(3) Construction of a light railway from the old city to Sakhi Sarwar which was under consideration a few years back, which would help trade and resources of the people.

(4) Increase in the number of the Police Corps to save the people from payment of Chowkidara-tax.

(5) Deference of the imposition of the tax proposed by the Settlement Department till the betterment of the condition of the city.

"Finally, I am confident that our gracious and merciful Government will show sympathy to its poor and disastered subjects and will pay its kind attention for their peace and prosperity."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava :—"Your Honour, looking into the history of the past year one cannot remain unstruck with the almost dramatic changes and vicissitudes through which the Punjab has passed. In this month last year the Province was in the throes of agony the remembrance of which is sure to send a thrill of fear through one's body. Deplorable events took place, which it is now not of much use to detail forth. The mad acts and excesses of the mob in various places: killing Europeans, insulting ladies and destroying public property on the one hand and deportations, martial-law and its excesses, deliberate and indiscriminate shooting without previous warning, aeroplane bombing, crawling and other humiliating orders on the other are matters which all persons, high or low, Indians or Europeans, must deplore.

"The atmosphere was highly surcharged with bitterness and mutual recrimination when Your Honour took the charge of your exalted office. The public mind was in a state of peculiar and unprecedented unrest, and was very much exercised over martial-law sentences and other matters connected with the disturbances. Mutual confidence was at a very low ebb and it looked that the gulf of estrangement was too wide to be abridged soon.

"Your Honour's conciliatory and just policy rose equal to the occasion and went a long way in appeasing the apprehensions of the public. The martial-law sentences were revised, the restrictions on various newspapers and upon the liberty of men were removed. Various other acts of justice done by Your Honour helped in re-establishing public confidence. The general amnesty which our beloved Emperor was pleased to extend through the memorable and immortal Proclamation which His Majesty issued to His people while giving assent to the Reform Bill came as a truly Royal balm to heal people's wounds.

"Though it is true that the deadly effects and depredations of the martial-law days cannot be compensated or fully atoned for in spite of Your Honour's solicitude for justice being done and despite His Majesty's Royal Proclamation, yet the good sense of the people, the Royal Command to all concerned, rulers and the ruled, to obliterate all bitterness, mutual forbearance and Your Honour's affability and love of justice have gone a long way to accomplish the reinstatement of public confidence in a wonderfully short time.

"I take this opportunity of once again expressing the gratefulness of the people of the Punjab for Your Honour's sincere efforts to comply with and interpret His Majesty's wish (as contained in the Proclamation) in the right spirit and thereby restoring hundreds of bread-winners to the bereaved families.

[*Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava.*]

"I have every hope that Your Honour's Government and the Government of India will go still further and even err in extending mercy, that Divine attribute of Kings which, 'Blesseth him that gives and him that takes' in the words of the King among poets.

"I do not doubt that Your Honour is fully aware that there is a widespread feeling in respect of some of the Amritsar convicts that they are innocent. The case of Bhai Parma Nand is also one to which the papers have been making constant reference and which formed the subject of a resolution in the Punjab Provincial Conference held on the 3rd instant, which might have come to Your Honour's notice He is generally believed to be innocent and a man of sterling character. His release will not jeopardize public safety in any way. All these cases deserve Your Honour's and the Government of India's best and generous consideration.

"The combined effect of all the causes mentioned above, for which effect no thanks are sufficient to repay Your Honour's obligation to the Punjab is that the Punjab is as prepared to work out the reforms as the rest of the country.

"We all are looking forward to the coming visit of His Highness the Prince of Wales to India with eager expectation and are desirous of according a most loyal and cordial welcome to our future Emperor. His Highness's visit will usher in a new era which is full of happy promises and will cement the bonds of loyalty and homage of India to the throne and person of the Emperor still further by deepening affection through personal contact.

"Your Honour, in the period of transition everybody's thoughts naturally range round reforms, reform rules and regulations, and the new financial arrangements. We are fully assured that the rules and other matters connected with reforms, which are at present engaging the attention of Your Honour's Government, will be framed and shaped with due and just regard to all interests, and the financial arrangements suggested by Lord Meston's Committee will enable the unjab to spare enough for pressing provincial needs

"But Your Honour, no rules or regulations however beneficent they may be in securing other desired things, can teach an elector the right use of the vote, which will be a matter of vital importance in the near future. Of all the agencies which qualify an elector to use his vote rightly and profitably, perhaps none is so potent as Education. Education and Education alone, therefore, is the foremost pressing need of the hour. While recognizing that the budget provision for this head is comparatively liberal, I cannot help saying that it is out of all proportion to the vastness of the task before us. It is over a year that the Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed and if my information is correct, only two municipalities have so far taken action under it and in them too the Act is not yet in force. At this rate it is rather gloomy to contemplate the period of time which will elapse before the whole of the Punjab shall avail of the beneficent provisions of the Act. In many quarters it is not yet clear what quota of contribution will the Government be pleased to pay towards the cost of free and compulsory education to Local Bodies. I would humbly suggest in this connection that a three-year programme may be chalked out and all possible efforts be made to insure that during this period the Act is applied to every part of the Province.

"The provision for female education is not only inadequate but paltry. Unless special efforts are made in this direction, no useful results can be obtained. The paucity of capable female teachers stands in the way of enterprise for private female schools. I would, therefore, press for the opening of some more schools for female teachers.

"We are grateful for the provision for agricultural education which is so necessary in a province like ours.

[*Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava.*]

"It is true, as the Hon'ble Mr. Townsend has pointed out, that the Punjab shall have to continue as an essentially agricultural province, yet it is very disappointing to be told that the promised era of industrial regeneration is far out of sight. The Technological Institute yet looks only as a pious wish and the claims of industrial and commerical education are not adequately recognized. The last war has unmistakably demonstrated how deplorable India's condition was and how far everything vital to the defence and other necessities she had to cast longing looks towards other countries. That a country so rich in raw materials should send its treasures to foreign countries for their being turned out in finished products is hardly an enviable position for any country. I hope, Your Honour, that advantage shall be taken of experiences gained during the war and no efforts will be spared to help the Punjab in its industrial and commercial growth.

"Your Honour, this year there is incontestible proof that the increase in the consumption of liquor, outruns and eludes the efforts of the Government for reducing it, as embodied in the principle 'minimum of consumption and maximum of income' as well as those of the temperance preacher. In view of the very harmful consequences attendant upon such increase I must again press upon the Government the desirability of tackling the question of liquor consumption by some sort of legislation. I am confident that public opinion will not be found opposed to any reasonable measure directed towards at least considerable curtailment of liquor consumption, though, personally I would urge total prohibition.

"The provision in the budget for increase in the travelling and other allowances of Government servants as well as the recent orders passed by the Government in this connection have been very much appreciated by the public and the persons concerned. The pinch of high prices is felt everywhere but none are so hard-hit as those whose salaries are fixed. Moreover the expenses of travelling and keeping horses, etc., have in recent years greatly increased

"The amount budgetted for codification of Customary Law will be considered as very rightly appropriated in the interest of stopping speculative litigation and attempting to remove the vague and indefinite nature of the customs by which the people's rights are determined in court.

"There is one other very important matter to which I would beg Your Honour's liberty to draw attention to. There is a very widespread feeling that the number of milch cattle are on the decrease in the Punjab. No doubt an improvement in the prices of ghi and milk is visible of late, yet they are considered abnormal and prohibitive in an essentially agricultural province like the Punjab. The public opinion is distinctly in favour of restriction upon export of such animals. May I pray to Your Honour to get the matter thoroughly investigated and scrutinized and do all that can be done in the matter as milk and ghi are the staple food of Your Honour's subjects and such animals are also indispensable for breed of agricultural cattle.

"There is one other topic to which I must refer before I resume my seat. I mean the appointment of Mr. Justice Shadi Lal as Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court. The appointment has given wide and universal satisfaction throughout the length and breadth of the country, not only because he is eminently fitted for the high post in every respect, commands public confidence, and enjoys great esteem and respect, but also because he is the first Indian who has been permanently appointed as Chief Justice in a High Court in India. The Government is to be congratulated on this truly just and statesmanlike action and this Province is specially grateful to Your Honour for having as Chief Justice of the highest Judicial Court of the Province, an Indian of sterling worth, unblemished character, and great intellectual and legal attainments."

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—"Your Honour, it gives me great pleasure to join my Hon'ble brothers in congratulating Government as well as the people of this Province and more particularly the Hon'ble Mr. Gibson, the Finance Member, for being able to maintain the established reputation earned by this Province during a course of several years for presenting prosperity budgets. The Hon'ble Finance Member has got an handsome opening balance of Rs. 2,56,75,000 a figure which beats all previous records to start with, and has also been able to forecast a fair prospect of making Rs. 6,64,35,000 from Provincial Revenues which are also the record figures heretofore ever earned in any previous year since the beginning of British Rule in this rovince. The more I have gone into the details of the budget the more I have been satisfied that the budget is framed with utmost possible caution and is based on a sound and secure footing as regards the heads of Provincial Revenues as well as regards the heads of provincial expenditures. The Hon'ble Finance Member has been able to provide for expenditure heads handsome item of Rs. 7,34,54,000 which exceeds the total revenue of the year by Rs. 70,19,000 and thus begins to take steps for giving up in future the policy of accumulations, by reducing the closing balance to Rs. 1,86,56,000. His allotments to various heads of expenditure are in my humble opinion adequate and fair all round. I need not enter into details as the Finance Member and other official members have adequately explained in a very lucid manner all the items of income and expenditure in the remarks on the budget heads in their respective charge but at the same time I cannot refrain myself from noticing that very little seems to have been provided for in the budget for industrial progress and development of the Province on which so much depends the permanent and steady improvement of the real prosperity and wealth of the Province.

"The only disappointing feature noticable in the budget for which neither the Government nor the Hon'ble Finance Member but the people themselves can be held responsible is the regular and rapid increase in head V—Excise which whether due to the increasing prosperity of the agricultural and commercial section of the population leading them to misuse their money by indulging in the evil habit of drinking liquors or due to any other cause is certainly calculated not only to ruin moral character, physical constitution and mental faculties of individual drinkers of intoxicating liquors, but also it leaves most unfortunate and injurious affect on the nation at large; and the increased wealth of the province instead of doing any good is causing much harm to the community. This must necessitate the Government to take a bold step, as proposed by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, of prohibiting, by legislation, the manufacture, import, sale or use of intoxicating liquors except for the medicinal requirements of the country and thereby to save the people from the deterioration of their character, their health and their mental faculties. The loss of income under the head of Excise to be caused to Government by such prohibition though considerable in the beginning is expected to be doubly recouped to the people as well as to the Government from the increase in the great savings to the people of their expenditure on liquor being diverted to trade, industries and other useful purposes.

"I heartily associate myself with my Hon'ble friends Chaudhri Lal Chand and Pandit Jawahar Lal in expressing satisfaction and thankfulness to Your Honour for nominating Mr. Justice Shadi Lal for the appointment of Chief Justice in the local High Court. Amongst the greatest boons conferred by the benign Government on the people of this Province for which they are most grateful to Government is the appointment of Mr. Justice Shadi Lal as the first Indian Chief Justice of the High Court at Lahore which is the first example of its kind in the history of British rule in this country. The appointment has given unbounded satisfaction to the people of this Province because Mr. Justice Shadi Lal is a resident of the Punjab, is popular amongst all classes and is eminently fitted for the high office. His appointment is also welcomed

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; His Honour the President.*]

by the people of other provinces and of Indian States as first instalment in advance of the new Reform Scheme removing all racial distinctions in filling posts of highest position and greatest responsibility. The Government as well as the people are heartily congratulated for this well deserving selection.

"The third matter of people's satisfaction is the recent increase sanctioned by the Government in the salaries and travelling allowances of the non-gazetted Government servants. This increase has ameliorated, in these very hard days of costly living, the straitened circumstances of almost all the middle class Government servants, but those belonging to the lowest strata and drawing only as 30 per mensem or under have not met with full justice by this increase. The increase of about 20 per cent. in their case is not sufficient to make their two ends meet. In their case not less than 50 per cent. increase under the present rates of the necessaries of life is necessary to keep the body and soul united by providing a bare subsistence. For the family man who has his wife and children depending upon him the subsistence of one rupee or under a day cannot under any circumstances in the present days be said to be above starving level. Having regard to the fact that a Government servant is prohibited from entering into any trade or other business to supplement his income their case requires more favourable consideration than that of Government employees getting higher salaries.

"It has given me great pleasure to see that my humble requests to establish more Government Colleges in the Province have been accepted by Government by opening such colleges at Ludhiana and Multan and that every effort is being made to introduce compulsory primary education in the Province, but from the answers of the Hon'ble Colonel Wright to my question in this Council it appears that only the Municipal Committee, Multan, has so far applied to the Government for extending Part II of the Primary Education Act to its area. In my humble opinion the other Local Bodies have not yet come forward because they are short of funds though they feel great necessity of extending compulsory and free education to their area. It is hoped that Government will graciously provide money required for this purpose to the fullest extent of its resources. Another suggestion striking to me as necessary to improve the material condition of the backward parts of the Province is extension of the Railway communication. The last six years of the Great European War have kept in shelves several schemes for such extension. But now that the war is over and the Government of India have in their budget provided handsomely for extension of Railways there is no reason why such schemes should not be brought out and given full effect to as early as may be practicable.

"The last but not the least matter for anxiety in these days is that though the Great European War has ended in the complete and glorious victory of the British and Allied Arms and the crush of the brutal militarism of central Europe the trans-border tribes raids are still continuing to give trouble and complaints of the Indian British subjects being kidnapped and their property and houses being looted are still coming not only from several towns and villages of the North-West Frontier Province but also from some villages and towns in Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts in Punjab. It is believed that the Government are taking necessary steps to crush the inhuman spirit of the trans-border tribes and make their raids within the limits of British boundaries impossible for the future. With these few remarks I support the budget."

His Honour the President—"As there is no other Member, I understand, who wishes to speak on the Budget, I merely wish to inform the Council that I also do not wish to speak on the Budget. It has been a very clear Budget laid before us, and I think there is nothing further to be said as regards the items in the Budget. I merely add that the various suggestions that have been placed before us to-day, and they are very valuable, will be considered in due course."

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASE OF REMUNERATION OF SUB-REGISTRARS.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.—"Your Honour, the machinery for registration of documents in this Province is very old ones having been introduced in the Punjab simultaneously with the British rule, if it did not exist during the Sikh and Muhammadan rule, which preceded the British rule in this country.

"The original rules issued by British Government in 1847 immediately on taking charge of the Government were no doubt crude and incomplete and therefore in 1856 more detailed rules were issued for the guidance of the Registering Officers. During the years 1859 to 1899 not less than half a dozen times revision and amendment of the rules took place inaugurating important changes of practice, which remained substantially in force till 1908 when Act XVI of 1908 was passed. Under this Act and also under the departmental rules and regulations in full details subsequently sanctioned by the Local Government and embodied in the Punjab Registration Manual, work for the registering Officers increased considerably. Following is the detail of the Responsible duties which under the existing rules an honorary or a Departmental Sub-Registrar is bound to perform personally :—

(1) Sub-Registrars are personally responsible for preservation and safe custody of all registration records including the old records of previous year (*vide* paragraph 48, Registration Manual).

(2) Keys of the strong boxes must remain in Sub-Registrar's own custody and the boxes must be closed and opened by him personally (paragraph 49).

(3) To prevent injury to the records the boxes must be thoroughly emptied out and their contents examined every week by the Sub-Registrar (paragraph 50).

(4) Sub-Registrar at Sadr have to supervise constantly the central record office (paragraph 58).

(5) Inspection of the old records by various applicants must be made in the presence and under the personal supervision of the Sub-Registrar (paragraph 59).

(6) For annual destruction of useless records the Sub-Registrar has to sort out personally all such records and then to prepare and submit a list thereof to obtain Registrar's orders for destruction (paragraph 61).

(7) Each page of all the blank registers, etc., obtained from press for use must be carefully checked and inspected by the Sub-Registrar who must endorse certificates thereon if found complete in all respects, before using the registers (paragraph 64).

(8) Sub-Registrars must check daily and also at the end of each month the detailed accounts of fees, &c. (paragraphs 99 and 100).

(9) True copy of each document entered in register books should be compared by the Sub-Registrar with the original document, before authentication, with his own signature (paragraph 109).

(10) Sub-Registrars are bound to remain for at least six hours daily in attendance at their offices whether there is work or not during the office hours of business, *i. e.*, 10 or 11 A. M. to 4 or 5 P. M. (paragraph 116).

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

(11) All documents for registration should be read, examined in all respects and scrutinized by Sub-Registrars personally (paragraphs 118 to 135).

(12) After registration each document is to be handed over to the proper party by Sub-Registrar personally (paragraphs 153 to 155).

(13) All endorsements on documents must be written with Sub-Registrar's own hand (paragraph 157).

(14) Monthly, quarterly and annual returns as detailed fully in Chapter IV of the Registration Manual are to be prepared, scrutinized and submitted to Registrar by the Sub-Registrar himself (paragraph 170).

(15) Seals are to be kept always in the personal custody of the Sub-Registrar (paragraph 203).

(16) Sub-Registrars have to maintain a *vigilant* control over their Moharrirs. The receiving of documents or of money, the recording of endorsements and returning of the documents, should be attended personally by Sub-Registrars and consequently they must remain present during the entire business time (paragraph 156).

"The above detail of duties shows the great responsiblity of the Sub-Registrar, how very busy a Sub-Registrar has to remain if there is work, or to sit idle in office if there is no work for at least six hours daily. In lieu of all these engagements following remunerations are allowed :—

(*a*) Honorary Sub-Registrar gets 50 per cent. of the first Rs. 50 collected, on account of fees, and 25 per cent. of the amount in excess (paragraph 16).

(*b*) Departmental Sub-Registrar is allowed Rs. 30 as fixed pay (or more than 30 if a higher salary has been sanctioned by Government) plus 15 per cent. on the fee income of his office (paragraph 17).

"Taking in view the responsible position and heavy work of Sub-Registrar the above scale of his remuneration is inadequate and it seems desirable that their remuneration should be increased by inserting '40 per cent' for '25 per cent.' in paragraph 16, and '25 per cent.' for '15 per cent.' in paragraph 17 of the Registration Manual.

"Annual net saving to Government on account of registration fees, after defraying all the expenses including the expenditure on account of pay, etc., of Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab, and his staff, amounts to Rs. 3,44,000. Besides that, the income of stamps required for various documents registered amounts to several lakhs.

"Under these circumstances the increase demanded to be recommended by the resolution can be amply provided for out of the savings, without exceeding their maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 per annum including all the emoluments prescribed by paragraph 23 of the Registration Manual, for the Sub-Registrar, Honorary or Departmental, who are pensioners.

"With these remarks I move the resolution—

'That this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the scale of remuneration allowed to the Honorary and Departmental Sub-Registrars be increased by inserting "40 per cent." for "25 per cent." in paragraph 16 and "25 per cent." for "15 per cent." in paragraph 17 of the Registration Manual.'"

[*Mr. Joseph.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph :—"Your Honour, originally we had no such thing as a Departmental Sub-Registrar in the Province. All the Sub-Registrars were what are now known as Honorary Sub-Registrars and they were remunerated, as the Hon'ble Member has told us, by getting 50 per cent. of the first fifty rupees of the fees and 25 per cent. of the subsequent income. In the year 1906 it was decided to adopt a policy of concentrating all work of registration of documents at the headquarters of districts and tahsils and gradually, as the existing incumbents vacated their appointments, to get rid of any offices which were located elsewhere outside the tahsil or district headquarters. At the same time it was decided to convert those posts from what are known as Honorary Sub-Registrars into Departmental Sub-Registrars. The Departmental Sub-Registrars were remunerated, as the Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal has told us, broadly speaking, with a fixed salary of Rs. 30 and 15 per cent. of the income from fees. It was left optional with the old Honorary Sub-Registrars to accept these terms or not. Some few did not. They thought the title of Departmental Sub-Registrars receiving a fixed salary of Rs. 30 was a little derogatory. I think a few of them thought it would be a little unremunerative. They thought their existing fees as Honorary Sub-Registrars would bring them more profit. Anyhow the bulk are Departmental Sub-Registrars. Some few are still left as Honorary Sub-Registrars, and as they vacate their appointments by death or any other cause they will disappear and we will soon have nothing but Departmental Sub-Registrars at the headquarters of tahsils and districts who will be remunerated by a fixed salary of Rs. 30 and 15 per cent. of the fee income. I have got here some rather remarkable figures which will show what these fees and remunerations come to. I have got the figures from the year 1906 to the last year 1919. I rather think that the figures for 1919 are only for 11 months. In 1906 the fixed salaries were Rs. 23,500 by 1916—10 years later they were Rs. 23,600 and they are now practically the same: Rs. 23,354. That is to say the fixed salaries have altered very little Naturally they only altered by the number of Sub-Registrars altering or some old and more highly paid appointments falling vacant and the new appointments being on Rs. 30. But according to the scale of commissions paid, 15 per cent. in the case of Departmental and 25 per cent. in the case of Honorary Sub-Registrars, the total amount of commissions has risen from Rs. 43,500 in 1906 to Rs. 69,800 in 1919. That is an increase of a good deal more than 50 per cent. So that in that total period the remuneration of fixed salaries and commissions together has been steadily rising from Rs. 67,000 to over Rs. 93,000. The increase was at first gradual: Rs. 67,000 next year, Rs. 65,000—then it ran up to Rs. 74,000 and so on to Rs 76,000, and last year (1919) it went up to Rs. 93,000. Though the number of people over whom this total remuneration is distributed varied during those years—and they have been varying in the downward direction—yet the remuneration has been gradually on the whole increasing. The total remuneration has not been rising as much as the amount drawn by each person which has been rising very considerably and rapidly. Last year the average received by the Departmental and Honorary Sub-Registrars was no less than Rs 85 per mensem. It will not surprise the Council to learn that in these circumstances Government seldom, if ever, has any difficulty in obtaining the services of Sub-Registrars. In fact it often has experienced a certain embarrassment in discriminating between the rival claims. The competition for certain well-paid posts of Sub Registrars those where the amount of business is considerable, is very large. And although, as we have just learnt from the Hon'ble Member, the duties are onerous and arduous—the Sub Registrar has actually got to keep the keys himself, he has to empty the boxes once a week and he is even personally responsible for the records—but still there is an important person in the person of Muharrir for whose control the Sub-Registrar is responsible and I have no doubt that on the whole the Sub-Registrar manages to get a very fair amount of work out of his Muharrir and though he may have to sit in the office for six hours, if the

[*Mr. Joseph ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

work is not very heavy I expected he finds other things to do. I do not think that it would be true to say that there is any difficulty as a rule in getting people to fill these posts. If it could be argued—and possibly it may be argued—that alteration in the system of remunerating the Sub-Registrars is called for, still I think there could be no defence for the rough and ready method which has been advocated. We are asked to increase the remuneration of the Departmental Sub-Registrars from 15 per cent of fees to 25 per cent. and in the case of the remaining few Honorary Sub-Registrars from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. I will take extreme case—I freely admit that Amritsar is the most coveted post of all—the remuneration in October 1919 of the Sub-Registrar of Amritsar who has possibly a fixed salary of Rs. 20 per month reached the handsome sum of Rs. 1,714 and his average from January to November was Rs 848. Now the Hon'ble Member would like to see that average raised to Rs. 1,315. I do not think it will be argued that there is any defence for increasing the fees of the Sub-Registrar of Amritsar to anything like that amount. It might possibly be desired by the Finance Member to reduce them. Another reason which I would urge against the adoption of this resolution is that one of the things with which the Finance Committee was concerned was the suggestion of means for increasing the revenues to meet the very heavy expenditure which is ahead of us in the future and they have proposed to increase the fees for registration. If that should be done, so long as the Departmental and Honorary Sub-Registrars are remunerated by percentage of fees, they will get automatic increases simply in virtue of the total amount of those fees being raised. For these three reasons: the fact that many Sub-Registrars already get what is certainly a very handsome remuneration, for the reason that on an average they get Rs. 85 per mensem, and there is secondly, no difficulty as a rule in filling their posts, and for the reason that it is not at all certain that the fees will not, if the existing method of remunerating is maintained, materially increase, the Government is not prepared to accept the resolution in the form in which now stands. Should there be any particular hard case a case where owing to paucity of fees it is difficult to fill the post adequately with a really satisfactory Sub-Registrar, it will no doubt be considered by the Inspector-General of Registration and that case will be brought to the notice of the Government."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal — "Your Honour, the cases of Lahore and Amritsar may be exceptional but even in these cases to prevent a very large sum going to the pockets of the Sub-Registrars there is a provision in the Registration Manual that the maximum limit of the income of Sub-Registrars—Honorary or Departmental—cannot exceed the limit of Rs. 5,000 per annum. Even if in Lahore or Amritsar the income or the percentage of fees payable to the Sub-Registrar may amount to thousands, as a matter of fact, he cannot get more than Rs. 416 a month. So that even for such places as Lahore or Amritsar the remuneration of four hundred and odd rupees is not excessive. I have not asked Government to increase that maximum limit of Rs. 5,000. The object of this resolution is to meet the cases of other Sub-Registrars where the work of registration is not so heavy as that at Lahore or Amritsar but where the Registrar has to remain confined to the office for six hours He like other Government servants cannot absent himself from the station without leave and if there is no work he has to attend and has to get no remuneration for his mere presence in the office in the hope that any person wishing to have his document registered may come at any time, say at 10 o'clock or 4 o'clock, and may not go back without his deed registered. So all these cases have to be taken into account in fixing the remuneration and no doubt when the remuneration of 15 per cent. for the Departmental and 25 per cent. for the Honorary Sub-Registrars was fixed the rates of living were not so high as they are now and there is no reason why their remuneration should not be increased just as salaries of other Government servants are

[*Mr. Joseph ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

increased. I respectfully submit that the abnormal increase of the documents brought for registration is limited to very few places and in majority of cases the number of documents registered has not increased. We have to provide for the majority and not look at the case of the minority if they are to be benefited by the provision. As I have already shown that even Rs. 5,000 which is the maximum limit for any Sub-Registrar, where the fee income of the registration be Rs. 10,000 is not excessive. It is quite a reasonable pay of an ordinary Extra Assistant Commissioner and the position of the Sub-Registrar and the great responsibility which he has in performing his duties requires that his position be not in any way inferior to that of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. I think the recommendation which I want to be made by this resolution is not unreasonable and requires consideration of the Council and I hope it will be considered favourably."

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph :– " Your Honour, I am not aware of the rule which the Hon'ble Member has cited. I did not quite catch what he said as the maximum figure."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :–" I have seen the rule. I am sorry I could not get the Manual on account of these three or four holidays but I have read in the Manual that there is a rule that the maximum amount of the emoluments, including his pension and remuneration, should not exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum."

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph :–" The information was afforded to me by the Inspector General of Registration who told me that the income drawn by the Sub-Registrar of Amritsar for 11 months was Rs. 848 per mensem and his attention will be drawn to this rule and if in fact the Sub-Registrar of Amritsar exceeded his limit, no doubt that will be put right. But I still venture to think that in view of the average figures which have been brought out of Rs. 85 per mensem and in view of the fact that there is no difficulty, as a rule, in obtaining the services of gentlemen who are very often pensioners and are largely selected from that class and therefore are in receipt of other income as well, I do not think there is any case at this moment for a general revision of their scale of remuneration There is also, as I have pointed out, the possibility that with the rise in the registration fee they will automatically get an increase. At the same time, I know that the Inspector-General of Registration watches the figures and I believe he is considering and had already been considering the question whether in any particular case any alteration was necessary; and I think the Government may feel assured that if there are difficulties or hardships in particular cases or groups of cases these will be brought to notice by the Inspector-General. Therefore I think that there is no case for an immediate all-round increase in the percentage of fees payable to Sub-Registrars. "

The resolution was put and lost.

On the Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal asking for a division and on a show of hands 3 voted for and the rest of the Council against it.

RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING 50 PER CENT. INCREASE IN THE SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS DRAWING Rs. 30 PER MENSEM OR UNDER.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal:—" Your Honour, the unprecedented rise of prices of all articles and commodities of life has made the pinch to be felt by all classes from the highest to the lowest but it has so miserably depressed the condition of persons with small fixed cash incomes specially that of the persons in the lowest strata of Government service who are prohibited by Government rules and regulations from supplementing their income by doing any other business that I cannot refrain myself from

[*Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava.*]

repeating over again this year my humble prayer to ameliorate their condition by increasing their emoluments more substantially than have already been done.

"Your Honour, one rupee per diem can hardly be sufficient in these days for bare subsistence of the sole individual on duty in Government service while the difficulties of a married man having to support a family from such small earning can be better imagined than described, and I do not think that I am required to advance any lengthy arguments beyond what I have just said in my Budget speech in this connection to convince this Council as to the absolute necessity of passing this resolution which only demands bare living for very hard working under-paid public servants. The present scales of their salaries have already been sanctioned by Government to be increased by about 20 per cent. and the people are most grateful for such increase but the increase sanctioned though sufficient to ameliorate the condition of the middle class Government servants does not meet adequately the case of the lowest strata of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem and I, emboldened by the brilliant prospects of the Budget, beg to move —

"'That this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the present scales of monthly salaries allowed to the public servants of all Government Departments drawing Rs. 30 and under including Police Sergeants and Constables, Vernacular teachers in schools, Qanungos, Patwaris, Muharris, Clerks, Peons, Chaprasis, Foresters and Forest Guards, etc., be increased by at least 50 per cent.'"

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava :—"Your Honour. I support this resolution. While doing so I am not unmindful of the fact that the Government was pleased very recently to consider the question of the enhancement of salaries and that the acceptance of the resolution involves a considerable amount of increase on the expenditure side. But both these considerations, important though they are, do not in the least loosen the constraint which I feel when I rise to support the resolution.

"The bugbear of the high prices has a real pinch at the Government servants drawing Rs. 30 and under per mensem. It is rather difficult to conceive how these servants of the Crown arrange to make the two ends meet and maintain themselves and their families in working capacity on the pay they receive. More often than not they justify taking of tips on the bold allegation that everybody is not unaware that they cannot subsist on the poor pittance they are given. It is not uncommon that the officers have to wink at these tips on the tacit understanding that the wolf of hunger cannot be otherwise kept back from the doors of their subordinates. It is absolutely necessary in the interests of the public at large as well as in those of the servants concerned that such servants should draw at least the minimum pay which they require for their upkeep and that too great a strain be not allowed to be put on the honest servants to stretch their honesty to a breaking point. Small pays and connivance at tips constitute a premium on dishonesty. Insufficient pay and honesty in service are too good to be found in many a service and can only be wished for rather than discovered to exist in the stern realities of life. In this connection, Your Honour, I do not wish to conceal that I am not much impressed with the usual argument that these servants have a free choice when they elect to join the service on the present pay and prospects; for the servants might *inter alia* urge that the present corrupt condition of the services is also a factor which enters into their calculations.

"When the nature of the duties which this important class of public servants is called upon to discharge is taken into consideration, the case of the servants becomes all the more stronger. The Patwari, the Qanungo, the Head Constable, and the Constable, etc., have a direct connection with the subjects and always come in actual touch and close personal contact with

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; His Honour the President ; Captain Sardar Gopal Singh.*

them in the ordinary routine of their duties an impartial discharge of which has such an important bearing upon the daily intercourse of life. Their powers for mischief are much greater than those one is apt to think they possess. In fact to safeguard against their corruption and impartiality is to solve one of the most vital questions in the administration of justice between man and man.

"To keep effective control over them, to strengthen honesty and to improve prestige, it is to my mind indispensable that their rates of pay be revised and readjusted to the present requirements of high prices, rise in which is not only 50 per cent. but several hundred per cent.

"Considering all the circumstances I am of opinion that it is but fair that the pay of the Government servants whose pay is Rs. 30 and under should be increased by 50 per cent., at least. With these words I strongly support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain :—"Your Honour, I also support the spirit of this resolution. It would have been far better if the question of the enhancement of pay of all subordinate servants had been considered together by the Government and dealt with as one case. But it seems to me that from time to time as various persons pressed their claims on different departments, Government had to yield gradually and grant enhancements, with the result that the least vociferous have yet to get their cases considered. I notice that a number of the classes mentioned in this resolution are really very hard working people, and as has been said by the Hon'ble Mover, it is difficult to imagine how they subsist on the pay that they actually receive. I think it is not only fair that the enhancement asked for be given to them, but also that really no strong action in the way of removing corruption can be started unless one feels that the pay that is being given to the persons concerned is adequate for purposes of their maintenance. I hope that the Hon'ble Member in charge will see his way to give an assurance that the cases of these persons are being favourably considered by the Government and in that case it will not be necessary for the Hon'ble Mover to press for this particular percentage in the case of these particular persons, because it seems to me that it is quite possible that some of them may deserve more than 50 per cent. enhancement and others may not be entitled to the same amount. It would be proper to my mind to leave the matter in the hands of the Government to deal with generously in the case of each of these departments."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—"Perhaps my resolution has not been understood by my learned friend Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain. I want this increase for all departments and the posts mentioned are by way of illustration and I have added the word 'etc.' At the same time the scales already fixed are according to their position, so the enhancement ought also to be according to their position. A Kanungo or a Girdawar Kanungo drawing a salary of Rs. 20 but having to maintain a horse for his constant touring about in his circle. . . ."

His Honour the President :—"The Hon'ble Member is not entitled to make a speech at this stage. He can make a short personal explanation."

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—"I have suggested according to the social position of these persons, but I think the increase of 50 per cent. will satisfy the requirements."

The Hon'ble Captain Sardar Gopal Singh :—"Your Honour, there is no doubt that to meet all these demands Government wants money. It is a question how to get money. When the Government can manage to increase the pay of the higher paid officers, I do not see any reason why these poorly paid Government servants' case should not be similarly considered. In my opinion these poorly paid Government servants are much more affected by the present

[*Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusuf Shah ; Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand ; Nawab Sir Bahram Khan ; Mr. Gibson.*]

prevailing high scale of rates. Therefore I am strongly of opinion that the Government will consider these subordinates' case most sympathetically. It will have more effect on the general public feelings. With these remarks, I strongly support the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Bakhshi Sohan Lal "

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusuf Shah :—" Your Honour, I think there is no one in this Council who has not sympathy with that class of servants, but at the same time there is one thing that I should point out—that this class of servants do at present get temporary allowances in the shape of grain compensation allowance and war allowance. There is no doubt that these are temporary allowances, but in case Government is going to make any permanent increase in their pay then I think this is the class of servants who deserve this promotion. But as they say, Your Honour, money makes the mare to go.' If your Finance Member can find money for them, I should be the first man to support the Hon'ble friend's resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand :—" Your Honour, I have already expressed a desire for the raising of the pay of low paid officials. I do not at present wish to submit in detail the difficulties under which low paid officials are labouring. It would have been better if instead of ' by at least 50 per cent. ' the word ' substantially ' could have been substituted, as each case should be considered separately and in relation to higher grades as well. An office Kanungo, for instance, getting Rs. 40 cannot be given more than this unless an officiating Naib-Tahsildar is given more than what he gets at present, *i. e.*, Rs. 50. But generally I am in favour of an increase and assure the Government that if the Government has to resort to fresh taxation in order to meet the new demands, the non-official members will be found supporting it. For what does this increase mean? It means that the low paid officials will be assured an honest living and their hands will not be constantly in the pockets of the people. With these few words I support the resolution. "

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Bahram Khan spoke in Urdu in support of the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson:—" Your Honour, I must confess to some surprise when I first saw this resolution which I have to answer and I am bound to say that I suspected that the Hon'ble Member did not understand what Government has for the last three years been doing for its lower paid servants, that is to say, those drawing Rs. 30 and under. My suspicions have been more than confirmed by the remarks which most of the Hon'ble Members have made to-day in supporting the resolution. I would, of course, except the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusuf Shah who pertinently alluded to the temporary and grain compensation allowances. Any one would think from the remarks which we have just heard, that Government has done nothing for its servants drawing Rs. 30 and under and that their emoluments are exactly the same to-day as they were before the war. I do not think the Hon'ble Members could have studied the Financial Memorandum very carefully. If they had read paragraph 2[illegible] they would have seen a short account of what Government has been doing, has done and is doing. But as it is most important that the Council and the public should not think that Government has taken no action on behalf of its lower paid servants, at the risk of wearying the Council I must again enumerate some of the measures which have been taken. In the first place, as one Hon'ble Member has pointed out, the grant of grain compensation allowance acts automatically in the case of Government servants drawing Rs. 30 and less in increasing their emoluments *pari passu* with the increase of prices, and in 1915 when the effect of the war on prices first became serious and it was realized that the scales of grain compensation allowance which had been fixed many years previously were inadequate, this Government obtained the special sanction of the

[*Mr. Gibson.*]

Government of India to an addition of Re. 1 to the existing higher scale of grain compensation allowance so that when the price of food grains became dearer than 8 seers to the rupee the higher rates were raised from Re. 1-8-0 and Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 4, and Government servants on Rs. 16 per mensem and less are drawing Rs. 2-8-0 as grain compensation allowance and on Rs. 16 and up to Rs. 30 per mensem Rs. 4. In 1916 and 1917 prices fell and no further steps became necessary until the end of 1917 and the beginning of 1918 when prices again rose seriously. An extra allowance of Re. 1 was then sanctioned for all establishments whose pay was Rs. 7 or less with effect from the 1st of October 1918 and this was later on converted into a permanent increase of pay. From the same date a scale of war allowances for all Government servants drawing Rs. 50 and under was sanctioned at the following rates. Those whose pay was Rs. 12 and less got an allowance of Re. 1; those whose pay was Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 got Re. 1-8-0; from Rs. 20 to Rs 35 Rs. 2 and Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 Rs. 2-8-0, and of course in the case of Government servants drawing Rs 30 and under (which is the class that we are concerned with now) they drew the rates of grain compensation allowance in addition, to which I have already alluded. Then in April 1919 the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a committee with Mr. Hallifax as President to revise permanently the pay of all clerical and menial establishments in the Province. Unfortunately owing to the disturbances this committee was unable to hold more than one sitting, but as the result of that one meeting the President submitted a preliminary report in consequence of which this Government obtained the sanction of the Government of India to doubling the war allowances which I have just detailed from the 1st of April 1919. The committee sat again and completed its work in July last and on its recommendation Government proposed a comprehensive scale of temporary allowances for all non-gazetted Government servants. It was estimated to cost 35 lakhs of rupees. The Government of India accepted the proposals so far as they concerned Government servants drawing Rs. 75 and less, and the case of those drawing more than Rs. 75 was further considered and in their case the Government of India finally sanctioned the 20 per cent. increase to which Hon'ble Members have alluded to-day. All these temporary allowances in addition to grain compensation allowance have been paid from the 1st of October 1919. The effect of these allowances and of the grain compensation allowance will perhaps surprise the Hon'ble Mover and some of the Hon'ble Members who supported him if I give a few details of its result. In the case of the lowest paid Government servants their total emoluments at the present time show an increase of over a hundred per cent. of their substantive pay and this percentage although it decreases as the pay increases exceeds 50 per cent. in practically every case as far as men drawing Rs. 22 and it only falls a little below it in the case of those drawing Rs. 22 to Rs. 30. It will be seen therefore that Government has not allowed the pay of Government servants referred to in the resolution to stagnate at its old rates but it has done what it can to secure the relief necessary to meet the abnormal rise in prices. As pointed out in the Financial Memorandum the allowance will be drawn by the various establishments until their pay is revised on a permanent basis with reference to the normal level of prices. Hon'ble Members have spoken about the revision of the pay of these Government servants as if it had not yet been contemplated by Government, but as I pointed out in the Memorandum Government had long ago made up its mind to revise the pay of most or practically all non-gazetted establishments in view of the present prices and if there has been any delay it has been due to certain unavoidable factors, the first is that owing to the war it was not possible to launch out on any very heavy expenditure; the second is that it is exceedingly difficult to permanently revise pay unless you know what the normal level of prices is. However, although the second condition has not yet been fulfilled it has been considered so necessary to revise permanently the pay of these establishments as soon as possible in order

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal; Mr. Gibson.*]

that it may be completed before these temporary allowances lapse that Government has appointed, as perhaps the Council knows, one of the most senior officers of the Province to advise it on these revised scales of pay. The officer has commenced his work and has made some progress with it though on account of the shortage of officers it has been necessary to entrust him also with other important duties which have made it impossible for him to give all his time to the revision of the pay. However he has dealt with some of the most important establishments and will complete the remaining work as soon as possible. As these proposals require the sanction of the Government of India it is not possible to inform the Council of their details. But I may mention that in the case of several of those establishments which have been specified in the resolution the proposed permanent increase considerably exceeds 50 per cent. Government, however, cannot for various reasons accept the resolution. In the first place the resolution ignores the fact that some establishments mentioned in the resolution, for instance, Foresters and Forest Guards, have received permanent increases of pay only last year. It is not suggested that in view of the further rise in prices the increases are necessarily adequate, but Government cannot accept the contention that a further increase of at least 50 per cent. must as a matter of course be granted. Another still more cogent reason is that it is not within the competence of the Local Government to sanction any of these proposed increases of pay. The Government of India have ruled that as they are all based on the general rise in prices they all form part of one scheme and therefore all of them have to be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. It is therefore manifestly impossible for this Government to accept a resolution containing proposals with which it is not competent to deal."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—"The war and temporary allowances are already known to me. Those allowances are granted on account of abnormal circumstances but the resolution assuming all those recommends a permanent increase of 50 per cent in the pay of Government servants receiving Rs. 30 or under whose salaries generally—there may be some exceptions where the salaries have been revised in 1919 as in the case of Foresters and Forest Guards as pointed out by the Hon'ble Member-in-charge—were fixed long before the present high rate of prices which has doubled. So if the prices which were prevalent in the last 90's have doubled or trebled normally there is no reason why their salaries should not be permanently increased by 50 per cent. Notwithstanding the abnormal temporary allowances which are allowed on account of the abnormal circumstances and my resolution assumes that the salary which is the appropriate salary payable in normal circumstances is much inadequate of what it ought to be and having regard to the fact that Government servants drawing Rs. 75 and upwards are allowed 20 per cent. in a general way without regard to the duties which are performed, there is no reason why the Government servants receiving small salaries of say 10, 15, 20 or up to 30 rupees should not have a higher proportion of increase than those whose pay is already Rs. 75 or above. I on my part think that if it requires the sanction of the Government of India the resolution can be passed and the matter referred to Government of India for sanction and if the matter can be decided by the Local Government or by any other officer appointed for the purpose this can be taken into consideration. So I again after hearing the Hon'ble Member-in-charge insist that the resolution be passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson :—"I do not think, Sir, that I need add much to what I have already said. There is only one point on which I should like to remove a misapprehension which apparently exists in the mind of the Hon'ble Mover, when he says that as all Government servants drawing Rs. 75 and over have received 20 per cent. increase, therefore those drawing Rs. 30 and under should receive a higher rate of increase. Well, Your Honour, as I

[*Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain; His Honour the President; Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava.*]

have already pointed out or tried to point out the increase in the case of those drawing Rs. 30 and under is very much higher than 20 per cent. In some cases it exceeds 100 per cent., in most cases 50 per cent. and in no case less than 33 per cent. So that I do not find in the Hon'ble Mover's further argument anything which should lead the Council to support the resolution."

The resolution was put and lost.

On the Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal asking for a division and on a show of hands 11 voted for and 13 against it.

RESOLUTION *RE* MAKING OF PROVISION IN THE NEXT CENSUS FOR THE PREPARATION OF TABLES OF BOYS AND GIRLS OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE IN CONNECTION WITH PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain:—" Your Honour, the resolution that stands in my name is as follows :—

"This Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that in the next Census taking of 1921, provision be made for the preparation of tables of boys and girls of school-going age in each village and each town to help in the matter of developing Primary Education in the Punjab.'

" The subject matter of this resolution is very simple and so far as I can see non-contentious. The Punjab Primary Education Act was passed last year, and as yet, of course, much has not been done about it. Before anything can be done it is necessary that the local authorities to whom permission is given by the Act to introduce the second part of that Act in the areas under their control, naturally want to know the exact extent of their liability, that is to say, each Municipality and each District Board and each Cantonment Committee want to know naturally how many students, boys as well as girls, there are under their jurisdiction for whom they have to make provision before they approach the Government with the object of having Part II of the Act applied to them. Part II of the Act is the part which makes provision fo compulsory attendance of children within their locality at school. Therefore I believe it will be a very great help to the local authorities, that is to say, Municipal Boards and District Boards and so on, if during the next year's census taking, tables are prepared showing the number of boys and girls of school-going age, that is to say ranging between 6 and 11. That would save a great deal of trouble to the Local Bodies. When in the course of census operations a large number of tables are being prepared, I believe the addition of another table to comply with the requirements of this measure—the Punjab Primary Education Act—will not be considered too much and the Census Department will be placing all Local Bodies under obligation by doing this work for them. I believe these tables will have to be made or authorised by the Government of India. In that case it would be necessary for me, with Your Honour's permission, to add this modification in the resolution that a representation be made to the Government of India with a view to make a provision in the next Census taking for the preparation of tables for boys and girls. . . ."

His Honour the President :—" I do not think you need make any modification. It will be dealt with in the ordinary way."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain:—" That is really all I need say in support of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava :—" Your Honour, there can be no manner of doubt now that the question of free and compulsory Primary Education is being taken up by the Government and the people in an earnest, practical and business-like way.

[*Mr. French ; Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

"The people are insisting that as short a time as possible should elapse before the Compulsory Primary Education Act is applied to the whole of the province.

"To achieve the end in view every Local Body shall in the first instance be confronted with the question 'how many children of school-going age are there within the jurisdiction of the Local Body for whom provision is necessary.' To meet this enquiry every Local Body shall have to arrange for separate census of such children, which would ordinarily entail a great amount of expense and labour.

"It is really fortunate that the census operations are soon to begin. It would be very convenient if Your Honour is pleased to provide for the preparation of tables of such children by the Census Establishment. Much unnecessary trouble and expense will be saved to the Local Bodies and very useful information will be collected for them and the Government.

"With these few words I support the resolution now before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. French :—"To the acceptance of this resolution, Sir, there is, as the Hon'ble Member has surmised, no objection on the part of Government. It conveys a recommendation as to which, however, this Government is not yet in a position to give a considered opinion. As the Hon'ble Members are aware the ultimate decision in a matter of this nature next year rests with the Supreme Government, whose preliminary measures connected with the census taking next year throughout India are as yet in their initial stage; and indeed as far as we are concerned it is less than a week since the Provincial Census Superintendent has taken over charge of his duties. The Hon'ble Member has explained that by the school-going age he means an age fixed between the ages of 6 and 11 years, or, to take extreme limits under the Punjab Primary Education Act, between 6 and 12 years. I am not sure that this period will be found to be suitable to all provinces; and in a question connected with the taking of census it is necessary to consider the needs of the whole of the country, both for uniformity sake and for scientific reasons. We do not know what details it will be considered by the Government of India desirable or necessary to include in the Census Schedules but the main objection which I foresee is that alluded to by the Hon'ble Mover: the extra labour which will be involved and which will no doubt be considerable. It will be seen from Tables VII and VIII of the Census Report of 1911 that the data really is already collected; the trouble comes in in tabulation. This, as I say, is likely to be a very lengthy work, but it is quite possible that the difficulties alluded to are not insuperable, and if this resolution finds favour with the Council the Local Government will forward it for the consideration of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain :—"Just one word, Your Honour, to explain that Tables VII and VIII really do not afford much help. . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. French :—"Perhaps the Hon'ble Member has misunderstood me.

"What I mean is that it will be seen from Tables VII and VIII that the ages of children are returned from 1 to 15 and that from 1 to 5 each year is given, whereas years are grouped in fives from 5 to 10 and 10 to 15. I mean to say that the ages of the children are returned, but the question of tabulating them is the difficulty."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain :—"That is exactly what I had in view when submitting this resolution. So far as the ages are concerned, they are actually given in the census forms which are filled by the

[*His Honour the President.*]

census takers. What I want is that in the case of each village and each Municipality there should be a separate table prepared from the material which the census takers have already collected. No doubt it does involve an extra amount of trouble, but what the Government—both the Local and the Indian—have to see is that if these tables are prepared at the time when the census is being taken, only a small amount of additional trouble would have to be taken by the persons who are already employed. But if this is not done at the time of census, what is the alternative? The alternative is to engage a new staff not only to prepare tables but also to go about and do the work which has already been done by the census takers: that is a duplication of labour in actually recording the age of each child which has already been done. Therefore the object of this resolution is simply to assort the figures from the registers and prevent all these operations being conducted to prepare separate tables in order to meet the case of the Primary Education Act. In Bombay if I mistake not, the age is practically the same as here. I believe we took it from the Bombay Act. But as in a matter like this it will be possible for the Government of India to make a provision for compulsory primary education table for each province to be made in accordance with the Primary Education Act that prevail in each province, I do not see there should be any serious objection to it. The extra amount of expenditure to the Government, no doubt, will help the Local Bodies but, inasmuch as Government has already undertaken in some cases to contribute as much as 75 per cent. of the outlay on Primary Education, I think this spade work done by Government for Local Bodies will be widely appreciated and the extra expenditure, I submit, is quite worth making."

The resolution was put to the Council and carried.

ADDRESS BY HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT.

His Honour the President :—" Gentlemen, before we part, I should like to say a very few words.

" We have during the last few months enjoyed in this Province great freedom in speech and writing. During the War the Province was, like most parts of the world, subjected to restrictions and the change to complete freedom has been in some ways a startling one. It is a change which in itself is to be welcomed, so long as the peace of the Punjab is not endangered by it. There is, I know, among the people generally, and among the enlightened classes in particular, no desire whatever that order should be disturbed. There are indeed gratifying signs of an active wish to preserve order. But we who are responsible for the public peace have to look ahead and we are not without our anxieties. There are men who feel strongly on this or that subject and who address crowds in terms which, if unrestrained, will lead to violence. There are others who have persuaded themselves, rightly or wrongly, of some injustice or injury in the past and feel it incumbent on them to keep alive its memories. I ask you, gentlemen, and those who like you have the welfare of the Punjab at heart, who belong to this Province and have to live in it, to bear in mind the need of the Province for peace. We want to put aside hatred and passion, not to stir them up. We want to restore good feeling between individuals and between communites. Our Government is shortly to be followed by a Government largely representative of the people and we want the public to work with it. In spite of much that is disappointing, I myself believe that conditions have in this respect markedly improved and are improving. Let us endeavour, by all means in our power, to discourage anything that may tend by reviving old animosities to give a set back to this improvement. It is for the benefit of the people of this Province that there should now be goodwill and peace. The people themselves want it and

in parting from you to-day I would ask you, gentlemen and all whom you represent, to help to the utmost of your ability to secure for them the peace which we all desire."

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned *sine die.*

LAHORE:
The 16th April 1920.

M. HARRISON,
Secretary, Legislative Council.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT.

(*Vide* REPLY TO QUESTION NO. 16 ASKED AT THE MEETING OF 13TH MARCH 1920.)

Total number of Head Constables and Constables arranged according to their respective religions.

HEAD CONSTABLES.

Hindus.	*Muhammadans.*	*Sikhs.*	*Christians.*	*Total.*
653	1,721	273	1	2,648
		CONSTABLES.		
3,704	12,023	919	6	16,652

(2) Total number of zamindars employed in the Police Department is 13,472.

APPENDIX B.

BUDGET OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

MEMORANDUM

As the Budget for 1920-21 makes no change in the figures of the Revised Financial Statement presented to the Council on the 13th March 1920 and as no resolution recommending any such change was passed, a meeting of the Council will not be held for the presentation of the Budget, and the general discussion of the Budget in Council will take place at the meeting to be held on the 6th April 1920 (*vide* Rule 29 of the rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement in the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.)

LAHORE:

The 31st March 1920.

B. T. GIBSON,

Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

BUDGET OF THE PUNJAB

Heads of Account.			Budget, 1920-21.
			Rs.
Opening balance		...	2,56,75,000
Provincial Revenue and Receipts.			
I—Land Revenue		...	1,41,63,000
IV—Stamps		...	40,40,000
V—Excise		...	72,50,000
VI—Provincial Rates		...	32,000
VIII—Income-tax		...	27,50,000
IX—Forest		...	48,19,000
X—Registration		...	5,00,000
XII—Interest		...	2,79,000
XVI-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law		...	7,16,000
XVI-B—Law and Justice—Jails		...	4,55,000
XVII—Police		...	2,48,000
XIX—Education		...	5,08,000
XX-A—Medical		...	81,000
XX-B—Sanitation		...	1,38,000
XXI-A—Agriculture		...	8,36,000
XXI-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments		...	31,000
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation		...	86,000
XXIII—Stationery and Printing		...	1,05,000
XXV—Miscellaneous		...	8,59,000
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works.	Direct Receipts—		
	Civil	...	3,000
	Public Works	...	1,58,00,000
	Indirect Receipts—		
	Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.		79,00,[illegible]
XXX—Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation.	Civil	...	3,000
	Public Works	...	1,17,000
XXXI—Civil Works ...	Civil	...	1,81,000
	Public Works	...	2,60,000
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial (*vide* Appendix A)		...	42,75,000
Total Provincial Revenue and Receipts		...	6,64,35,000
Grand Total		...	9,21,10,000

FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.			Budget, 1920-21.
Provincial Expenditure.			Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks		...	1,35,000
2—Assignments and compensations		...	35,000
3—Land Revenue		...	60,26,000
6—Stamps		...	1,12,000
7—Excise		...	1,51,000
10—Income-tax		...	93,000
11—Forest		...	37,64,000
12—Registration		...	1,56,000
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt		...	2,58,000
18—General Administration		...	15,09,000
19-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law		...	54,92,000
19-B—Law and Justice—Jails		...	22,30,000
20—Police		...	76,49,000
22—Education		...	75,93,000
24-A—Medical		...	21,75,000
24-B—Sanitation		...	12,89,000
26-A—Agriculture		...	30,33,000
26-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments		...	3,94,000
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions		...	26,59,000
30—Stationery and Printing		...	9,46,000
32—Miscellaneous		...	66,48,000
33—Famine Relief		...	...
42—Irrigation—Major Works ...	Working Expenses—		
	Civil	...	...
	Public Works	...	53,42,000
	Interest on debt	...	38,24,000
43—Minor Works and Navigation ...	Civil	...	30,000
	Public Works	...	3,40,000
45—Civil Works ...	Civil	...	15,66,000
	Public Works	...	1,00,10,000
	Total Expenditure	...	7,34,54,000
Closing balances		...	1,86,56,000
	GRAND TOTAL	...	9,21,10,000

Appendix A.

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.

	Budget, 1920-21.
TRANSFERS FROM IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL—	
Recurring—	Rs.
(1) Fixed adjusting entry	4,86,000
(2) In connection with the surrender by the Local Government of Rs. 1 crore out of the Provincial balances.	3,50,000
(3) On account of the Imperial share of the sale-proceeds of sites for shops and residences in towns in the Punjab.	4,00,000
(4) For education	10,88,000
(5) For maintenance and equipment of science laboratories of the Islamia College, Lahore ...	30,000
(6) For University	35,000
(7) For the Lawrence Memorial School, Murree	12,000
(8) For the improvement of pay and training of teachers	1,75,000
(9) For Government Training Class at Sanáwar	25,000
(10) For Sanitation	4,00,000
(11) For the improvement of the sanitary services	22,000
(12) In connection with remission of appropriations from cesses	2,08,000
(13) To compensate Provincial revenues for the loss of income from the recovery in stamps of fees for the inspection of records.	10,000
(14) For remission of certain recoveries from local bodies	3,04,000
(15) For relieving municipalities of police charges	5,22,000
(16) To meet the expenditure for the grants of Rs 100 per annum each to the holders of titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-Ulma.	1,000
(17) Provincialisation of the salaries of officers of the Civil Veterinary Department and of the charges of the Camel Specialist.	1,31,000
(18) In connection with the creation of the new Province of Delhi	13,000
(19) In connection with the scheme for the import of charas and bhang in bond from the Punjab into Delhi.	13,000
(20) For loss in Income-tax revenue necessitated by changes in taxation	4,30,000
(21) For the establishment of an Institute at Lahore for the treatment of disabled soldiers ...	25,000
(22) Towards the establishment of an Institute at Mughalpura for the training of Mechanical Engineers.	40,000
	46,70,000
Non-recurring—	
(23) Construction of road bridges over the Chenab and Phalku rivers at Wazirabad ...	3,00,000
(24) On account of transfer of control of Sir Harcourt Butler School, Simla	4,000
(25) For Punjab Publicity Committee	1,65,000
(26) Towards the cost of Director of Civil Supplies	5,000
	4,74,000
Total Transfers from Imperial to Provincial ...	51,44,000
TRANSFERS FROM PROVINCIAL TO IMPERIAL—	
Recurring—	
(27) On account of change in classification of the charges of P. W. Section of the Account Office	23,000
(28) On account of the Provincial share of the enhanced receipts from Excise	55,000
(29) On account of the Provincial share of the enhanced receipts from Income-tax	7,40,000
(30) On account of cost of treasure guards (police or barkandaz) employed in the Public Works Department.	51,000
Total transfers from Provincial to Imperial ...	8,69,000
NET TRANSFERS FROM IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL ...	42,75,000

324 PGG—640—13-5-20—SGPP Lahore.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1920.

PART V.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council which have received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Goveror on the 5th April 1920 and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 2nd May 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. I OF 1920.

An Act to amend and consolidate the law governing the limitation of suits relating to alienations of ancestral immoveable property and appointments of heirs by persons who follow custom in the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law governing the limitation of suits relating to alienations of ancestral immoveable property and appointments of heirs by persons who follow custom in the Punjab :

And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been accorded under section 79 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, to the passing of this Act :

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Limitation (Custom) Act, 1920.

(2) It extends to the Punjab.

Repeal.

2. The Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900, is hereby repealed.

Definitions.

3. In this Act—

"Alienation" includes any testamentary disposition of property.

"Appointment of an heir" includes any adoption made or purporting to be made according to custom.

Savings.

4. This Act shall not affect any suit pending in any court on the date on which this Act comes into force.

Dismissal of suits of the descriptions specified in the Act if instituted after the period of limitation therein prescribed has expired.

5. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 4 to 25 (inclusive) of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the first schedule of the said

443 PGG.

Act, every suit, of any description specified in the schedule annexed to this Act, instituted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor in the schedule shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Provision for suits for which the period prescribed is shorter than that prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act or the Punjab Limitation Act.

6. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit for which the period of limitation prescribed by this Act is shorter than the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or by the Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900, may be instituted within the period of one year next after the commencement of this Act or within the period prescribed for such suit by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or by the Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900, whichever period expires first.

Limitation on suits for possession where no declaratory decree has been obtained.

7. Subject to the provisions of section 6—

(*a*) No suit for the possession of ancestral immoveable property on the ground that an alienation of such property or the appointment of an heir is not binding on the plaintiff according to custom shall lie if a suit for a declaration that the alienation or appointment of an heir is not so binding would be time-barred, unless a suit for such a declaration has been instituted within the period prescribed by the schedule.

(*b*) No suit for the possession of ancestral immoveable property by a plaintiff on the ground that he is as heir appointed in accordance with custom entitled thereto shall lie if a suit for a declaration that his alleged appointment as heir was validly made according to custom would be time-barred, unless a suit for such a declaration has been instituted within the period prescribed by the schedule.

Benefit of declaratory decree.

8. When any person obtains a decree declaring that an alienation of ancestral immoveable property or the appointment of an heir is not binding on him according to custom, the decree shall enure for the benefit of all persons entitled to impeach the alienation or the appointment of an heir.

SCHEDULE.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. A suit for a declaration that an alienation of ancestral immoveable property will not, according to custom, be binding on the plaintiff after the death of the alienor or (if the alienor is a female) after her death or forfeiture of her interest in the property.	6 years ...	*Firstly.*—If the alienation is by a registered deed, the date of registration of such deed. *Secondly.*—If the alienation is not by a registered deed, (*a*) if an entry regarding the alienation in the Register of Mutations has been attested by a Revenue Officer under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the date on which the entry is attested; (*b*) if such entry has not been attested, the date on which the alienee takes physical possession of the whole or any part of the property alienated in pursuance of such alienation; (*c*) In all other cases, the date on which the alienation comes to the knowledge of the plaintiff.
2. A suit for possession of ancestral immoveable property which has been alienated on the ground that the alienation is not binding on the plaintiff according to custom,		
(*a*) if no declaratory decree of the nature referred to in article 1 is obtained,	6 years ...	As above.
(*b*) if such declaratory decree is obtained ...	3 years ...	The date on which the right to sue accrues, or the date on which the declaratory decree is obtained, whichever is later.
3. A suit for a declaration that an alleged appointment of an heir is invalid as being opposed to custom or in fact never took place.	6 years ...	The date on which the alleged appointment of an heir becomes known to the plaintiff.
4. A suit for possession of ancestral immoveable property on the ground that an appointment of an heir is invalid or never in fact took place,		
(*a*) if no declaratory decree of the nature referred to in article 3 is obtained.	6 years ...	The date on which the alleged appointment of an heir becomes known to the plaintiff.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
(*b*) if such declaratory decree is obtained ...	3 years ...	The date on which the right to sue accrues, or the date on which the declaratory decree is obtained, whichever is later.
5. A suit for a declaration that an alleged appointment of an heir was validly made according to custom.	6 years ...	The date when the rights of the alleged appointed heir are interfered with.
6. A suit for possession of ancestral immoveable property by a plaintiff on the ground that he is as heir appointed in accordance with custom entitled thereto,		
(*a*) if no declaratory decree of the nature referred to in article 5 is obtained.	6 years ...	The date when his rights as such heir are interfered with.
(*b*) if such declaratory decree is obtained ...	3 years ...	The date of the death of the person making the appointment or (if such person is a female) of her death or of the forfeiture of her interest in the property, or the date on which the declaratory decree is obtained, whichever is later.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 6th April 1920 and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 1st May 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1920.

An Act to restrict the power of descendants or collaterals to contest an alienation of immoveable property or the appointment of an heir on the ground that such alienation or appointment is contrary to custom.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enact certain restrictions on the power of descendants or collaterals to contest an alienation of immoveable property or the appointment of an heir on the ground that such alienation or appointment is contrary to custom :

And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been accorded under section 79 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, to the passing of this Act it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Custom (Power to Contest) Act, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the Punjab.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

"Alienation" includes any testamentary disposition of property.

"Appointment of an heir" includes any adoption made or purporting to be made according to custom.

Scope of Act.

3. This Act shall apply only in respect of alienations of immoveable property or appointments of heirs made by persons who in regard to such alienations or appointments are governed by custom.

Savings.

4. This Act shall not affect any right to contest any alienation or appointment of an heir made before the date on which this Act comes into force.

Rights of females.

5. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any alienation or appointment of an heir by a female.

Limitation on the right to contest alienations and appointments of heirs.

6. Subject to the provisions contained in section 4 and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 5, Punjab Laws Act, 1872, no person shall contest any alienation of ancestral immoveable property or any appointment of an heir to such property on the ground that such alienation or appointment is contrary to custom, unless such person is descended in male lineal descent from the great-great-grandfather of the person making the alienation or appointment.

Alienation of non-ancestral property.

7. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 5, Punjab Laws Act, 1872, no person shall contest any alienation of non-ancestral immoveable property or any appointment of an heir to such property on the ground that such alienation or appointment is contrary to custom.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1920.

PART V.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council which have received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

(Second publication).

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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Savings.

4. This Act shall not affect any suit pending in any court on the date on which this Act comes into force.

Dismissal of suits of the descriptions specified in the Act if instituted after the period of limitation therein prescribed has expired.

5. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 4 to 25 (inclusive) of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the first schedule of the said

475 PGG.

Act, every suit, of any description specified in the schedule annexed to this Act, instituted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor in the schedule, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Provision for suits for which the period prescribed is shorter than that prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act or the Punjab Limitation Act.

6. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit for which the period of limitation prescribed by this Act is shorter than the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or by the Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900, may be instituted within the period of one year next after the commencement of this Act or within the period prescribed for such suit by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or by the Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900, whichever period expires first.

Limitation on suits for possession where no declaratory decree has been obtained.

7. Subject to the provisions of section 6—(*a*) No suit for the possession of ancestral immoveable property on the ground that an alienation of such property or the appointment of an heir is not binding on the plaintiff according to custom shall lie if a suit for a declaration that the alienation or appointment of an heir is not so binding would be time-barred, unless a suit for such a declaration has been instituted within the period prescribed by the schedule.

(*b*) No suit for the possession of ancestral immoveable property by a plaintiff on the ground that he is as heir appointed in accordance with custom entitled thereto shall lie if a suit for a declaration that his alleged appointment as heir was validly made according to custom would be time-barred, unless a suit for such a declaration has been instituted within the period prescribed by the schedule.

Benefit of declaratory decree.

8. When any person obtains a decree declaring that an alienation of ancestral immoveable property or the appointment of an heir is not binding on him according to custom, the decree shall enure for the benefit of all persons entitled to impeach the alienation or the appointment of an heir.

SCHEDULE.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. A suit for a declaration that an alienation of ancestral immoveable property will not, according to custom, be binding on the plaintiff after the death of the alienor or (if the alienor is a female) after her death or forfeiture of her interest in the property.	6 years ...	*Firstly.*—If the alienation is by a registered deed, the date of registration of such deed. *Secondly.*—If the alienation is not by a registered deed, (*a*) if an entry regarding the alienation in the Register of Mutations has been attested by a Revenue Officer under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the date on which the entry is attested; (*b*) if such entry has not been attested, the date on which the alienee takes physical possession of the whole or any part of the property alienated in pursuance of such alienation; (*c*) In all other cases, the date on which the alienation comes to the knowledge of the plaintiff.
2. A suit for possession of ancestral immoveable property which has been alienated on the ground that the alienation is not binding on the plaintiff according to custom,		
(*a*) if no declaratory decree of the nature referred to in article 1 is obtained,	6 years ...	As above.
(*b*) if such declaratory decree is obtained ...	3 years ...	The date on which the right to sue accrues, or the date on which the declaratory decree is obtained, whichever is later.
3. A suit for a declaration that an alleged appointment of an heir is invalid as being opposed to custom or in fact never took place.	6 years ...	The date on which the alleged appointment of an heir becomes known to the plaintiff.
4. A suit for possession of ancestral immoveable property on the ground that an appointment of an heir is invalid or never in fact took place.		
(*a*) if no declaratory decree of the nature referred to in article 3 is obtained,	6 years ...	The date on which the alleged appointment of an heir becomes known to the plaintiff.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
(b) if such declaratory decree is obtained ...	3 years ...	The date on which the right to sue accrues, or the date on which the declaratory decree is obtained, whichever is later.
5. A suit for a declaration that an alleged appointment of an heir was validly made according to custom.	6 years ...	The date when the rights of the alleged appointed heir are interfered with.
6. A suit for possession of ancestral immoveable property by a plaintiff on the ground that he is as heir appointed in accordance with custom entitled thereto,		
(a) if no declaratory decree of the nature referred to in article 5 is obtained.	6 years ...	The date when his rights as such heir are interfered with.
(b) if such declaratory decree is obtained ...	3 years ...	The date of the death of the person making the appointment or (if such person is a female) of her death or of the forfeiture of her interest in the property, or the date on which the declaratory decree is obtained, whichever is later.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

(Second publications).

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 6th April 1920 and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 1st May 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1920.

An Act to restrict the power of descendants or collaterals to contest an alienation of immoveable property or the appointment of an heir on the ground that such alienation or appointment is contrary to custom.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enact certain restrictions on the power of descendants or collaterals to contest an alienation of immoveable property or the appointment of an heir on the ground that such alienation or appointment is contrary to custom :

And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been accorded under section 79 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, to the passing of this Act it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Custom (Power to Contest) Act, 1920.

(2) It extends to the Punjab.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

"Alienation" includes any testamentary disposition of property.

"Appointment of an heir" includes any adoption made or purporting to be made according to custom.

Scope of Act.

3. This Act shall apply only in respect of alienations of immoveable property or appointments of heirs made by persons who in regard to such alienations or appointments are governed by custom.

Savings.

4. This Act shall not affect any right to contest any alienation or appointment of an heir made before the date on which this Act comes into force.

Rights of females.

5. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any alienation or appointment of an heir by a female.

Limitation on the right to contest alienations and appointments of heirs.

6. Subject to the provisions contained in section 4 and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 5, Punjab Laws Act, 1872, no person shall contest any alienation of ancestral immoveable property or any appointment of an heir to such property on the ground that such alienation or appointment is contrary to custom, unless such person is descended in male lineal descent from the great-great-grandfather of the person making the alienation or appointment.

Alienation of non-ancestral property.

7. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 5, Punjab Laws Act, 1872, no person shall contest any alienation of non-ancestral immoveable property or any appointment of an heir to such property on the ground that such alienation or appointment is contrary to custom.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

[First publication.]

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 6th April 1920, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 7th May 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III of 1920.

An Act to amend the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912 ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Amendment Act, 1920.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. To section 3 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

"Original tenant" means any male, to whom a tenancy is first allotted by the Collector, and includes the male transferee of such a tenant and any male nominated by the Collector in accordance with the provisions of section 21 to succeed a female, to whom a tenancy was first allotted.

3. For section 20 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Subject to the proviso to section 14, when, after the commencement of this Act, any original tenant dies the succession to the tenancy shall devolve in the following order upon—

(*a*) the male lineal descendants of the tenant in the male line of descent. (The term 'lineal descendants' shall include an adopted son whose adoption has been ratified by a registered deed) ;

(*b*) the widow of the tenant until she dies, or re-marries, or loses her rights under the provisions of this Act ;

(*c*) the unmarried daughters of the tenant until they die or marry, or lose their rights under the provisions of this Act ;

(*d*) the successor or successors nominated by the tenant by registered deed from among the following persons, that is to say, his mother, his married daughter, his daughter's son, his sister, his sister's son, and the male agnate members of his family ;

(*e*) the successor or successors nominated by the Collector from among the persons enumerated in clause (*d*) of this section."

4. For section 21 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"When, after the commencement of this Act, any male tenant, who is not an original tenant, dies, or any female tenant dies, marries or re-marries, the succession to the tenancy shall devolve—

(*a*) in the case of a female, to whom the tenancy has been first allotted, on the successor nominated by the Collector from the issue of such female tenant, or from the male agnates of the person, on account of whose services the tenancy was allotted to her ;

(*b*) in all other cases on the person or persons, who would succeed if the tenancy were agricultural land acquired by the original tenant."

E. JOSEPH,

Revenue Secretary to Government Punjab.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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PART V.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council which have received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

(Third publication).

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 5th April 1920 and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 2nd May 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1920.

An Act to amend and consolidate the law governing the limitation of suits relating to alienations of ancestral immoveable property and appointments of heirs by persons who follow custom in the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law governing the limitation of suits relating to alienations of ancestral immoveable property and appointments of heirs by persons who follow custom in the Punjab :

And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been accorded under section 79 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, to the passing of this Act :

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Limitation (Custom) Act, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the Punjab.

Repeal.

2. The Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900, is hereby repealed.

Definitions.

3. In this Act—

"Alienation" includes any testamentary disposition of property.

"Appointment of an heir" includes any adoption made or purporting to be made according to custom.

Savings.

4. This Act shall not affect any suit pending in any court on the date on which this Act comes into force.

Dismissal of suits of the descriptions specified in the Act if instituted after the period of limitation therein prescribed has expired.

5. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 4 to 25 (inclusive) of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the first schedule of the said

Act, every suit, of any description specified in the schedule annexed to this Act, instituted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor in the schedule, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Provision for suits for which the period prescribed is shorter than that prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act or the Punjab Limitation Act.

6. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit for which the period of limitation prescribed by this Act is shorter than the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or by the Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900, may be instituted within the period of one year next after the commencement of this Act or within the period prescribed for such suit by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or by the Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900, whichever period expires first.

Limitation on suits for possession where no declaratory decree has been obtained.

7. Subject to the provisions of section 6—

(*a*) No suit for the possession of ancestral immoveable property on the ground that an alienation of such property or the appointment of an heir is not binding on the plaintiff according to custom shall lie if a suit for a declaration that the alienation or appointment of an heir is not so binding would be time-barred, unless a suit for such a declaration has been instituted within the period prescribed by the schedule.

(*b*) No suit for the possession of ancestral immoveable property by a plaintiff on t' ground that he is as heir appointed in accordance with custom entitled thereto shall lie if a suit for a declaration that his alleged appointment as heir was validly made according to custom would be time-barred, unless a suit for such a declaration has been instituted within the period prescribed by the schedule.

Benefit of declaratory decree.

8. When any person obtains a decree declaring that an alienation of ancestral immoveable property or the appointment of an heir is not binding on him according to custom, the decree shall enure for the benefit of all persons entitled to impeach the alienation or the appointment of an heir.

SCHEDULE.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. A suit for a declaration that an alienation of ancestral immoveable property will not, according to custom, be binding on the plaintiff after the death of the alienor or (if the alienor is a female) after her death or forfeiture of her interest in the property.	6 years ...	*Firstly.*—If the alienation is by a registered deed, the date of registration of such deed. *Secondly.*—If the alienation is not by a registered deed, (*a*) if an entry regarding the alienation in the Register of Mutations has been attested by a Revenue Officer under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the date on which the entry is attested; (*b*) if such entry has not been attested, the date on which the alienee takes physical possession of the whole or any part of the property alienated in pursuance of such alienation; (*c*) In all other cases, the date on which the alienation comes to the knowledge of the plaintiff.
2. A suit for possession of ancestral immoveable property which has been alienated on the ground that the alienation is not binding on the plaintiff according to custom,		
(*a*) if no declaratory decree of the nature referred to in article 1 is obtained,	6 years ...	As above.
(*b*) if such declaratory decree is obtained ...	3 years ...	The date on which the right to sue accrues, or the date on which the declaratory decree is obtained, whichever is later.
3. A suit for a declaration that an alleged appointment of an heir is invalid as being opposed to custom or in fact never took place.	6 years ...	The date on which the alleged appointment of an heir becomes known to the plaintiff.
4. A suit for possession of ancestral immoveable property on the ground that an appointment of an heir is invalid or never in fact took place,		
(*a*) if no declaratory decree of the nature referred to in article 3 is obtained,	6 years ...	The date on which the alleged appointment of an heir becomes known to the plaintiff.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
(*b*) if such declaratory decree is obtained ...	3 years ...	The date on which the right to sue accrues, or the date on which the declaratory decree is obtained, whichever is later.
5. A suit for a declaration that an alleged appointment of an heir was validly made according to custom.	6 years ...	The date when the rights of the alleged appointed heir are interfered with.
6. A suit for possession of ancestral immoveable property by a plaintiff on the ground that he is as heir appointed in accordance with custom entitled thereto,		
(*a*) if no declaratory decree of the nature referred to in article 5 is obtained.	6 years ...	The date when his rights as such heir are interfered with.
(*b*) if such declaratory decree is obtained ...	3 years ..	The date of the death of the person making the appointment or (if such person is a female) of her death or of the forfeiture of her interest in the property, or the date on which the declaratory decree is obtained, whichever is later.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

(Third publications).

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 6th April 1920 and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 1st May 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1920.

An Act to restrict the power of descendants or collaterals to contest an alienation of immoveable property or the appointment of an heir on the ground that such alienation or appointment is contrary to custom.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enact certain restrictions on the power of descendants or collaterals to contest an alienation of immoveable property or the appointment of an heir on the ground that such alienation or appointment is contrary to custom :

And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been accorded under section 79 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, to the passing of this Act it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Custom (Power to Contest) Act, 1920.

(*2*) It extends to the Punjab.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

"Alienation" includes any testamentary disposition of property.

"Appointment of an heir" includes any adoption made or purporting to be made according to custom.

Scope of Act.

3. This Act shall apply only in respect of alienations of immoveable property or appointments of heirs made by persons who in regard to such alienations or appointments are governed by custom.

Savings.

4. This Act shall not affect any right to contest any alienation or appointment of an heir made before the date on which this Act comes into force.

Rights of females.

5. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any alienation or appointment of an heir by a female.

Limitation on the right to contest alienations and appointments of heirs.

6. Subject to the provisions contained in section 4 and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 5, Punjab Laws Act, 1872, no person shall contest any alienation of ancestral immoveable property or any appointment of an heir to such property on the ground that such alienation or appointment is contrary to custom, unless such person is descended in male lineal descent from the great-great-grandfather of the person making the alienation or appointment.

Alienation of non-ancestral property.

7. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 5, Punjab Laws Act, 1872, no person shall contest any alienation of non-ancestral immoveable property or any appointment of an heir to such property on the ground that such alienation or appointment is contrary to custom.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

[Second publication.]

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 6th April 1920, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 7th May 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III of 1920.

A Act to amend the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Amendment Act, 1920.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

2. To section 3 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

"Original tenant" means any male, to whom a tenancy is first allotted by the Collector, and includes the male transferee of such a tenant and any male nominated by the Collector in accordance with the provisions of section 21 to succeed a female, to whom a tenancy was first allotted.

3. For section 20 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Subject to the proviso to section 14, when, after the commencement of this Act, any original tenant dies the succession to the tenancy shall devolve in the following order upon—

(*a*) the male lineal descendants of the tenant in the male line of descent. (The term 'lineal descendants' shall include an adopted son whose adoption has been ratified by a registered deed);

(*b*) the widow of the tenant until she dies, or re-marries, or loses her rights under the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) the unmarried daughters of the tenant until they die or marry, or lose their rights under the provisions of this Act;

(*d*) the successor or successors nominated by the tenant by registered deed from among the following persons, that is to say, his mother, his married daughter, his daughter's son, his sister, his sister's son, and the male agnate members of his family;

(*e*) the successor or successors nominated by the Collector from among the persons enumerated in clause (*d*) of this section."

4. For section 21 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"When, after the commencement of this Act, any male tenant, who is not an original tenant, dies, or any female tenant dies, marries or re-marries, the succession to the tenancy shall devolve—

(*a*) in the case of a female, to whom the tenancy has been first allotted, on the successor nominated by the Collector from the issue of such female tenant, or from the male agnates of the person, on account of whose services the tenancy was allotted to her;

(*b*) in all other cases on the person or persons, who would succeed if the tenancy were agricultural land acquired by the original tenant."

E. JOSEPH,

Revenue Secretary to Government Punjab.

533 PGG—640—11-6-20—SGPP—Lahore.